Western Turkey Mission
1900 – 1909
Vol. VI

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Miss Frances C. Gage 1.
Danvers Center.

Jan. 2 - 1900.

Judson Smith D.D.
Congl House.
Boston, Mass.

Reçd Jan. 3

My dear Dr. Smith:-

I was sorry not to happen to see you when in the Office the other day that all I could report was progress with as yet no definite end in view.

Dr. Call, into whose hands Dr. Dilly committed me for a while, thought that I would better spend this week in Danvers and then when I see her again next

Monday a more definite plan for the future will be made.

She seems to feel that a boarding house is not a good place for me and so talks hospital a little. I feel very thankful for the help she has been to me. I am sleeping as I have not for a good year. Of course that is a comparative statement but it is yet good and my hope is high.

A letter from Miss Willard today speaks of a Miss Blodgett with whom she is having conferences relative to her becoming the n.

governed music teacher for
Nunnavan. You see we mean
to have a teacher. Both Miss
Willard and I prefer that she
should come from the East
for the satisfaction of the ladies
who give the money for the
support of our school and al-
so for the sake of dividing
the interest ~~of~~ in the personnel of the school
between East and West. Of
course Miss Willard's and
my acquaintance is in the
West so we have not great
opportunity of finding one who
would naturally be supported by

the Eastern Board.

I confess I do not like giving so much time and money but since things are as they are it seems to us that if possible it would be better that the new work be supported by the W. B. M.

I write of this just that you may know what we are doing and what we would rather be doing.

Yours very sincerely

Frances C. Gay

Mr. Judson Smith -
Corg'l House -

My dear Mr. Smith:-

As I read Mrs.
Tracy's journal letter with
so much about the good
work the doctor is doing I
remembered your complaint
that you heard too little from
him and wondered if this
extract might help the
society that supports him -

I have forgotten where it is or would send direct to them.

Yours sincerely.

Frank C. Gage.

7 Holly St.

Salem, Mass.

March 30. 1900.

Miss Frances E. Gage

Salem, Mch. 30, 1900

Rec'd April 3

Frances E. Gage
426-12th St. Portland, Or.

Aug. 14-1900.

My dear Dr. Smith: —

It was a great disappointment to me not to see you before I left Boston, but I was glad to know you were enjoying the great Oberlin reunion and regaining your usual health. I fear all this anxiety and suspense about things in China must have been very hard on you. What a tremendous question it all is. I feel like singing as each morning paper is read the hymn we sang in Turkey oftener than any others — "We are living, we are moving in a grand, and awful time".

Altho' Dr. Jelly granted permission for me to take the long journey home with a good deal of reluctance, I stood it much better than might have been expected. It took me some time to get really over the effects of it and especially the excitement

of meeting a good many old friends in route but I think I am better now than when I left Boston.

I am keeping house as quietly as I can for my father and sister. I do all the work except the very heaviest and it is good for me — I like all the work of a house very much. With Dr. Jelly's approval I am having a little help from electricity with a lady physician here, and a row on the beautiful Willamette River each pleasant day is helping me to keep ahead of my idiosyncrasies I feel sure.

I still am good for nothing iff anything — the least little thing — comes up to excite me and I can't help but be discouraged for my future missionary work. A creature who can't bear well trial or the stimulous from a child's Sunday School class is rather a useless bring in such a world as this.

Still I by no means give up the hope of much better things and the work I want above all. else to be engaged in.

It is nearing the end of my second year since coming home. As I see things now, it seems to me that unless I find myself in the next three months greatly improved I should nominally, at least, withdraw from my connection with the Board. This, of course only to cut off the expense of support and give somebody else a chance to be appointed to Nuoro - not at all because I should give up the expectation - should the Lord open the way, and the Board so desire - of returning to the work. Do not think that this conviction disturbs me or the carrying of it out will in any way retard my recovery - I am sure it will not - It only seems to me right and so the thing to be done -

I have one or two matters in connection with work in Nuoro that I want to write about some time, but I refrain for the present. I have not heard from Miss

r a few weeks but all reports seem to indicate
nal success in all lines of work. I suppose
the "reinforcements" must have sailed a few
ays ago and that Miss Riggs is by this
me in Constantinople ready to welcome
the party there - What a joyful meeting it
will be to her!

I hope your family are all comfortably
well again - Please give my love to Mrs.
Smith -

With great appreciation of
your constant kindness,

Yours very truly -

Frances C. Gage -

Portland Aug. 14 1900

Rec'd Aug. 20

July 23-1902 4

My dear Dr. Smith.

Dr. Burton writes me you are at home now. I am very glad you can see Miss Morse yourself for the first interview.

I fear that you are so pressed with work that you will not be able to see her before she starts for Montreal where she will be for two weeks.

Cleveland Clinic 14-1900

Miss Morse's address.
is Miss Harriet Morse.
Central Ave.
Newtonville.

She has not decided to make application to the Board but wants to talk with you about it first.

She is a fine woman tho' somewhat undisciplined I judge.

Yours Sincerely.
Frances C. Gage.

July 23.
137 Hollister
Dorchester Center, Mass.

Miss Frances C. Gage.

Danvers Centre, July 23, 1902

Rec'd July 25,

NV

576 Washington St. 5
Dec. 12, 1907.

Dr. Judson Smith,
Congregational House,
14 Beacon Street
Boston.

My dear Dr. Smith,
I think Miss Andrews told you that I was near Boston for the winter, still trying to get back my nervous equilibrium. I am sorry to say it is with rather poor success. My physician proposes

as rather a last resort that I take up a little study in a new line — medicine, so I am going to try one lesson a day in the Boston University School of medicine.

Would you be willing to write me a note of introduction to President Warren, in the hope that as a former missionary and one who still expects to get back to the field, I might have the benefit of a small

missionary scholarship there is in the institution. Dr. Morris thought there was no doubt but that I could have it and I thought it would be a little easier to present myself if I ~~to~~ had a note from you.

Hoping that this is not too great a favor to ask, and that this move may prove the one to start me on the upper road I am,

Very sincerely
Frances E. Essary

per J. S.

Miss Frances D. Gage

Boston, Dec. 12, 1901

Rec'd Dec. 13.

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Miss F. E. Gage
~~Denver Central Church~~

6

July 20, 1902.

Rec'd July 21

My dear Mr. Smith:-

How does the matter of support for a music teacher in Denver stand? I have two or three possible applicants in view and should like to know about the prospects for support.

Yours truly,

Frances E. Gage

My dear Dr. Smith:-

Your letter is just received and yesterday came the letter from Norwood which was greatly surprised as pleased me. but it would be great folly for me to start for Norway in my present condition I do think I should be better there than any where else but I am very doubtful about my being very well any where, as I wrote you. Still before dismissing

hand with me and it may
be I shall or my health before
some be better. At any rate,
I should like to know what can
be done about working trans-
portation rates. I will see my
doctor about the summer pro-
positions. but I think she, too, may
will feel convinced it would be
very unwise. I think I should visit
~~everywhere~~. I could
Your Elsie think I should
get at my work again and in,
interest in my health was a
real help to me. Everyone
has been more than kind
but I am much sorry not

to have been better able to carry out these interpretations.

With most grateful appreciation of your kindness.

Frances C. Gage.

Gorham. Me.

Sept. 24 - 1902.

Miss Frances C. Gage

Gorham, Sep. 24, 1902

Rec'd Sep. 27.

Miss Frances E. Gage

Rec'd Aug. 13-1902

My dear Mrs Smith:

Miss Moore has decided to take work in a college in Tennessee instead of in Tuscaloosa. She will however call on you as you suggested. You may be able to re-inspire her. It is probably you feel as I do that a missionary needs the conviction within

himself that that is
his work - or it is not
much use to send him
out. I am sorry the
place is still unfilled.

Yours Sincerely,
Francis C. Faye.

676 Washington St.
Lewiston -
Aug 12. '02.

Miss Frances E. Gage
576 Washington St.
Roxbury, Mass.
July 22, 1902.
Rec'd July 22

JUL 22 1902

9

My dear Mr. Barlow,

In the absence of Mr. Smith may I send a possible candidate for humiliation in Cincinnati to you — little things count! I am anxious to know what you think of her and hope you will get at her.

Let me introduce you for surprise — She is stiff & rather small and large and very striking

in appearance. I don't know but this in itself will defer her. but I am much interested in her.

Her name is Harriet Moore. Her father lives in Newtonville is a wealthy lawyer on State St. I have forgotten his initial - attends Ev. Congrl Church which is his religion.

Miss Moore is a German and French Scholar - educated abroad in music and graduated this year from Radcliffe College.

I think she is truly in earnest
in her desire to enter upon
some form of work that will
make her life count for as
much as possible - She was
headed toward Home missions
perhaps in Cuba or the Philippines
when I learned of her - this
largely because she was
afraid of the American Board.
I would come in and see
you tomorrow but my inter-
view with Miss Nurse lasting
rather used me up and I
suppose I ought not to talk tomorrow.
Miss Nurse plans to go to

Montreal on Saturday and she would be glad to have you see her before that, if you can spare a time.

Yours respectfully
Frances C. Gage

I know there is poverty in the Board and that it may be not one can go out, such have little time a nurse and others with whom I have talked this fact.

Sivas, Turkey, March 29, 1902.

My dear Dr. Smith;—

No doubt other members of the station have written you about Miss Brewer's illness which began about three weeks ago. She has really had typhoid fever, but at first the delirium was so violent and other symptoms so irregular that it was difficult to make a diagnosis. Now her fever is gone and her pulse is stronger but her mind is still very much clouded and this fact makes it difficult to care for her. Mrs. Jewett and Mrs Hubbard have taken charge of the nursing and the rest of us have acted as assistants. Some of the time two were necessary and still are on account of Miss Brewer's inability to say anything that we could understand.

Just a day or two after Miss Brewer was taken sick a delegation of Greeks headed by a man who has just united

with our church came and asked if we would take some Greek children into our girls' school and said that two had already gone to one of the chapel schools, but when I said we preferred to have them come here she seemed much pleased and within a week we had twelve little Greek girls as a nucleus for a Greek kindergarten. I put them under the charge of the teachers of the high school and our Armenian kindergarten and with the help of one of the girls in the first class they will be able to give them good care. They take their lessons in Turkish written with Greek letters. We are very much pleased with this opening among the Greeks for I understand that heretofore very little could be done among them in the Sivas field. Miss Brewer's illness also came just after it was voted by the station to begin our work of consolidating the girls schools, by

bringing up here the oldest of the girls in the chapel schools. As this change was absolutely necessary, I have gone ahead with making the arrangements without waiting for Miss Brewer's recovery.

Now that the nursing and school work are interfering so much with my study of the language I am glad that I began as I did with the grammar, for with that foundation every day's practice with the language increases my knowledge of it. My services have often been called in to translate from Mrs. Jewett who takes charge in the daytime of the servants and other Armenian helpers.

Mrs. Perry is far from well since she came from America and just now is also ill in bed with tonsilitis, but we hope that this will prove to be only a temporary trouble. As to Miss Brewer, we hope that the good care she has had will bring her through all right, but I cannot help seeing that they are all troubled by

her mental condition. For a day or two her mind seemed clearer but last night and today she does not seem to really know anything straight.

I have written this on my own responsibility and have simply tried to give you an idea of how things are going. Doubtless you receive more effect information from the others.

We are all hoping and praying for money to finish at least enough of the house so that this building may be vacated this Summer. I am thankful for every inch of space in it, for it will be large enough to accommodate the doctor whom we need so much. Just now Dr. Karakeen is here looking after some legal matters, but if he goes back to Amasia as he plans to, and if Dr. Jewett should be transferred, not only the missionaries but the whole city would be without a competent physician.

With a request for prayers for our sick ones and the new work opening before us, I remain Sincerely

Mary Graffam

Rec'd Apr. 21.

Sivas, Turkey, June 28, 1902.

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.,
Boston Mass.,

Dear Sir:—

As there are some new items included in the estimates for the W. B. M. for 1903 and others that are not really new, but somewhat differently classified, I beg to submit this explanation, hoping that the urgency of all these needs will be appreciated and that the whole amount can be sent.

The estimates for Sivas schools seems larger, but the increase is really only five liras for the boarding department, which is needed for wood to heat the larger building and the salary of a Greek teacher. By permission of the Woman's Board, I think, money which was sent for Bible readers was used for one of the Sivas schools until a Bible reader could be found. Now there are in all four Bible readers and all that money is needed for them. These estimates are based on the enclosed analysis of what

was actually spent during the past six months with slight allowance for the fact that the two-months vacation in Summer makes the tuition less during the last six months of the year. The number of pupils in these schools has increased since the first of the year, when the tabular view was made out, from one hundred and fifty, not including orphans, to three hundred and thirty and the new ones pay tuition.

The Greek work has simply thrust itself upon us. Fourteen little tots came into the kindergarten in spite of the fact that I told them plainly that we could not give them any instruction at all in their own language. Other parents have brought older girls, but I could not arrange any classes for them at all. This Greek teacher is a necessity unless we simply say to the Greeks "We can do nothing for you" and they are the most needy people in Sivas to whom we have access.

The rents are exactly the ones that have

been paid for nearly two years.

The estimates for the outstations are practically the same as is being spent now, except that for a teacher in Zara. Zara is not in any sense a new field, only since 1894 when the teacher of the boys' school was put in prison the work there has been interrupted.

Two other items appear which last year were omitted from the estimates viz: "annual meeting" and "tours". The privilege and duty of attending annual meeting is, I think, in accordance with the "Manual" and so it seemed right to put it in. Heretofore Miss Brewer has made her tours with Mr. Perry, usually, and the whole expense has been charged to the American Board. Now that there are two men here, this allowance has proved too small for their work and the fact that Dr. Jewett is not willing for us to go without a zaptieh makes it a little more expensive. Touring will be somewhat difficult for me with my present knowledge of Armenian, but if the school work in the

outstations is to be at all in line with the schools here, it will be necessary for me to visit each one at least once during the year and by taking our preacher or the matron of this school, who is the widow of the former pastor, with me, some evangelistic work can be done besides. We have, therefor, asked for enough to cover these expences.

The necessity of having two ladies here in Siras has been too often urged and is too well appreciated by you to need any further argument. The womans' work in this great field cannot be done by one missionary and we hope that a suitable person can be found so that she may be here for the opening of the school next Fall.

With most cordial thanks for your sympathy in all our recent difficulties and hoping for your kind consideration of our present needs, I remain,

Most sincerely yours,

Mary E. Graffam.

Expenses of Sivas Girls' Schools Jan. to July, 1902

	Expense	Income	Charged to W.B.M.
Boarding School.	Piasters 100 pro. = 1 lira	Piasters 1 lira = $4.40.	Piasters
Matrons Salary	1080		
Other expenses	3365 20	2086	2359
High School.			
Salaries	1852		
Incidentals	56	693	1215
Kindergarten			
Salaries	1000		
Incidentals	101	584	517
Intermediate School			
Salary	360		
Incidentals	12 25	316	56 25
Chapel Schools			
Salaries	750		
Incidentals	83 10	412	421 10
Cesarea Gate			
Salary	524		
Incidentals	17	285	256
Market School			
Salary	420		
Incidentals	7	210	217
Rents and repairs	1064		1064.

Treasurer's books and accounts and each a few pieces of paper
I have examined the
W. E. Elkington.
being correct.

Approved by the Committee ad Interim,
July 14, 1902

J. K. Greene Sec. pro. tem.

Sivas, June 28, 1902
Rec'd Aug. 1.

Siras, Oct. 22, 1902.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.
Boston, Mass;

My dear Dr. Smith:-

Now that my work in the girls' schools is fairly started, permit me to give you a little account of the condition of things at present and to explain why the mission asked for another lady to work with me in the schools instead of one to take exactly Miss Brewer's work.

As I understand it, regular evangelistic work among the women in the outstations has never been exclusively done by any one missionary in this field, but Miss Brewer heroically attempted both to look after the schools and, seeing the great need of the other work, made a good many tours besides. The amount of work that she accomplished in both lines can only be appreciated by one who has the same problem to face. She realized better than anyone else that the only way to build up this school in Siras was to

stay in it and work for it systematically. On the other hand, the most apparent need and the loudest call came from the villages and outstations and frequently she felt bound to leave the school and go. In this way the school suffered but less than one would think it possible

According to the monthly reports for September, the schools for girls in Sivas numbered three hundred twenty three, of whom fifty-five are in the high school. The boarding department has twenty. In the high school there are two Armenian teachers besides me. They are graduates of Marsovan and Tarsus and do fairly good work. The other schools in this house are the intermediate and kindergarten, which has a Greek department. There are also girls schools in four different places in the city in rented houses, which are expensive and at the same time unsatisfactory and unsafe. One teacher was badly wounded in the head by the son of the house-owner last Winter and another brave girl has stuck to her school and makes a success

of it although two young men, whom it is a shame for her even to speak to, live in the house and annoyher in every possible way. This condition must be changed and I have faith to believe that the three-hundred pounds asked for for outside schools in Sivas will be given this year.

The standard of this school is three years below Marsovan, two years below Talas since the standard was raised, and a little more than two years behind Harpoot College. The graduates are not ready to teach, but such is the demand for teachers in the field that often these young girls have to be sent to teach in difficult places when they can hardly write their own language. Today the girls' school in Shought is closed because we cannot find a teacher to send; the school in Divrik is taught by a married woman thoroughly incompetent who does her housework and teaches her school in her own house; the teacher in Enderes is a girl who has not even graduated

from our school and, were it not for Bedros Effendi, who is a marvel of patience and helpfulness, she could not possibly keep on there; three of the teachers here in Sivas are not suitable either in character or ability for the work they are trying to do. I am often told that these teachers are not a credit and the best of the Armenians feel very badly about them, but we all know that there is nobody else as good to put in their places. The problem that looks us squarely in the face is, how to build up these schools. I am teaching four classes a day, besides looking after all the schools and trying to improve the housekeeping and the other two are teaching the entire day, seven hours. Mrs. Perry also teaches one class. My plan for raising the standard of the school is to add one year of normal training to the course and next year raise the requirements for admission to the high school one year. In this year we shall prepare for our immediate necessities and in three or four years

gradually improve the work from below without making a show of radically changing the standard. This cannot be done without more teaching force. We need one lady to teach in this high school all the time and another to be the general supervisor of all the schools. This problem also confronts us; how can we induce girls from the outstations to come here? The women in the outstations are far behind the men. Even brethren in the churches are bitterly persecuted by their wives and there are frequent quarrels about the children. The boys sometimes, though, follow their fathers but the girls do not even go to the schools which they have. The only girls we have from the outstations here in the boarding schools are those who were originally from Sias or orphans whom we support in whole or in part. If Miss Brewer could have carried out her plan of touring regularly and working among the women and girls a solution would have been at hand but now she

is not here and there is no one who know Armenian enough to speak effectively to village women. We are hoping and praying for Mrs. Hubbard to find a way to come back and do this work, which her fine command of both Armenian and Turkish and her acquaintance with hundreds of orphans scattered through the whole field so plainly opens for her.

But what can we do now without Mrs. Hubbard and without Miss Brewer? Our idea is this. A new missionary with perhaps one more Armenian assistant, might work exclusively in the girls high and boarding school. With my present knowledge of the language I could visit the outstations staying long enough to really work in the school, encouraging and spurring on the teacher and using every means to interest the people in the school and perhaps finding some who could go to Siras to study. Such a visit would necessitate a long absence from Siras and is impossible at present

I feel obliged to go to Gurün this week leaving my school work with my sister who can do it as well as I, but all the time she can find she spends among the women in Siras, attending their prayer meetings and visiting their homes.

We need three women at least for the work in this field, but if one more can come out at once, we can by working together wait for Mrs. Hubbard's decision about coming back.

We are delighted to have Mrs. Jewett back again. She is a great encouragement to us all. We all feel the utmost gratitude to her for all she has done for Miss Brewer and for us all. Her trip back to Siras seemed to have rested her and she is like her old self.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry are in Tocat for a visit of three weeks. Mrs. Perry writes of enthusiastic meeting with young men but nothing about young women except that they do not come. Such are the customs here that meetings for men and

women together benefit the men chiefly as the women never take part.

When Mrs. Tracy was here last Spring she was deeply impressed with our needs and could give you a good many facts about us, if you care to write to her.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry think that Annie Tracy would be a very suitable lady for us after she graduates next June and her mother seemed to think she would be glad to come here, if you should invite her. We have not said anything to her about it, but if she should be the one chosen, we should feel greatly favored. With your approval we should like to invite her.

With many thanks for your letters of encouragement, and most cordial regards, I remain,

Most sincerely yours,

Mary L. Huffam.

Texas, Oct. 22, 1902

Rec'd Nov. 15.

HARRY WADE HICKS,

Sivas Turkey, Jan. 13, 1903 .

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D.,

Boston, Mass.,

My dear Doctor Smith:

This is not just the best time for me to write a letter to you, for we are so disappointed over our money for this year, that it is difficult to take a cheerful view of life even at Christmas time.

I wonder if no women have an appropriation to go to annual meeting this year. As far as my personal feelings are concerned, I shall be glad to escape the long hard trip to Smyrna, but this would be a fine opportunity for me to see the school work of the different stations on the way there and back as well as to learn much from the meeting and from talking with the other missionaries whom I should see. This estimate was left out of the estimates for a few years, because Miss Brewer was alone here and had no one with whom to leave her work, but I felt so much the importance of the added preparation for the work, which I should get that my sister had promised to do my work for me. Is Sivas the only station that has no money for touring or is touring to be given up? In your last letter you said that you were glad that I planned to visit the out-stations, but even our small estimate of ten liras to enable me visit each out-station school once a year was impossible. We cannot take any money from the amount sent for these pusposes for that is not enough to pay the salaries that were in operation when Miss Brewer went away. Whether she paid part of these regular expenses out of her own money I do not know, but without changing her arrangements at all we came out in debt an that when two or three of the regular schools were closed. We are here in the midst of a great city where the people are slow and conservative and are just now waking up to the sense of their need of education. Our schools are crowded and the work is out of all

proportion to the workers or the means . The only thing that makes us have courage to go on with it is the fact that it is not our work but God's and if the churches in America will not support it, either send us ~~help~~ help from somewhere else or prevent it from growing, for the most difficult problem to face from a worldly standpoint is success. In spite of the fact all the schools in the city- Turkish Gregorian, Jesuit and Catholic- ~~ha~~ have fine buildings compared with which ours are like barracks, our schools are crowded and we do not know how to accommodate those we already have.

I am sorry to write such a letter for I know that it will only add to the burdens you already have , but it seems as if it is impossible to get on with the money we are to have. We want Miss Brewer's place filled and we are glad to hear that a lady is to be found and ; of course we are looking forward to the coming of our doctor with great pleasure, but can more people work with these small means? That is a hard question. To make the most of our strength and use our time economically, native help is necessary and without this much of our efficiency is wasted.

We are all well and have just enjoyed a visit from Mr. Henry Riggs who is on his way to Harpoot. How thankful they will be to see him! A veritable tower of strength! When he reached here after a very hard ride, he said he was not the least bit tired and his looks were a confirmation of his words.

My sister keeps very busy with "being a general assistant" as she says, but as a matter of fact, she has work enough ~~work~~ of her own in looking after the thirty orphans who are scattered over the city for whom she provides everything and writes endless letters to their benefactors in America. Besides that she does a great deal of substitute teaching when Mr. Partridge or I have conflicting duties. We

find the first floor of the new house very comfortable though a little small. I am staying here a little while to let my room be used for a hospital until a suitable house can be found for the first teacher in the high-school, whose wife is ill with consumption. My room was the only one in either school that could be thoroughly isolated. The work on the house is going on slowly. we have one carpenter and with the help of orphans who are glad of the chance to learn the trade, we are getting a good deal of work done very cheaply. Mr Partridge has taught them to lay floors as they do in America so that the nails do not show and it is the wonder and admiration of all who see it .

We all feel Miss Child's loss as a personal one and we accept her example as a call to larger faith and hope in our great Master. We are deeply greived at the lack of encouragement as to Miss Brewer's recovery. This also is a summons to us to worthily carry forward the work in which she labored so long.

With many thanks for your letter and kindest regards from all our family, Iremain,

Most cordially yours,

Mary L. Graffam.

Sivas, Jan. 13. 1903.

Rec'd Feb. 6.

Miss Mary L. Graffam
Rec'd May 12

Marsovan Apr. 22. '03

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.,

My dear Dr. Smith:-

I have wanted to write and thank you for your kind letter and the great promptness with which the money for touring and annual meeting was forwarded to us in Sivas, but letter-writing has been one of the things that seemed hardest for me to do.

After I had apparently recovered from typhoid my head troubled me a good deal and the least excitement was enough to keep me awake nearly all

Sivas, Jan. 13, 1903.

night. In this condition I started out with Mr. Partridge to go to Smyrna if the doctors here should approve, but it was finally decided that I was not strong enough for the trip and especially for the meetings and so Dr. Carrington invited me to stay here and get well and be ready to go back to work when they come from the meeting. Of course there was some little disappointment at not going to the meeting, but the result has proved that our decision was right, for I have gained very much here, both in health and from talking over things with the missionaries here.

My sister has kept well

in spite of all the care and work she has had and has kept things going nicely. The great trial that comes every May is approaching, that of renting rooms for the girls' schools which cannot be brought to the compound. It is impossible and would be expensive, if possible, to rent suitable places. I hope our request for three hundred liras to buy a place will be favorably considered this year. Just before I left Siras the owner of a house and lot joining our Chapel property talked with Mr. Partridge about selling that for girls' schools. It is an ideal location and the house is one that Miss

Brewer long wished for. If
we could secure that it wo
provide for three teachers to
be together and make possib
much better grading than
is now possible. In the
double house and adjoining
high school building, we ha
used all the room and
if the schools there grow
at all we shall be over-
crowded. That is one reas
why we cannot move the
outside schools there, but th
most conclusive reason
is that little girls cann
come there except from
our quarter of the city.
because on both sides
they would have to pass
soldiers' barracks and tha

s not safe or at least they
o not think it is
We are much cheered by
the prospect of reinforcements
this Fall. If my associate
ould be here for the opening
f school, I should be able
o visit the outstation schools
early in the year and start
them off. This is especially
necessary this year as nearly
very one is to have a new
teacher.
What a charming place is
ursoran and what a delightful
icle of missionaries! I am
eeply impressed with the medical
ork. The hospital is full of
atients every one of whom is a
urgical case whose life has

been saved by coming here. Both doctors are very busy and no doubt a third could find plenty to do. Dr. Carrington has gone this week on a short tour and only a few hours after he started prescriptions began to come back to the dispensary showing that he was still busy. I am amazed at what Dr. Carrington has been able to accomplish in these few years. He thoroughly believes in his work and has boundless faith in God who has called him to it.

With many thanks for your kind consideration I remain,

Most sincerely

Mary L. Graham.

Mary L. Graffam
Paquebot, le Druro

May 26, 1903.
Rec'd June 19.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.
Boston Mass.,

My dear Dr. Smith:-

You have heard before this that I have been ordered off for the Summer by Dr. Carrington and the whole station at Marsovan. At first I was most unwilling to leave Sivas and my work there, but when Dr. Carrington said he believed it was a choice of taking this trip out of the country or a complete break-down which would probably end my work

at Salonika and spent a few hours with the Holways. I found them all very sad, of course, but bearing their grief with bravery. Mr. Hackell looks worn out and I am glad that he plans to get away for a change soon. They have been through a terrible strain and are, as it were, now living over a volcano. No-one knows how much dynamite is hidden under the ground or where. They understand the danger perfectly, but there is not a suggestion of fear or wishing to leave their work. The people are terribly frightened and the families of those in prison are coming to them constantly for advice and help. It is hoped that, as our mission house was right in the thick of the disturbance before, that that neighborhood is exploded and that no mines exist there now.

I shall go straight to Geneva where Mr. Favre, one of the Swiss orphanage committee, lives and he will put me into a suitable place. I plan to stay there at least a month as Dr. Carrington prefers a lower altitude for

in Turkey. Of course there was nothing for me but to obey.

It was his idea too for me to go alone so that I should only talk with strangers who would not discuss serious subjects.

Already I can see that I am better, for I can sleep well and for several days have not been troubled with the "shaking" which has been so disagreeable. I am on this slow boat which takes ten days to go from Constantinople to Marseilles. There are only three cabin passengers on board now and we have every comfort.

Yesterday I went on shore

me at first. When the hot weather comes, I shall perhaps move up higher. I want to stay in the French part of Switzerland so as to learn to speak a little French. While French is not absolutely necessary in Turkey, it is so useful that Dr. Post said that he thought no missionary, especially a doctor, should be sent until he could speak it.

My sister writes that she is well and that the school is going on well.

to the boarding school.

I wish Dr. Clark might visit Switzerland and make the acquaintance of some of the Sivas committee, for I hope he might get money towards starting a hospital. The Sivas people are already interested in medical work in Sivas and sent a doctor there, but he was such a failure, that I am sure they would never give to another doctor whom they had not seen. If he could see them and they should like him, I am sure it would be a good thing. Besides, Geneva is an ideal place to learn French.

Hoping that I may hear from you in Geneva that my new associate is appointed and ready to start, I remain

Most cordially yours,

Mary L. Graffam.

Address. Poste Restante, Geneva Suisse.

She is perfectly capable of doing the school work, but her house and baby have to be left to servants and all the outside work among the women which she was beginning to get organized has to wait until we can relieve her. I say "we" for I hope I shall not only go back well and strong, but have an associate to take with me. Then I can perhaps go to the outstations and get the new teachers started in their work and bring in some good girls

Sivas, October 7, 1903.

Dr. Judson Smith, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.,

My dear Dr. Smith:-

I enclose a letter which I am sending to the Woman's Board asking again for a slight increase of our regular appropriations and also the three hundred pounds which we need for lower schools.

The work is moving and I am just happy to be in it. I would not for the world exchange this work for any position I ever had in America. I do hope that we shall not be found wanting now that the people are so willing to go ahead and eager to do their utmost.

With many thanks for all your kindness and consideration, I remain Most cordially, Mary Graffam.

Texas, Oct. [illegible]

Rec'd Oct. 31

Mrs Mary Graffam

Miss Mary Graffam 17

Maison Blanche

Puidoux, Suisse,

July 12, 1903.

Rev Judson Smith, D. D., Rec'd July 27.

Boston, Mass.,

My dear Dr. Smith:—

Many thanks for your kind letter which I received just before leaving Geneva and for the welcome news which it contained of the appointment of Miss Rice to the work in Sivas.

I am sorry not to have her company on the journey from here, but as she is coming too late for school, feel all the more anxious

Sivas Oct. 1903

Rec'd Oct. 31

I feel sure that I am right in going back next month in time to prepare for the opening of the school. On the return journey I am to have the company of Mr. Leopold Favre of Geneva of whom you have doubtless heard in connection with the Swiss orphanages in Turkey. He is to make a tour of inspection to the different places in the interior where they have work. I feel deeply the responsibility of conducting such a man into the interior of Turkey for his first trip, for he is rather delicate and accustomed to the greatest degree of comfort at his luxurious home in Geneva.

I am glad ~~that~~ Dr. Clark has decided to come to Switzerland and I am sure he will not regret it, if he is as fond of Geneva and its charming people as I am. I shall have letters of introduction for him to people who will give them a warm welcome.

Without any special effort I have made quite a little progress in French and can quite enjoy an ordinary conversation and I am sure he will be able to perfect himself very quickly with all he has done in America.

With kindest regards and thanks for your cordial interest, I remain Most sincerely yours, Mary Huffam.

to get back to relieve my
sister who, Mrs. Jewett writes, is
beginning to feel the strain of
overwork somewhat seriously.
As to myself, since I came
here to this fine old lodge
with the family of Merle
d'Aubigné of theological fame
as the historian of the Reformation,
I begin to feel really well again.
The proof that I am decidedly
better is the fact that I went to
the celebration in Lausanne
of the hundredth anniversary
of the independence of this
canton and was none the
worse for the excitement and
crowds.

Miss Mary Graffam

Maison Blanche,
Puidoux, Vaud.
July 25, 1903.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D., Reid Aug. 5
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Dr. Smith:-

This is just a bulletin to tell you of the comings and goings of some of us who are here in Switzerland.

Mrs. Smith of Marsovan spent two days here this past week and has left Wallace here for a month with the boys who are here for the sort of vacation school that they have for two or three months in Summer. I enjoyed their

visit very much and I find Wallace very pleasant company. I hope his visit here will do him as much good as mine has.

Do you care for my personal impression in regard to this boy? It seems to me that he is far from being in a condition to go back to Turkey and I hope Mrs. Smith will not think of taking him back until he is decidedly better than he is now. I think he begins already to have a better color here. Perhaps it is tan, but he likes being with boys and I am sure it will do him good. I do not think

that it is exactly my place to give any advice on this subject but Mrs. Smith is drawn in two directions by her devotion to her boys in Turkey and her desire to do the best thing for Wallace and I thought perhaps Wallace's side of the question might need a little emphasis. I think it is "now or never" in his case and it looks as if he were going to improve here. He is a fine boy and worth every effort to get him well.

I expect to meet Dr. and Mrs. Clark in Geneva before I start back to Sivas the eighth or fifteenth of August. I hope the eighth. I shall

take great pleasure in taking them to see some of the people whom I met in Geneva. This is an ideal place to learn French. Perhaps they would like to come here for a little during August while Geneva is hot and full of tourists who speak English. I think perhaps the devotion of the Merle d'Aubigné's to missions would induce them to take them in. Mr. Henri Merle d'Aubigné is to visit America in the interests of the McCall mission in Paris with which he is connected. He and his brother Charles also at work in France are rare men. It has been a privilege to know them.

Most cordially yours,

Mary Chapman.

Miss Mary L. Graffam,

Rec'd Aug. 25.

Constantinople, Turkey,

August 13, 1903.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.,

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Smith:-

Your kind letter urging me to stay in Switzerland a little longer came after I left and was sent here. I am very glad to be on my way back to Sivas and I am sure I am right in going. For I am very well, as brown as an Armenian, and by going now I can have the company all the way to Sivas

of Mr. Leopold Favre of Geneva and it is indeed a privilege to travel with him. Besides I think that for "nerves" it would be better to have a little time in Siras to rest from the journey and begin calmly than to arrive right in the midst of opening school.

Now that I have come back to the treasurer and accounts I have the unpleasant task of counting up expenses and asking for a grant to cover the extras. The Marsovan station in voting to send me away did not mention any sum of money, because it

was not evident then how long I should be gone, but Mr. Peet thought it not necessary for the committee to consider the matter again as necessary aid in the matter of expenses was understood to be included in the action of the committee.

Stripped, the figures are as follows.

	L.t.
Expense Sivas to Constantinople	5.
" Const to Geneva	18.94
Board 65 days @ 5 f per day	14.30
Expense Geneva to Const.	13.86
" Const. to Sivas	5.00
	49.90
Deducting board 3 days @ 2 l. per day	6.
L.t.	43.90

This agrees very well with the trip Miss Kinney took for which she had a grant of thirty liras. Adding to that ten liras for expenses to Sivas and

return makes a little less than the figures I have given and so after consulting with Mr. Peet and other missionaries, I have decided to ask for a grant of forty Turkish pounds to cover the extra expense necessary for the trip. With this, I hope to come out even at the end of the year, but as the trip was unexpected I had no provision made and I may be a little behind, but it will very soon be made up.

I did meet Dr. Clark in Geneva for only one day, but was able to become well enough acquainted with him and his lovely wife to be sure that they are just the ones for Siras. They are charming.

Thanking you for your kind letter and with kind regards to Mrs. Smith, I remain,

Most cordially, Mary Huffman.

P.S. Will you kindly consider this request as formal and present it to the proper person.

Sivas, June 3, 1904.

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.,

Boston Mass.,

My dear Dr. Smith:

Your letter of April 25 has remained thus long unanswered because Mr. Partridge has been ill with influenza and has not been able to make the necessary investigations in regard to the house which we wish to buy for the Girls' School and write the letter.

Today I had a consultation with a man whose business it is to buy and sell property in company with the dragoman of the consulate who is probably the best man in town to advise us in a matter of this kind . The final estimate on the house and garden taking into consideration the present condition of the market, which is rather favorable to buyers, was that three hundred liras($1320), would cover the price of the property and the cost of the transfer. This agent is the one who has before rented houses for the missionaries here and Mr. Perry has talked with him in regard to this same house. In addition to this we shall need fifty liras($220) to do what we should like to in the way of joining the present high school and this house, building the necessary out-houses etc. The house now is in decent repair and can be used with an outlay of half that sum which is absolutely necessary to arrange the water works and drainage. If all the work could be done together, it could be done cheaper and better and would enable to have all the day pupils enter by the new gate and relieve the small missionary compound of all these children .

To say that we are thankful that this need has met with favorable consideration is to say nothing compared with what we feel. It will mean so much to these girls' schools which are dreadfully crowded.

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To say that we are thankful that this need has met with favorable consideration is to say nothing compared with what we feel. It will mean so much to these girls schools which are dreadfully crowded.

All the schools are full and we cannot keep them down any longer. This building is very pleasant as the best rooms are flooded with sunshine and in this cold climate that is a great consideration.

We are enjoying a little visit from President Riggs who is spending Sunday here on his way to America.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry and Miss Rice have gone to Constantinople for the annual meeting . We are hoping the trip will do them good. Miss Rice needed the change as she has devoted herself very faithfully to the study of the language and has made splendid progress. Mr Partridge is far from well. He was not strong from typhoid fever when he was taken down with this "Grippe" and he cannot seem to throw it off. My sister is also very tired from her work in the boys' school. She does a great deal of teaching and of late, and before too, nearly the whole management of the school has come on her. Fortuneately it is not new work for her and she likes it.

This letter ,so far as the estimates on the house are concerned is just what Mr. Partridge would write and agrees with estimates which Mr. Perry and others who understand such things, have made. We hope the whole sum of three hundred and fifty liras can be given at once , that we may be able to make just the best possible use of the three hundred.

Thanking you for all the interest which you have taken in this and all parts of our work, I remain with kindest regards from us all,

Most sincerely yours,

Mary L. Graffam

Sivas, June 13, 1904

Rec'd July 1.

All the schools are full and we cannot keep them downany longer. This building is very pleasant as the best rooms are flooded with sunshineand in this cold climate that is a great consideration.

We are enjoying a little visit from President Riggs who is spending Sunday here on his way to America.

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Thanking you for all the interest which you have taken in this and all parts of our work,I remain with kindest regards from us all,

Most sincerely yours,

Mary E. Wheeler

Kara Hissar, Turkey.
Oct. 29, 1904.

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Boston Mass.,

My dear Dr. Smith:-

As one or two days have passed since Mrs. Clark wrote her letter, I will add a little to what she said.

This is the twenty-first day since Doctor took his bed and it is now apparent that this is not a light case of typhoid altho as yet there are no complications. Now his temperature reaches the cold-bath point (105°), but once a day whereas before it has needed as many as six baths a day to keep it below that point. We are expecting a more decided fall of temperature after today.

We are fortunate in having with us a good Armenian doctor, a recent graduate of the medical department of Syrian Protestant College and well up in modern methods of treating typhoid. Our preacher here, Bedros Effendi, has also devoted himself to helping in the care of Dr. Clark, not sparing himself

Sivas, June 13, 1904

night or day.

As to the cause of so much typhoid fever among us, I think it is as Dr. Jewett once said that the whole city of Sirac is so infected that it is impossible to be wholly protected against it. Even though we do not drink unboiled water and look after our own premises carefully; sometimes we are obliged to take coffee and refreshments at the houses of friends and that is without doubt the cause of my illness as it came just after making Christmas visits. This time it is not certain where Doctor found the germs. It was eighteen days from the time we left Sirac until he was in bed with a temperature of 102°.

Mr. Partridge and Dr. Clark, as you know are very anxious to start their work on a hill just outside of the city where the water-supply will be separate from the city supply and I am sure they will receive encouragement from all sides in their plans. In regard to the girls' school, I hoped that its place was to remain the same and that we were to purchase the adjoining house for

it and I still hope so, but so far we have not succeeded in closing the bargain with the owner of that house. I wonder if it is meant that we too go to the outside of the city.

We will keep you informed in regard to our movements and state of health.

Most sincerely yours,

Mary Chaffee.

Miss Mary Graham

Kara Heinar. Oct. 29. 1904

Recd Nov. 19.

Miss M. L. Graffam 20

Sivas, November 4, 1905.

RECD SEP 24 1906

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.,

Boston, Mass.,

My dear Dr. Smith:-

Sivas Aug. 31, 1906

Enclosed please find copies of the report of the work for the education of girls and Bible-woman's work in this field for the last half year. As you will see it is a work struggling to get on its feet, every department nearly being almost like new work. We are happy that we have succeeded in placing teachers in so many of our out-stations. Some of the places have been closed for a long time. No one who does not see the actual conditions of the cities and villages of this field can realize how absolutely prostrated the Armenians were by the events of ten years ago. In many places they have been able to rally somewhat but not in this field. There is almost industrial stagnation everywhere. How to supply work must be the problem for the next few years. I wish we might find the solution.

The school is doing good work this year, better than ever before. Miss Rice is a treasure and her influence in the school is worth everything.

I am not touring this Fall as the school work would not permit it. I may go out during one of the vacations.

We enjoyed the visit of the six missionaries who passed thruogh ~~here~~ here last week on their way to Harpoot and Mardin. They were accompanied by Mr and Mrs. Young, who are also going to Harpoot, Mr. Young being the consul appointed to take the place of Dr. Norton. Their visit did us a lot of good, especially Mr. Partridge who plans night and day how to run his self-supporting boarding-school. He has sixty fine boys and they are worth the trouble, but it takes quantities of food to satisfy them.

Most sincerely yours, Miss M. L. Graffam

signed. E. A. Partridge.

Miss Mary L. Graffam

Sivas, Nov. 4. 1905.

Rec'd Nov. 23.

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.,

Boston, Mass.,

My dear Dr. Smith:-

Enclosed please find copies of the report of the work in the education of girls and Bible-woman's work in this field for the last half year. As you will see it is a work struggling to get on its feet, every department nearly being almost like new work. We are happy that we have succeeded in placing teachers in so many of our out-stations. Some of the places have been closed for a long time. No one who does not see the actual conditions of the cities and villages of this land can realize how absolutely prostrated the Armenians were by the events of ten years ago. In many places they have been able to rally some-but not in this field. There is almost industrial stagnation every-where. How to supply work must be the problem for the next few years. I wish we might find the solution.

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Most sincerely yours,

[illegible]

Rec'd SEP 24 1906

21

Sivas, Aug. 31, 1906.

Rev. James L. Barton,
Boston Mass.,

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I enclose a copy of a letter which I am sending to Miss Lawson hoping that it will move the hearts of the Prudential Committee to reconsider the decision about that land.

The condition of the boys' school is pathetic and there are volumes of arguments

Sivas, Nov. 4. 1905.

for this field being bought for them but if one of the missionary houses cannot be given to the girls' school, what shall we do? On two sides the present compound is bounded by streets on the third by a narrow garden and a mosque and on the fourth by this property which we wanted to buy and couldn't. However my hope of extending our premises

ght seems cut off.

The Perry house is old, to be sure, but it has rather large rooms and would do very well for school purposes. The boys' school is at present occupying three buildings, not to speak of the middle and primary schools which have lessons all over the chapell and in every corner where they can squeeze in.

We could not think of any other plan but the one we presented. What shall

we do?

We have just come in from camp and are busy with preparations for opening school on the fifth. We hope to hear soon that our kindergarten teacher has been appointed.

Yours most sincerely,

Mary L. Haffam.

Mary L. Haffam
Pine Ridge Aug. 31-1906.

Sivas, August 31,1906.

Miss K.G.Lamson,

Boston,Mass.,

My dear Miss Lamson:-

Before school begins I wish to write a general letter about our work leaving the more definite report until a little later.

As we look forward to the opening of the school we are confronted with a problem more difficult than perhaps ever before,for while we have been able to rent a house for the primary and intermediate schools, we have lost by the change three large recitation rooms ,two of which belonged to the high school and that makes the house proper just so much more crowded. I cannot see how the Prudential Committee could have refused our request to use the three-hundred liras which we have as a payment on the Perry house if they had understood the situation,for that is the only solution for the problem that we can see. That is not a present solution,to be sure,but the sooner the boys' school and hospital get a place ,the sooner we could be settled.

We have taken away three rooms from teachers to make room for the girls and there will be only three teachers left to look after the girls. The others will live in the city. This is not an unmixed evil although hard on the teachers. I have been turned out to make a class-room and Miss Rice has her classes in her own room. All this is for no special purpose only to show that our condition is desperate. We can turn and twist in different ways for a time and would do it joyfully,if there were any hope for the future. The one solution that we can see is for this compound to be for the girls' school eventually and for the boys' school and hospital to go to another place leaving the one missiomary

Sivas, August 31,1906.

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residence in the so-called Partridge house. We still hope that this request will be reconsidered and that the permission asked for will be granted.

In the estimates for 1907 there are a few items which are increased. Rent for the primary school is increased from 13 to 20liras and the estimate for the lower schools is also increased as well as that for out-stations. The reason for this is that we are obliged to pay so much and sometimes more than the estimate only that formerly it was almost impossible to occupy all the places at the same time and so the whole amount was enough. Now that we have more graduates we can send teachers to all the places with the possible exception of Zara. The Bible-reader in Tokat now spends her whole time in the work and ,as her father has died ,she is obliged to support herself. I earnestly beg that none of these items will be cut down. In regard to the estimates for school buildings,would it not be possible to grant one of the items? They are all urgent, Enderes especially ,Iwas going to say,but the others rise up and rebuke me when I think that.

After rehearsing all these needs, I come to the question which ought to have a whole letter by itself,namely a Kindergarten Training Teacher for these interior stations,as the request was sent in last year by the annual meeting.I was willing to have the request the same this year,but the Marsovan station was willing to have such a teacher ~~be~~ located here as we have a large kindergarten connected with our school and this work can be done here more cheaply than there.The Talas station continues to ask for a teacher exclusively for that station to help Miss Burrage and ,as she says,to take her place later. I think that one teacher could do the work for both for a year or two ,but we are desperately in need of that one. The teachers we have are gradually dropping out and we have to constantly refuse requests for teachers.We can send teachers to all parts of the interior because they are always

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willing to go toward the coast. We sent one of our teachers to help Mis Burrage ,or rather she will go in a few days. In her place we have put one who has worked with a trained teacher for a year ,the second genera tion,so to speak.This side of the question ,however,is not the most important reason for urging the speedy appointment of a missionary lady for Sivas. It is two years to the time for Mr.Partridges furlough and also to mine. We have thought that, as I am in good health, ~~that~~ I can wait for them to come back,but I could not wait more than that ,for Miss Rice's turn will be coming. It is absolutely impossible for one lady to be in charge here alone and unless another man came to take Mr. Partridges place he could not go and leave his work for the rest of the station. Taking everything into consideration, the most economical way is to have a lady appointed this year who has a thorough education and training in kindergarten work with the idea that she would be getting a start in the language this year and be ready to have a training class next year and the following year or two help in the school during the absences of some of the station.

Perhaps this letter sounds too pathetic,but I have been simply obliged to write in this way by the condition that we find ourselves in. The schools are overcrowded and in every way encouraging. I never saw the outlook so good on that side,but Miss Rice is overworked and at the beginning of the year the Doctor is advising a vacation. A third lady simply for the school is needed,but perhaps a kindergarten teacher could take part of the superintendence of the lower schools and fill the place of two.Our most earnest prayers go with this letter that this worker who has been asked for twice by the mission and who seems so necessary may be soon found.

Promising a more cheerful letter in the near future,I remain,

Most cordially yours, M. L. Graffam

Rec'd SEP 24 1906

Rev. Pannement - Kuacutsing

Aug. 31-1906.

willing to go toward the coast. We sent one of our teachers to help Miss Burrage, or rather she will go in a few days. In her place we have put one who has worked with a trained teacher for a year, the second graduation, so to speak. This side of the question, however, is not the most important reason for urging the speedy appointment of a missionary lady for Sivas. It is two years to the time for Mr. Partridges furlough and I also, to mine. We have thought that, as I am in good health, I can wait for them to come back, but I could not wait more than that, for Miss Rice's turn will be coming. It is absolutely impossible for one lady to be in charge here alone and unless another man came to take Mr. Partridges place he could not go and leave his work for the rest of the station. Taking everything into consideration, the most economical way is to have a lady appointed this year who has a thorough education and training in kindergarten work with the idea that she would be getting a start in the language this year and be ready to have a training class next year and the following year or two help in the school during the absences of some of the station.

Perhaps this letter sounds too pathetic, but I have been simply obliged to write in this way by the condition that we find ourselves in. The schools are overcrowded and in every way encouraging. I never saw the outlook so good on that side, but Miss Rice is overworked and at the beginning of the year the Doctor is advising a vacation. A third lady simply for the school is needed, but perhaps a kindergarten teacher could take part of the superintendence of the lower schools and fill the place of two. Our most earnest prayers go with this letter that this worker who has been asked for twice by the mission and who seems so necessary may be soon found.

Promising a more cheerful letter in the near future, I remain,

Most cordially yours, M. L. Huntington

Sivas Oct. 14, 1907. 38

Dear Friends;

Last June our Normal School Alumni appointed a committee to make plans for helping Mr. Partridge raise money for a new school building. This committee, which consisted of one teacher, one preacher, one doctor, and two merchants decided to call a special meeting at the time of the convention of the Central Union of our native churches which was to take place here in September.

At this meeting, which we held two weeks ago, there were present from our station fields, Cesarea, Marsovan, and Sivas about twenty preachers and delegates of the Central Union and thirty of our alumni. We were also fortunate in having Dr. and Mrs Tracy and Mr Irwin with us.

The meeting was held in the hall of the hospital and we planned to serve tea afterwards if time should permit. The object was stated by the chairman. Dr. Tracy and some of the preachers spoke urging the great need of accomadations for this rapidly growing school and a good deal of enthusiasm was aroused so that evidently everyone was ready to work for the cause; but as I looked around I thought 'It would be no use to try to get any money here. These are all either preachers or guests or teachers or at least beginners on small salaries. With the exception of the missionaries, I suppose the highest salary there represented was not more than two hundred and fifty dollars a year, while the younger graduates earn from forty four to sixty six.

At the close of the formal meeting they invited Samuel Effendi, the music teacher of Harpoot College, who is on his way to Germany for study, to play on the piano while we went out to get tea. There was a little delay about finding the gentleman's notes and they all began to talk at once saying 'How shall we begin to raise this money?' and Samuel Effendi said 'Let us begin now.' Whereupon Dr.

Miss Mary L. Graffam 34 S

Sivas, Turkey, Aug. 7, 1905.

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.,
Rec'd Aug. 28
Boston Mass.,

My dear Dr. Smith:-

If I should begin to tell my excuses for having neglected my correspondence this year, it would involve a long story of travels and various emergencies.

At the present time I am happy to say that no member of the station is sick and all are taking a vacation in various ways. Miss Rice has gone to camp in Talas, Dr. and Mrs. Clark have been to Marsovan and are now in Sivas assisting Dr. and Mrs. Shepard

who are here for three months. Mr. Perry has gone with the colporteur on his favorite trip through Karra Hissar. Mrs. Perry is at home with her garden which she cannot be induced to leave even to come to this lovely spot where we camp.

I have just come back here from two towns to Gurun and Tokat.

The graduating exercises of the schools went off successfully this year. From the boys' school there were six graduates and from the girls' seven. Of these seven five are appointed as teachers in different outstations. Immediately after our commencements I went to attend the closing exercises of the Gurun schools from both of which there were graduates, two from each, three of whom will come to Sivas and enter our second class. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the preacher, this is the most successful system of schools outside of Sivas, being parallel to ours except the last two years and having a good kindergarten which is the pride of the community.

From Gurun I went to Ashurdé and Derendé where for the last four years our efforts have been confined to occasional visits and occasional attempts to have a girls' school in one or the other of the places. Ashurdé is a village, ~~and~~ or a suburb of Derende, which is a city of considerable size. Last year the teacher of the girls' school died in Ashurdé and I went to

see if I could find a way
open a school in one place
the other. At Ashundi I m
utter discouragement, not finding
any coöperation on the part of the
people even to the extent of being
willing to provide a suitable place
for a teacher to stay. At Direndi
the outlook was even worse and
I said to the preacher who had gone
with me, that this was the darkest
place I had seen in all my
travels, ~~and~~ I was about to give up
the whole thing when someone
spoke of a girl who had been in
the Swiss orphanage and happened
to mention her name, Prapion. I said
at once, "If that is the Prapion I
know, she is the teacher for this

to see. I called her and found
she was indeed the girl who
finished the course of study
in the orphanage and by a
letter having miscarried, had
remained with her mother and
was trying to earn her bread
by weaving. The preacher who was with me was
delighted and said "The Lord prepared
that teacher". We then began to look
for a room for the school and
found the only one to be had
just next door to Prapicio's house.
The only thing left was to get the
permission or rather support of
the priest, as the government would
surely close a school unless it
had his protection and we found
him enthusiastic over the idea

so he has two little girls of his own. When we think that in all this city, as in many others, there is absolutely no way for girls to learn to read unless some father or brother is willing to spend his time to teach her, we shall follow this little beginning with our prayers that it may be the beginning of a useful work for the women of this city who are now decidedly the most unfortunate ones that I have seen.

At the annual meeting this year four stations had prepared requests for kindergarten training teachers, but these four requests were finally modified to a request for a teacher for Smyrna, which place for the present is vacant on

account of Miss Haley's absence, but if she goes back there, will be settled, and as the question now comes to a teacher to tour among the interior stations. This arrangement may be a solution of the great need we have for kindergarten teachers if the work does not develop too fast. But the Armenians are opening kindergartens everywhere and my hope is to train teachers for them as well as for the Protestants. Their kindergarten here in Sivas numbers hundreds and the teacher is an earnest Christian girl but not very well trained. We cannot estimate the good that such teachers can do and we need a training teacher just for Sivas. But lest it be said that the funds are not enough

to send three teachers we are
asking for this one to serve
understand the note. Trebizond,
Marsovan, Talas and Sivas and
urge that she be sent at once
in order that she may have
time to learn the language before
starting a class. A teacher can
perhaps successfully teach in English in
Smyrna, but here a knowledge of
the language is indispensable.
The recommendations of the
annual meeting that this teacher
for this work be one of broad education
and that the candidates for
training be graduates of one of
our high schools cannot be
emphasized too strongly. ~~both for~~

reasons mentioned and also
with this also in mind that
anyone who goes from one
place to another are even dec
ordinary touring ought to know
both Armenian and Turkish.
In the course of my small
travels I often have felt great
need of at least a conversational
knowledge of Turkish and this
winter I am planning to take
a few lessons.

After the schools begin I hope
to make a full report of our
work for the Woman's Board
and, if you like, I will send a copy
to you. I sent one not long ago
to them giving an account of my

tours and of the schools as they were this year, but I am afraid you did not get a copy.

With kindest regards from us all, I remain,

Most sincerely yours,

Mary L. Graham.

Malfan

C. F. Gates 25

79 So. Orange Grove Ave.
Pasadena, Cal.
Mch. 4. 1902.

w. Judson Smith, D.D.
Boston, Mass.

ear Dr. Smith:

I am using the Tabular Views which you so kindly had prepared for me and I get much help from them, but there is one thing which introduces an element of uncertainty into conclusions drawn from them. The copyist has marked the years 1891, 1893, 1894 and 1900 "including outstations - Harpoot alone not found" -

Now I wished the outstations to be included in the reports of all the years, and I think they are in most of the statistics, but in some they are not. For example

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the number of churches is reported as 1 every year down to 1891. The number of schools in the field is also uncertain in many years.

What I want is the sum total for the whole Harpoot field in every year.

I wonder if the copyist can easily find out in what places this would necessitate change and send me the corrections. If it is too much trouble, I will get on without it.

Sincerely yours

C. F. Gates.

Rev. C. F. Yates

Passadena, March 4, 1902

Rec'd March 11

W. 7.

Rec'd FEB 6 1903

Ans'd FEB 6 1903

Rev. C. Frank Gates D.D.
Pension Comte. 36
Vevey, Switzerland
W.T. Jan. 17. 1903.

My dear Barlow:

It has long been in my thought to write to you, but I am troubled with that same old complaint of mine — lack of time. It seems absurd for a man off on a vacation to talk about this trouble. But there are so many things I want to do! This is not to say that I do not want to write to you!

We arrived here Dec. 6th. It was quite cold then but soon moderated. Now the weather is splendid, about +17° Fahr., and the air is clear and fine.

I am greatly enjoying the skating just now, and I am renewing my youth in cutting circles on the ice.

I am making fair progress in French and getting a better idea of modern history than I ever had before.

I am very glad to hear from Harpoot that Riggs has accepted their call and will come at once. It seems to me that this is of the Lord, and I have great hopes that it will soon appear that he is just the man for the place.

From all I can learn I think that it is plain that Carey is not the man, and I do not know just what he is fit for, but I hope that time will show.

I judge that you had a good delegation to Washington, and I do hope that good

will come out of it.

I am watching the course of events in Macedonia with a great deal of interest, it seems as if Turkey were approaching another of those crises which mark her progress out of Europe. Macedonia seems to be taking the first step towards independence, and if Macedonia is taken away from Turkey, she will not have very much left there.

By the way I wrote to Dr. Barnum about salaries suggesting that no changes be made, but that Prof. Jenkins can be given something for the government work which he is all the time doing. This has been done. The station bears a part of it, which I think is fair.

I have today paid a visit

to Hudson Taylor and Robt. Wilder, who are staying not far from here. I wish we could get more men like Wilder, men of spiritual power.

Mrs. Yates wishes to send her love to Mrs. Barton.

Jan. 23.

I have let this poor scrawl lie a week thinking to make a poor thing better by sending more of it.

Today the papers announce that the Sultan has granted religious liberty to his subjects. This deceives no one, it is a ruse to throw the powers off the scent. But unless I read the signs of the times wrong something is cooking in Macedonia. It may be that you will

know what it is before this letter reaches you.

We have some Germans here who talk about "die schreckliche Monroe doctrine" with so much heat that I am becoming convinced that Germany really does desire to abrogate that bulwark of american peace — she makes a mistake to so arouse american antagonism against herself.

There is a great deal of real spiritual life here. I have been surprised to find so much.

Let me hear from you when you can.

Yours

C. T. Gates.

Rev. C. Frank Lat[illegible] Rec'd MAR 10 1903 27

J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston,
Mass. U.S.

Pension Coulin,
Vevey, Switzerland
Feb. 21, 1903.

Ans'd MAR 13 1903

My dear Dr. Barton:

Your letter of Feb. 6 came three days ago, and immediately afterwards I received yours of Dec. 16th, which was sent to one of the hotels here by mistake and lay there two months.

This contained the report of the delegation to Washington. Mr. Capen's address to the President was certainly an admirable one, clear and convincing.

By the way, now is the time for our government to press its claim, while Turkey is embarrassed by

the Macedonian affair. It is at such times that she usually grants concessions.

I am very sorry that the delay of your letter prevented my writing to Dr. Scott as you desired. I have written a line in charge of Cook's agency, Marseilles, but I do not know whether he will get it.

I am most pleased over Riggs' going to Harpoot, and he is making a good impression there. I am confident that God has led us in this matter, and we shall see the good things He has prepar-

ed for the College in time.

I am very glad that you have appointed a lady for Harpoot. Why not send Alice Bourne with her?

It seems to me that it would be well to appoint Riggs president at once. It would assure his position, remove any lingering suspicion in the minds of any that this may not be the final arrangement, and give him the opportunity quietly to perfect his plans.

I am very grateful to you for the papers you

sent on, I hope I may get some word from the meeting of the Board of Trustees. Euphrates College is very dear to me, and I do not expect to find sweeter fellowship in this world than that of the Harpoot circle.

We are going on an excursion to day, so I must close. You will know that my silence was due to your letter having miscarried, one from Harpoot shared the same fate.

Yours

C. F. Gates.

12 copies

Rev. C. Frank Gates, D.D.
Pension Comte.
Vevey, Switzerland.
Mar. 3. 1903.

v. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston, Mass.
U.S.A.

Rec'd MAR 14 1903

Ans'd MAR 19 1903

My dear Dr. Barton:

Your letter of Feb. 20th. came yesterday.

I thank you very much for the full report of the college. I am deeply grateful to God for its prosperity and for the way in which He has guided us all.

From the first, I have had the assurance that if God called me to Robert College He would provide for Euphrates College. I could not see how, but I was assured that it was not like our Heavenly Father to let the one college suffer in order to provide for the other. And my heart

overflows with joy now to see Riggs on the field and ready for work. Earlier than I could have been had I returned.

I cannot but feel that he has every promise of a most useful service there, and I am glad to note that the Trustees rejoice in having the place thus filled. It is always safe to trust GOD.

I am grateful to them for the kindly recognition they make of my services at Harpoot. It is pleasant to feel that they appreciate what I have done there, but I have too keen a sense of my own deficiencies ~~not~~ to accept all that is said without qualifications. I can only

ask God to pardon what has been wrong in my past service and to prepare me for better service. And I do believe He is doing it. I am looking forward to a task which seems far beyond my power with quiet confidence that God will be with me there and empower me. The thought gives gladness and strength. The joy of the LORD is your strength.

The thought of maintaining a very close relation between Robert College and Euphrates College is a very pleasant one to me, one which I shall cherish and think over. I had already thought of it, but I am glad that the trustees mentioned it, and I trust that it may bear fruit.

I have written to Riggs offering to help him in any

I cannot if he wishes to write to me. I shall never lose my interest in Euphrates College, or my love for it.

Mrs. Gates' sister is probably dying, and we do not know whether the end will come soon or later. We have written that Mrs. Gates will come to her if they desire and we are awaiting an answer.

There is some thought of my making a visit to Constantinople in company with Dr. Cox, of the Board of Trustees, in April. But letters sent here will reach me.

Again I want to thank you for your letter. I wish I might continue to receive the reports of the college. I hope Riggs will get out a catalogue soon.

Sincerely yours

D. T. Gates

Rev. F. Franklin Gates, D.D.
Pension Couley
Vevey, Switzerland.
May 30. 1903.

E. 7.

REC'D JUN 1 1903

My dear Dr. Barton:

ANS'D AUG 7 1903

I have been to Constantinople and returned, and we are now about to change our dwelling place for the summer. We are going to Hotel Mont-Fleuri, Frihaut, Salais, Switzerland. It is 4060' high, and the air there is delightful. I went up on Tuesday to engage rooms, walked twenty miles and enjoyed it all immensely. Come over and join us.

I had a pleasant

time in Constantinople, only I had more to do than I wanted and I became very tired -
A man grows lazy when he knocks off work for two years and finds it hard to buckle in to the harness again -
I have just received a letter from Dr. Barnum saying that Riggs wants to get a Swiss teacher of French for the College. That is a good move, and I hope it may be accomplished. Have you

any prospect of an increase of funds for the college? Expenses are sure to increase.

I never go to Constantinople without feeling that it is a great pity that the city cannot be more strongly occupied and the Publication Work pushed energetically.

I am begging away at French, I can make myself understood in the language now, and I read it with pleasure.

I fear that I shall have to get down to

hard work sooner than I had anticipated, but the next three months in the mountains ought to fit me for anything.

Will you kindly give the inclosed slip to Mr. Swett for change of address.

With much love

Yours

C. F. Gates.

ROBERT COLLEGE,
CONSTANTINOPLE

GEO. WASHBURN, D.D., LL.D., PREST.
GEORGE STANLEY MURRAY, TREAS.

Rec'd NOV 9 1903
29
Ans'd DEC 4 1903

Oct. 24,1903.

My dear Dr. Barton:

First I want to congratulate you on the two young ladies who have come out for Eastern Turkey Mission . Miss Wilson and Miss Norton certainly seem to be ladies of unusual promise,and As I have sometimes criticised appointments I should like now to praise . Of course I do not profess to be able to read character at sight,and I may now be mistaken,but I do not think that I am. And it may please you to know that everybody speaks very highly of the impression made by these two ladies .

We arrived here on the 17th. of September ,and I was introduced to the students as their new president on the next day . I have been getting hold of the work,and it now rests largely on my shoulders,but no one could have the transition made easier for him than it has been for me. Dr.Washburn takes the greatest pains to place me in the front,and he effaces himself in a way that adds daily to my admiration for the man. There is no question that he is wholly and sincerely devoted to the college,while his advice is of the greatest value to me. The number of students exceeds our expectations. As to the quality we have expelled three and this improves the quality .

In many respects I find the college far better organized than I expected, and I am daily more and more convinced that it has been doing first class work. At the same time,there are some things which are backward. Especially is this true of the standard of scholarship.The vernacular teachers are prone to push forward their students in order to get them into advanced classes and through the college as rapidly as possible. There are special reasons for this where students are obliged to do military service in their own countries. But it works mischief.In regard to the spiritual work I find the greatest readiness on the part of the teachers to coöperate in any thing which promises to help the students,but the difficulties are even greater than I had anticipated. It is hard to make the teachers' prayer meeting a live one. There are not the traditions of spiritual work here which help us so much in the interior. Everything new is viewed with suspicion,and I can only move step by step ,as God may guide. After all that is the only way anywhere.

I am in frequent consultation with Mr.Peet regarding the prisoners at Harpoot. I feel that the only thing to do is to demand their release immediately .The trial has proved a farce,and it is not right to allow the authorities to drag it on its weary length in order to lengthen the term of imprisonment. I have no confidence at all in our minister here. He is neither able nor upright . He is willing to employ any methods to carry out his ends and I do not feel sure when he is speaking

Rec'd NOV 9 1903
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ROBERT COLLEGE,
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ROBERT COLLEGE,
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GEO. WASHBURN, D.D., LL.D., PREST.
GEORGE STANLEY MURRAY, TREAS.

the truth. I do not write this for publication .We must work with him and give him our support as long as he is minister. And I not know that we have any reason to expect that a change of ministers would be an improvement so long as our system of diplomatic appointments is what it is.

Mary Daniels is now here and we are expecting here here to spend the Sabbath with us. She is to go with Robert Anderson this week.

We held a service at the Bible House on Thursday of the Board Meeting which I greatly enjoyed. I love the old Board just as much as ever,perhaps more. Who is to take the place of Mr.Swett and Dr.Daniels ?

Mrs Gates unites with me in sending love to Mrs Barton .

Yours
C.F. Gates.

ROBERT COLLEGE,
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Yours

G. A. Hotel

Rev. G. Frank Kates,
Constantinople, Oct. 24
1903

N. T.

30

ROBERT COLLEGE,
CONSTANTINOPLE

GEO. WASHBURN, D.D., LL.D., PREST.
GEORGE STANLEY MURRAY, TREAS.

Rec'd DEC 21 1903

Ans'd DEC 22 1903

Dec.4,1903.

My dear Dr.Barton:

In calling upon Mr.Leishman the other day he stated that the concessions asked for our schools in this empire are hindered by the ill advised speeches of Miss Stone and the equally ill-advised connections of some of the European Turkey missionaries with revolutionists.He specified Mr.Haskell and Dr.House. He says that Russia continually intimates to the Sultan that the American Schools are the hotbeds of intrigue and that American influence means the agitation against his own reign. Mr.Leishman thinks that such speeches as Miss Stone makes strengthen this impression, and he considers it most unwise to have her speak on the platform of the Board .

I do not know that it is necessary for me to add anything.You know how I felt about Miss Stone's utterances at the meeting a year ago.I feel the same way now.These things come back on us,and when we try to urge the minister to do more in obtaining concessions he replies:You yourselves are the hindrance.Your Board ought to publicly disown Miss Stone ,and it ought to keep its missionaries from compromising themselves with the enemies of the Sultan,or else you cannot expect that he will be willing to grant concessions to your schools.

I have felt all along that it was a mistake for our missionaries in Macedonia to engage in relief work. Others could be found to do it there,and it would be well to avoid suspicion.Instead of avoiding suspicion I fear that some of our missionaries are incurring it. I do not say this however,for I do not know the facts, but Mr.Leishman says it openly,and he will say it for years to come and it will do us harm. You are the ones to judge what you ought to do,but I can assure you that the mischief which Miss Stone is doing us is not small. I should say that so long as she is engaged in this campaign she ought to be independent of the Board,she ought not to appear on the platform of the Board,and the Board ought to publicly declare that it is not responsible for her. She is going to publish a book before long and then the Sultan will have the confirmation of the charges made against us in black and white,and he knows how to use this.

I am only interested in the furtherance of the work ,I have no other motive,but this thing hurts the work more than you people at home think.

Yours

C. A. Yates

Mr. Leishman said the Porte would refuse to receive Miss Stone again and he should sustain the Porte.

Rec. & Ans. Oct. 24

ROBERT COLLEGE,
CONSTANTINOPLE

GEO. WASHBURN, D.D., LL.D., PREST.
GEORGE STANLEY MURRAY, TREAS.

Constantinople Dec. 4, 1903.

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Yours

Constantinople, Dec. 4, 1903.

Mr. Leisman said the Porte would refuse to receive Miss Stone again and is ashamed another to Porte.

ROBERT COLLEGE,
CONSTANTINOPLE

C. F. Gates
~~GEO. WASHBURN~~, D.D., LL.D., PREST.
GEORGE STANLEY MURRAY, TREAS.

31

REC'D JAN 18 1904
ANS'D JAN 22 1904

Jan.4,1904.

Dear Dr.Barton:

Your letter of the 5th. of December was most welcome. Yes,my letter to you was written from the president's mansion where we are living with Dr.Washburn,but I have my office in the college building.

On Christmas Eve at eight o'ccock,we received an eight pound present ,he is a little boy.We had been rather hoping for a girl,but we are not disposed to accept the Armenian condolences. Mrs Gates is doing very well indeed and the boy perhaps as well as bottle-fed babies generally do.

In regard to the question of the theological school at Harpoot,I think that you state the matter exactly right. Theoretically it seems as if we ought to be able to have one good large Seminary rather than several small ones .There is a saving in many ways,but the practical difficulties incident to the state of the fields and the empire are so strong that I do not believe that it will be possible to fill the needs of the fields in that way . Harpoot ought to be reenforced in order to keep a theological class going all the time,You cannot get graduates of the college into a mere training class. You must give them a thorough course. I am glad to hear your estimate of Mr.Carey,I did not know him.I have fancied that the Harpoot circle was a little afraid to have him teach theology.

I think that it is entirely practicable to have the theological class made a part of the college,and I think that this is the best way.We are getting very few students from abroad now for the same reasons which make it impossible for our students to go to Marash and Marsovan .I think that the college faculty ought to be strong enough to keep a class in theology going all the time and let them be received as postgraduate students studying theology They ought to exercise a good influence in the college. The college buildings would suffice for them if we could have a good building for the primary schools and perhaps a few rooms which could be used for their residence ,but the latter may not be necessary.

We have had a hard term here in many ways.There has been an unusual number of bad men among the students,and I have had to expel some ten students at different times for immorality.This is not what I want to do.I want to make men over,I do not want to expel them.

I talked with Huntington about going to Harpoot,but I do not think that he would consider it.He has been here four years and he wants to pursue his studies.He is a good man,and we would be glad to keep him on. He has a brother in Yale,Harry,who may be willing to go out.

Diplomatic affairs seem to be hung up generally,and I fear that they will continue so until the breaking out of war in the spring.

ROBERT COLLEGE,
CONSTANTINOPLE

GEO. W. WASHBURN, D.D., LL.D., PREST.
GEORGE STANLEY MURRAY, TREAS.

31
ARR'D JAN 22 1904

Jan.4,1904.

Dear Dr.Barton:

Your letter of the 7th. of December was most welcome. Yes,my letter to you was written from the president's mansion where we are living with Dr.Washburn,but I have my office in the college building.

On Christmas Eve at eight o'cccck,we received an eight pound present ,he is a little boy.We had been rather hoping for a girl,but we are not disposed to accept the Armenian condolences. Mrs Gates is doing very well indeed and the boy perhaps as well as bottle-fed babies generally do.

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ROBERT COLLEGE,
CONSTANTINOPLE

GEO. WASHBURN, D.D., LL.D., PREST.
GEORGE STANLEY MURRAY, TREAS.

It looks as if that were sure to come, and no one can tell what it may involve, especially if Russia and Japan also fall out .

Mr. Leishman is not making any progress so far as I can see, and the threat of our fleet has grown stale. Unless some stronger measures are taken our demands are not likely to be granted. It is a pity to let matters drag on so. With the Turks it is better to take measures so decisive that matters may be finished up before other powers ~~get~~ have a chance to get in their influences to hinder progress.

Mrs Gates would join me in greetings to Mrs Barton for the New Year were she here. I am writing from my office.

Sincerely yours

C. F. Gates

ROBERT COLLEGE,
CONSTANTINOPLE

GEO. WASHBURN, D.D., LL.D., PRES'T.
GEORGE STANLEY MURRAY, TREAS.

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Sincerely yours

C. H. Gates

Rev. C. H. Gates, D.D.
Constantinople Jan. 4, '04
W. T.

Rec'd MAY 25 1904
32
Ans'd SEP 15 1904

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ROBERT COLLEGE,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

My dear Dr.Barton:

May 10,1904.

Your letter of April 26th. is just received. In regard to Mr.Elmer I am afraid that we have no place for him.The department of Moral Philosophy falls to the president here .Hitherto I have done no teaching here,but I can hardly hope to continue this ,and we have not the money to multiply professors. If his specialty were in physics we might easily find a place for him.

We shall issue some reports at the end of this year,and I will remember you .

I am greatly pleased with the progress made at Harpoot,and I am glad that the large hall is to be put up according to my plan. That buildingwill be a very valuable one in the development of the work.

Dr.Coe is a fine man,and I do not wonder that your enthusiasm for Robert College increased after hearing him speak. Mine has increased after living with Dr.Washburn for a year. Dr.Washburn is a great man,and he has done good work. I hate to let him go home for a year,but I suppose that it is necessary.

What is the prospect of the development of the American College for Girls ?Is it to be secularized? That is a great question and one of great moment.

We are looking forward to the Annual Meeting of the Western Turkey Mission next week.

Sincerely yours

C. A. Patrick

Constantinople, May 10, 1904.

W. T.

33

Rec'd FEB 10 1905

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ROBERT COLLEGE,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

Ans'd FEB 10 1905

Rev.J.L.Barton,D.D.
Boston,Mass. U.S.A.

Oct.7,1904.

Dear Dr.Barton:

Your letter of the 16th. of September is received ,and I note what you say about the American College at Scutari.It is certainly a matter for very careful thought and very earnest prayer. A gentleman said the other day that he thought the only way to mend the matter was to make a clean sweep and get an entirely new head.That is radical ,but it does seem as if something was needed to check the drift which has been going on of late years and start an earnest effort for advance along right lines. God must guide,and I am confident that He will.

The other matter which you propose is still more difficult for me. Miss Daniels is a very capable worker,and she is at the same time very hard to work with. You know this just as well as I do. I am not at all of the opinion that her loss would cripple the work. The present force work together harmoniouslyand without the strain of friction. I do not believe that it is possible for Miss Daniels to let her associates work on their own lines without interfering with them. She is jealous of her position and of her rights,and in so far she lessens the usefulness and increases the difficulties of the ladies who are associated with her. I think there is no question that they would need a vacation two years earlier if they were working with her than they would if they were working without her,because there is nothing more nervously exhausting than that kind of friction.

At the same time ,Miss Daniels is an efficient worker and has been for years in the field,and I have generally held that such workers should be con-

Scutari

tinued unless there is strong reason for their recall. If the Station should ask that she be not sent back, that is sufficient reason. I think that the Station should consider the matter fairly and freely. No one should feel any hesitation in saying that he or she would prefer not to have her return if he feels so. If the matter were evenly balanced, half of the station voting for her return and half voting against it I think that I would not send her because the chances would be that some had voted for her return on other considerations than their candid judgment of what is good for the work. But if the majority of the Station ask for her return I should send her back.

Our College is unusually full, We have no room for more students, and the quality is much better than last year. The work has fallen into its place very well. Our new houses and the Gymnasium are finished, and the new Recitation Hall is under way. We have built the Basement, but we have not money to press the work as we should like to, sorely as we need the building.

Mrs. Gates is very much improved in health. She has not been so strong in years as now, and I hope that she will continue to improve all winter. The baby weighs 24 pounds and is very strong, he has eight teeth and can stand by my knee holding on with his hands. That is good for a nine months old boy. Moore is in the Preparatory Department this year. He has French and German with the SubFreshmen.

We had a delightful visit with Miss Platt and Mr. Margot. Miriam Platt is a choice girl, and we would have been glad to lay hands on her and keep her here, but loyalty to Harpoot forbade.

I am glad to see that you have a good Home Secretary, and I expect to hear good things of him.

Sincerely yours

C. T. Gates

Bonteantinople, Oct. 7, 1904

Dear Oct. 20

My

Sincerely yours

G. Dodge

34

Rec'd MAR 21 1905

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ROBERT COLLEGE,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

Rev.J.L.Barton,D.D.

Boston,Mass.U.S.A.

March 6,1905.

Ans'd APR 26 1905

My dear Dr.Barton:

Yours of Feb.13th. is received,and I am extremely glad to hear from you.

I want to present my condolences to you on the fire in the Bible House,Congregational House,I mean.At the same time I congratulate you that it was no worse.

Your settlement of the question of Mary Daniels commends itself to me in that it allows her to return.Generally I have not much faith in these pledges ,but I hope that this experience will prove good.

I have had it in mind to ask you if you are sure that it wise for you to write for the "Armenia"? I have had to confiscate copies of this journal coming to our students,and I was somewhat nonplused to see your name and that of other missionaries in it along with red hot revolutionary sentiments which would bring any student on whom it was found into trouble and involve the College also. The impression which it will make on the minds of the Turks is that the missionaries are identified with the revolutionary movement.

One of our students,a Turk has been under arrest for some days on the ostensible charge of trying to get away.The real animus was to get him away from the College,and it was settled by giving him an office.

We are having considerable sickness in our family.The baby and Moore are both down now. I hope that you and yours are well.

Yours
C.A. Gates

Continue Oct 7 1905

Constantinople. March. 6. 1905.

W. J.

REC'D MAY 2 1908

C. F. Gates

35

International
College,
Smyrna.

April 17. 1908.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I am spending some days in Smyrna, and I want to congratulate you on the splendid work of this college here. Sir Wm Whittall of Constantinople spoke to me in the strongest terms of it at the Field Day here. He said: "I speak as a business man. Your schools are affecting business life. We notice it in Constantinople, a young man from Robert College goes into business and he is honest and straight and other young men see him and imitate

him, and the same thing is true of this College in Smyrna."

Mr. MacLachlan ought to have stronger financial backing. The A.B.C.F.M. probably can not do very much. They own a building now occupied by the Kindergarten and Girls Primary Schools, which cuts the College grounds in two. That building ought to be given to the College.

I send here a circular calling for an endowment fund for institutions under the Board. I have only one criticism to pass upon it — Some, at least, of these institutions ought to become independent of the Board. You

cannot act as trustees to growing colleges and carry on the wide work of the A.B.C.F.M. Too, what you ought to do is to take these institutions one after another, give each a parting gift to help them set up for themselves, then let them form their own board of trustees and work out their own salvation. They will create new constituencies, widen the circle of those interested in the Board, and you will secure the cordial sympathy of these young colleges. If you hold them too long under the Board struggling along with little or no help, unable to gain the careful consideration of their business which trustees

ought to give, in time they will become critical towards the Board. Even the mother bird pushes her young ones out to fly for themselves, and you ought to do the same.

I have watched this process in different places and I am convinced that the Colleges ought to become independent of the Board. At the same time, it will be well worth while for the Board to do all it possibly can to help these to get adequate endowments, for the Board has no agency which is doing as much to get the gospel inside the old church communities as these colleges.

Sincerely yours
C. A. Gates

APR 21 1909

Answers question — Influence Board's work on New Regime

36

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ROBERT COLLEGE,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

April 6,1909.

My dear Dr.Barton:

Your letter of the 23rd. of March is just received, and I will express my opinion on some of the subjects covered in the letter, though I have not the time to go into details .

I am strongly convinced that the work of the American Board and of other American Educational Institutions in Turkey has done more to bring on the New Regime than all the acts of the Great Powers of Europe .

It is well known that the homes of the people are directly influenced by the schools. A graduate of one of these schools ,be he man or woman, seeks to make his home better ,physically and morally, and you can quickly pick out the homes of the school graduates in the villages and cities of this country.

The teaching in the American schools has done much to foster the ideas of justice, liberty and equality. The Greek Patriarch said to one of the students of our College "You learn many new and noble ideas in Robert College, only you must realize that it will take time to carry them out in the country. On another occasion he sent a representative to the College who voiced the sentiment of the Partiarch that Robert College has a unique mission, to teach the Christian brotherhood of all the nationalities. The same thing is true of all the American schools .

The teaching of Political Economy, of International Law, of Christian Ethics in these schools has gone far to gain entrance for those ideas into the minds

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ROBERT COLLEGE,
CONSTANTINOPLE.

the minds of all the people that received such a marked exemplification in the bloodless revolution that took place last July.

The indirect influence of the American Missions has been greater than the direct ,both in awakening others to seek for education and in spreading the ideas of Justice,liberty equality and fraternity throughout the land , and this influence is often thankfully acknowledge by men who who remain in the old churches and labor to make them what we all wish them to become, truly Christlike in spirit and life. These results cannot be tabulated but they outbulk all the tabulated reports of the Missions ,and it seems to that they point the road along which missionary work should advance-to promote fraternity,liberty,equality and justice ,through the teachings of Christ.applied to individual,home,social and national life .

The Presbyterian Board has done a very great work at Beirut by their splendid Arabic Literature. The A.B.C.F.M. has not done so much because its Literary work in Constantinople has not been so strongly supported.At the present crisis this part of the work rises in importance . While acknowledging that much good has been done through the literature published hitherto,we ought to reduble our efforts along that line for the future.

The New Regime would have been impossible had it not been for the preparatory work done by the American Missions and Schools ,and we must not forget that a New Regime demands a new people.

Sincerely yours

C. F. Gates

Constantinople

Apr. 6-1909.

Sincerely yours

C. H. Coles

ROBERT COLLEGE,
CONSTANTINOPLE

WASHBURN, D.D., LL.D., PRES.
GE STANLEY MURRAY, TREAS.

Rec'd FEB 17 1904

Jan.30,1904.

Dear Dr.Barton:

Yours of the 12th. received,and I have read the enclosures with much interest. I am not personally acquainted with either Dr.House or Mr.Haskell, so that I could not tell what weight to give to the charges against them of revolutionary sympathies. Mr.Haskell has been much spoken of in this connection.

I sent your letters to Mr.Peet at once offering to cooperate in presenting the case to Mr.Leishman in any way that he thought best.I enclose his reply . As I have opportunity I will use my influence in the same direction. I suppose that Mr.Leishman wishes to explain the failure of his efforts thus far. It is allowable for the scapegoat to but.

I am crowded with work just now,so I must let this hasty note go ,but it is not the measure of my interest .

Mrs Gates and Caleb Frank Gates,Jr.both doing well.

Yours

A. Gates.

37

TYPEWRITER

Office of W. W. Peet, Treasurer of American Missions in Turkey
5 American Bible House, Findjandjilar Yocoushou

Constantinople Jany. 27. 1903.

Dear Bro Gates.

Yours with enclosures from Dr Barton has just come to hand. I am sorry that Mr Leish man has felt called upon to write to the Dept in the way he has done. I fear he has, as Dr Barton points out an erroneous impression. He has sometimes spoken to me of these things and always in language no less than used by Judge Terrell as to leave no doubt in mind as to the identity of the inspiration of his source. It is really amusing to hear this brought forward as the reason why the case has been so long delayed

Office of W.W. Peet, Treasurer of American Missions in Turkey
5 American Bible House, Findjandjilar Yocoushou
Constantinople

view of the many other reasons which I have heard thus far. & when I was told that the Council of State has passed the case & sent to the Palace it would seem that they at least were not mislead in view of these newspaper articles - We are even told that ~~too~~ His Majesty also has so far overlooked them as to incline to conclude the case. -

Dr Barton has sent me free copies of all the documents I shall not require these copies which I return. I want to take the favorable time to have a frank & free talk with Her L. about matters. I have done so before this. showing him how carefully people usually are & in how many ways this Govt. is really

3

Office of W. W. Peet, Treasurer of American Missions in Turkey
5 American Bible House, Findjandjilar Yocoushou
Constantinople

indebted to them. How greatly in contrast with the American position is that of Russia towards France. — Mr L. will appreciate I am sure what can be said on this subject — He has seemed to comprehend what I have said heretofore — In comparison with the above, the complaints so far as they have found an echo I think of great importance. I was very sorry to see Mr Haskell's article but it ought to be said that the Turkish Minister provoked the attack and himself committed an blameworthy act. Miss Stone is greatly to be blamed, I said this when I was at home last winter. But Miss Stone ~~[illegible] Haskell~~ cannot be counted as "many missionaries"

Yours faithfully
W W Peet

Rev. Dr. Mann Jaies, D.D.,
Constantinople, Jany 30, 01

W. T.

Dear Dr. Smith D. K. Getchell 39
Dec. 17-1903
Enclosed please
find answers to questions
received by a recent post.
By to-days mail, I have written
Dr. Tracy regarding a Minnesota
girl whom I think would
be well fitted to take Miss
Riggs place in the Girls
School next year.
I am not sure that she
would come, but if you
and Dr. Tracy can both

bring pressure to bear. I think she will respond.
Our working force is small this year and every one is over taxed.
Dr. Riggs has been obliged to leave us for a few months
Mrs. Carrington has been prostrated for some weeks and Dr. Carrington looks worn and thin.
We are rejoicing in the arrival of Dr. & Mrs Crawford who have come to help us

during the absence of Dr. Riggs.
We are sadly in need of a
new missionary who will
<u>come to stay</u>!
It doesn't pay to run the
missionary force with
such a close margin.
Some one is bound to
break down and then
others who have not the
strength or time must
assume new and added
duties or else the work
must suffer.

The schools are well filled this year and on the whole we have a fine set of students. No one has found time to take a tour this year, and so direct touch with the outstation work is lacking. Please don't think that I am finding fault, for I am not, but we wish that conditions might become somewhat changed. Cordially,

Dana K. Getchell
Marsovan

Dec. 17, 1903.

Dana K. Getchell
Marsovan Dec. 17, 1903
Rec'd Jan. 11, 1904

Dear Dr. Smith:— When writing to you some weeks ago, I had occasion to mention the severe illness of Mrs. Carrington. Since then, she has recovered somewhat, but is now far from well and without doubt rest and change are necessary in order to fortify her against a complete break-down. As secretary of Marsovan station, am authorized to inform you the unanimous vote taken in one our recent station meetings, to the effect that Dr. and Mrs. Carrington should be authorized to take a year's furlough now instead of waiting until the time of their first service should have fully expired. Marsovan station cannot get along without Dr. and Mrs. Carrington but unless they have a speedy change, I venture to say that they will, within a year or two, be obliged to give up their work.

because his heart and soul has
been wholly wrapped up in it, he
has not spared himself day or
night whenever he felt he could
relieve a suffering human being.
I am sure I do not need to say
more, though personally and on
behalf of the station, I hope the
prudential committee will scruple
to grant Dr. and Mrs. Carrington this
much needed furlough, though
they may not have rounded out
the full number of years, during
their first service, that are laid
down in the rules and regulations
of the American Board.
I am in behalf of the Marsovan
station, Yours most cordially,
Dana King Getchell
Marsovan,

Doubtless Dr. will not parade his personal needs before you as he sends in his request for a furlough, that is not his style—, but as a personal friend and co-worker, I can see that Dr. Carrington too, is in need of a thorough rest.

I do not mean to say that his condition is critical like Mrs. Carrington's nor do we or you want him to know the sorrow of a break-down before he is authorized to seek a change.

One of the saddest things that I have witnessed, during my brief missionary career, is the sight of missionaries, old and young, going home physical wrecks, and that too, because they often work up to the very limit of their strength before they are willing to ask for a change.

During his stay in Marsovan, Dr. Carrington has done heroic work among the sick and poor of Turkey! He loses his work and

Mr. Dana K. Getchell

- Marsovan,

Recd Mch. 31, 1904

Oct. 3-1905

Anatolia College

1.

Marsovan, Oct. 3, 1905-

Dear Dr. Smith:-

At our last Station Business Meeting, Dr Tracy was asked, on behalf of the Marsovan Station, to place before you the present situation of our Medical Department and to ask that the members of the Prudential Committee co-operate with us in placing

this department of our work on a substantial footing.

Un-officially, I wish to add a word to what Dr. Tracy has no doubt already written you on the subject.

During the past few months we have been "turning every possible stone" in order to find a suitable man to take charge of the medical work here. Knowing Dr. Marden, our

invitation, naturally, went first to him and though at first Dr. Marden gave us no hope that he would be able to come to Marsovan yet, the importance of the work so strongly appealed to him that, for one year at least, he decided to come and lend us a helping hand for the continuation of the work.

During the interval of our suspense, Dr. Hoover's name was sent to us as a possible candidate for the position. We as a station, after due

deliberation acted on his name and were rejoiced later to learn that he had been appointed for Marsovan.

It now seems to the members of our station that the time has come when we should have located here two American doctors.

Marsovan is a city of about 30,000 inhabitants: on our own compound between six (6) and seven (7) hundred people are daily coming and going while over five (5) hundred are permanently

located here. The medical work in Marsovan is a week's journey from either Talas or Sivas where the American Board has medical work established. In all of the country between Marsovan and the above mentioned institutions there is not a hospital or a place where the sick and suffering can have first class medical or surgical aid.

The Black Sea is at a distance of about seventy (70) miles from Marsovan (a two days journey) but in this section of the country the conditions are again the same. Along the vast coast of the Black Sea there is not a hospital established. At Samsoun our nearest port, a recent attempt has been made by the Turks to establish a medical work, but the attempt is a failure and the beautiful building erected has been turned into barracks

The result is that people from the sea-coast as well as from the far interior flock to our hospital when ever the doors are open. There is already too much work for one man and should Dr. Marden remain to be associated with Dr. Hoover a most blessed work would no doubt become permanently established

Dr. Marden has expressed himself as desirous

of an American Board appointment and that the way might open for him to be located in Marsovan with Dr. Hoover.

The members of our station are willing to make every effort for the financial support of this second American doctor though at present it will be impossible for us to pledge his support.

Dear Dr. Smith we with so many questions

during the past years, so now we look to you in the time of our great need. Will you not, as soon as possible, place this important question before the Prudential Committee for speedy consideration?

Mrs. Getchell joins me in kind regards. I am sure you will be sorry to learn that Dr. Riggs is again in very poor health. The death of Mrs Harry Riggs has been a great blow to the friends here.

Cordially Yours
Dana K. Getchell

41

Oct. 29-1907.

NOV 18 1907

Dear Dr. Strong:—

According to the suggestion in your last letter, we tried to take good care of Bro. and Mrs. Hicks during the short time they were with us.

Mrs. Getchell and I had the pleasure of meeting them in Yozgat, a city three days distant from Marsovan, to which place, Mr. Fowle of the Cesarea Station had conducted them.

The members of the Marsovan Station are very thankful to the Prudential Committee for bringing about this most helpful visit of Mr & Mrs. Hicks.

Last Wednesday morning the friends resumed their journey being accompanied as far as Sivas by Dr. & Mrs. Riggs.

On Friday last, Oct. 25, Dr. and Mrs. Tracy celebrated the 40th anniversary of their work in Marsovan. As Dr. Tracy entered the college chapel that morning he was greeted with a hearty applause by students and teachers. Later in the day, the professors and

teachers with their wives called upon Dr and Mrs. Tracy to congratulate them upon their long years of service and to assure them of their cordial feeling and warm love.

In the evening an anniversary service was held in the city chapel at which time a collection was taken up, including pledges, to the amount of five hundred Turkish liras, the money to be used for the erection of a new chapel building. Dr and Mrs. Tracy set the ball to rolling by pledging forty Turkish liras, one lira for each year of service.

Since then, the sum has increased to over one thousand liras and the whole community is being blessed by these free will offerings.

After the service in the chapel, the missionaries, in a body, called upon Dr and Mrs. Tracy to congratulate them and to rejoice with them on the crowning events of their forty years of faithful service. — Very cordially yours,

Marsovan, Turkey
Oct 29, 1907.

Daniel K. Getchell
Sec. of Marsovan Station.

Marsovan, Oct. 29. '07

WES

That is a
Nice Dream
as I
think of it.
Sincerely
Your
Friend
J. Ellison.

Nov. 8. 1900.

My dear Dr. Smith;—

I have waited before replying to your letter to consider well what I could say to you. You will remember that I did not come home because of ill health, or because I was in any special need of rest; but because my aged mother needed

my care and help. She
will be mighty nice next a
month and I wish you could
see what a well preserved
old lady she is! Her mind
is as bright and she enjoys
everything as enthusiastically
as ever she did. I do not
see how any possible arrange-
ment can be made but
which I could have for.
They have been writing me
from Gedik Pasha Yoo
much they wish I could
come and stay with them
so Miss Barker could go

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home for a rest and visit
a year, then Miss Marden who
ld she comes back wants a year
with her mother and friends.
d and they would like me to
help at Bovaza, at Tsahigand
and I know there are so
many places needing the
help I could give; but
I seem to be appointed to
this work here for the present.
About dropping my
connection with the Board
You can do as you think
best about that. The Christie
they did not wish me to do

it because they hoped I
would be soon coming
back I suppose; but as that
is so indefinite you may
think differently. Since
coming home I have drawn
nothing for my own personal
use, a little has been given
me to help the work at
Huskany, so I have been no
burden and just here I
would like to say how
sorry I am that the will
Dr. Clark had made for
me when I first went out
seems to have been lost

Of course it does not amount to much, another can be made but I would have liked to have kept that one.

I am so glad to see that Mr Pell has gone back with his family. It makes me lonely to think of the changes that have come in Corinth and all through the Turkey mission since I first joined it. I am sure the pendulum must swing back towards better things then soon we will hope and pray and work for that. Don't get discouraged it is all coming out bright in the end. Bergen is defeated

Miss M. J. Gleason
Mc Indoes Falls, Nov. 8, 1900
Rec'd Nov. 12

64. High St. Mr. J. Gleason 44

Northampton Mass.

Feb. 6. 1902.

Dear Dr. Smith,—

As you suggested I wrote at once to Hon. O. S. Straus and also to Dr. Sol. Dwight for I know he has had a good deal to do with the indemnity business. Mr. Straus replied that he has nothing to do with the distribution and referred me to the Sec'y of State. I at once wrote to Hon. John Hay but for some reason I have had no reply, no acknowledgement of my letter. I enclosed what you wrote me and Mr. Straus' letter also. Mr. Dwight replied at once saying he was extremely surprised that I had not received my share. For he knew my claim he went in with the others. I think it was after Mr. Straus came that a copy of the list of stolen property

I had presented through Dr Green
to Judge Lovell was sent to me
by Dr. Dwight to be looked over
for me & it was all correct and
I added my affidavit. This I did
at once and sent it back to Dr
Dwight. I gave it no further thought
thinking it was in good hands. I
thought over all the possible reasons
why my claim should have been over-
looked I can see none unless that
letter could have been lost and
nothing further done about it.
I have written Mr. Dwight and
am waiting most anxiously to hear
from him it is a week now since I wrote
him and have had no reply.
Some one has blundered evidently. I
write also as you suggested to Dr. Herrick
I hope it has not gone beyond remedying
for it means much to me

Sincerely yours
W. J. Atkinson.

Miss M. A. Gleason

Northampton Feb. 6. 1902

Rec'd Feb. 7

54. High St.
Northampton Mass
March 3. 1902.

Dear Dr. Smith;-

These letters enclosed came from the State Department and caught this morning. I can easily see through the whole thing. Judge Lovell has been telling the most abominable untruths and has gotten that lazy lump Clary to swear to this truth so in spite of all Mr Dwight and other lawyers done in last last Mrs Lathrop's & my claim rejected. This is the first I ever heard of the arresting and imprisoning of anyone and I would like to see the perpetrator me sue successfully recovered. At the time visit Mr. Dwight's advice I wrote pages of evidence given by eye-witnesses to the fact that Turkish officers had the most and in our house were found abundant proof that soldiers were there and had left their belongings which Mr Pease has now locked in his safe at the Bible House. All this I wrote to Lieut. Olney. I don't know as it will do any good to say any

more about it but I would like to have the privilege of clearing my name of any unofficial of having made statements so untrue and of having given insubstantial evidence of anything I said to find there. I wish I knew where Judge Lovett is now! I would like to tell him a few things, let him know I see him in his true light. It is a pity he could not have found better business than ~~[illegible]~~ attempting intrigues! to shut two women out of what he knew rightfully belongs to us. I am consoled that the mission is to get what there is. I only hope the amount received was the same as they would have had were our claims included. I am sorry for Mrs Lulya for I know she needs it as do I! I have written Dr Dwight and told him I would ask you to please send him the letters as soon as you have finished with them. Dr Hovicks letter is very kind I am very much troubled to know Mrs Hovick has been so ill. If there is anything more to be said or done I am sure you will kindly advise me

Sincerely yours

W. J. Gleason.

Miss M. J. Gleason

Northampton Mch. 3-1902

Recd Mch. 4

Miss M J Gleason

64 Hay St
Northampton Mass.
April 26. 1902.

Dear Dr Smith;

The amount of my claim was $445.72 or $1961.30 I do not know how much Mrs Dickey is left I have written her to let you know at once. From your asking I am encouraged to hope we can get something and I am so glad for it has not seemed quite fair for us to be the only ones left out.

Yesterday my heart was made so sad by a letter from Mr. Heizer telling of Pastor Avadis Assadourian's sudden death. He was almost like a father to me - I always had the greatest respect for him and as we worked so pleasantly together all these years it gave me a real, true affection. I have been looking forward, and I know he has also

to the time when I could again help him in his work. Now he has been called to higher service, but who will care for those poor people in Kansas so quietly served! His sinews and his energy, any such blood to our mission work. I cannot think of anyone fitted to take the large place he held in the affection of his people. His influence was always for good. ~~and~~ He was a true, earnest Christian, a thorough gentleman. It does not seem as though we could spare him, but the Lord knows best. The wife and daughters will be deeply afflicted. He was so delightful in his home.

Sincerely yours

M. J. Gleason.

Northampton, Jan. 22, 1862

Rec'd Apr. 28

c'd MAR 14 1908

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Sivas, Feb. 24, 1908.

Rev. James Barton D.D.,

Boston, Mass.,

My dear Dr. Barton:

As you know, in these crowded Turkish cities contagious diseases are always present and as Sivas is, according to Dr. Shepard, the dirtiest city to be found, we have one epidemic after another every year; small-pox in the Fall, and in the Winter typhoid fever and scarlet fever which last more or less until Summer. As this year has been in some respects, worse than usual, and as sickness has entered our ranks, I should like to give you a little account of our experiences so far.

We passed the small-pox period in safety and were beginning to think that the scarlet fever was not as bad as last year when in the last of November, Mr. Chandler caught it and we had a few cases of illness in the boys' school which were not recognizable as scarlet fever until severe nephritis developed and showed what they had probably had. Owing to careful isolation, no contagion followed and in the boys' school we had only one case afterwards which was also solitary. Soon after this, one of the nurses in the Hospital was taken sick with typhoid fever in spite of boiled water to drink and the most careful precautions. One of our school girls also had typhoid directly traceable to a visit to relatives in the city who came down with it at the same time.

January twenty-seventh Doctor Clark was taken sick with typhus fever. It is known that there have been several cases in the city, the Turkish military surgeon having died of it about a month before Dr. Clark was taken sick. Dr. Clark had the best of care and medical attention and, having recovered, went home about an hour ago. He was quarantined in the third floor of the Hospital and no one except the nurses and Mrs. Clark went near that room.

On February fifth a little girl in our boarding school died of malignant scarlet feverwhich she may have contracted at bath. She was sick only two days and the quarantine and disinfecting were so thorough that no more cases developed from that. On February foufteenth another boarding school girl who had not been exposed to this case was taken with an ordinary attack. The second case of typhus broke out in the girls' school on February ninth. This girl has passed the crisis and is better today. On February twentieth two boys were brought from the boarding school to the Hospital, one with suppurating mumps, the other with typhus. We already had one boy in the Hospital with pneumonia and several of our teachers and pupils have had a kind of tonsilitis which lasts for weeks and is a general epidemic.

This is enough to show what we have with perfect care and isolation, for in our schools we have not had a case of contagion from one to another, but these illnesses have each entered from the outside and been stamped out at once only to appear again in a different form.

In former years this quarter, being on the outskirts of the city, has been more or less free from such scourges, but a large tract of land just above us which was open fields and could not be built upon, has within the last three or four years been annexed to the city and covered with houses of the cheapest style. These have absolutely no drainage and are even more unsanitary than the older parts of the city, so that this instead of being the best part of the city is rapidly becoming the worst.

told of rolling a snowball and making it grow larger, and said 'here is something round, let us roll this and see if it will not increase,' and laid a gold lira(14.40) on the table. When we came in to pass the tea and cakes the chairman was just saying'I'll make that one lira three!' and our preacher from Gurin said 'I'll add six.' and then I went out again. When I came back again Mrs. Tracy said 'Do you know what they are doing?'They have eighteen liras already.' and I said 'Perhaps we shall get twenty five.' By the time Samuel Effendi had played one or two selectionson the piano and the tea had begun to take effect and Dr. Tracy had added to his lira occasionally, it got to be thirty eight. Dr. Tracy said 'If it reaches fifty we will sing 'Hallelujah! This point was not far off and was quickly reached and we all stood and sang 'Hallelujah, Thine the glory' and sat down pleased and satisfied, to listen to more music; but one of the merchants on the committee could not let it stop there and said 'If you will make it seventy I will be responsible for making out the hundred.' Then the young graduates, too bashful to speak out, began to go up to the chairman andwhisper. I thought they were giving small amounts but when I heard that no one gave less than a lira and some even, stretchingtheir accounts to the limit, had givenone and a quarter and some one and a half. I was simply cut to the heart. These boys have families to support, wheat is high, and I was afraid they had done too much and I asked one of the teachers about it. He said 'No, they can pay it but it is their blood.' When no one could be induced to take any more tea I camein and sat down by Nibar Effendi,the preacher from Talas. The pledges had reached fifty eight and a quarter. He said 'Miss Graffam,I never saw anything like this.' and jumped up to raise the amount to sixty. Then our Gurin preacher promised ten liras at least for his people, and the hundred was secured. Not to leave it there, someone said 'One hundred one' Mr. Irwin 'One hundred two' and the Marsovan preacher,'One hundred three.'

Who will keep the ball rolling?

M. L. Graffam

told of rolling a snowball and making it grow larger, and said 'Here is something round, let us roll this and see if it will not increase,' and laid a gold lire(4.40) on the table. When we came in to pass the tea and coffee the chairman was just saying'I'll make that one lire three!' and our preacher from Turin said 'I'll add six,' and then I went out again. When I came back again etc. They said 'Do you know what they are doing?'They have eighteen lire already.' and I said 'Perhaps we shall get twenty five.' By the time Samuel Iffendi had played one or two selections on the piano and the tea had begun to take effect and Dr. Tracy had added to his lire occasionally, it got to be thirty eight. Dr. Tracy said 'If it reaches fifty we will sing 'Hallelujah! This point was not far off and was quickly reached and we all stood and sang 'Hallelujah. Thine the glory' and sat down pleased and satisfied, to listen to more music, but one of the merchants on the committee could not let it stop there and said 'If you will make it seventy I will be responsible for making out the hundred.' Then the young graduates too bashful to speak out, began to go up to the chairman saying-per. I thought they were giving small amounts but when I heard that no one gave less than a lira and some over, afterwards my accounts to the limit, had giveaway and a quarter and some one and a half, I was sinking out to the heart. These boys have liabilities to support, wheat is high, and I was afraid they had done too much and I asked one of the teachers about it. He said 'No, they can pay it but it is their blood.' Then no one could be induced to take my more tea I sewed and sat down by Mister Iffendi,the preacher from Tarsus. The pledges had reached fifty eight and a quarter, he said 'Like Gredion,I never saw anything like this.' and jumped up to raise the amount to sixty. Then our Turin preacher promised ten lires at least for his people, and the hundred was assured. Not to leave it there, someone said 'One hundred one' Mr. Irwin 'One hundred two' and the Armenian preacher, 'One hundred three.' No will keep the ball rolling?

Mrs. Irwin

Oct. 14-1907.

M. E. Huffman

Our physician in charge is Dr. Karaken Sewny, whom I think you have met when he was in America. He is a man of large experience and fine character and has been a true friend through all this time. When he was here just now, I read this letter to him and he endorsed all I said. When I read the part about this new quarter above us, he said "Now you have put your finger right on the sore spot."

You can draw your own conclusions from these facts as to the feasibility of continiing boarding school in such a place. Possibily we have a right to risk our own lives, but I wonder if it is right to collect children from other places and expose them to the dangers of this filthy city.

Our hope is that Mr. Partridge will be able to raise the money to remove the boys to the outside of the city and it will be better for us to even contract the work and get on without him as long as it is necessary than to have him come back without the means to begin, at least, to solve this problem.

The missionaries so far are well excepting Mrs. Perry who has been ill with dysentery for several days so that we were quite anxious, but she is better today.

Most cordially yours,

Mary L. Graffam.

Oct. 14-1907.

Our physician in charge is Dr. Karsken Sewnywhom I think you have met when he was in America. He is a man of large experience and fine character and has been a true friend through all this time.When he was here just now,I read this letter to him and he endorsed all I said. When I read the part about this new quarter above us,he said"Now you have put your finger right on the sore spot."

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Most cordially yours,

Mary E. Huffman

Miss Julia Huffman

Turkey

Jan 24 1900

J. K. Greene 48

Constantinople, March 17, 1900

Rev. C. H. Daniels D.D.
Clerk of the Prud. Com.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Daniels:

I beg to acknowledge, as requested, the receipt today of the Minute of the Prud. Com. adopted on Feb. 14, 1900.

Permit me to say that in the nearly 41 years of my connection with the Board, I have never been indebted to the Mission Treasurer, for any considerable amount, save for a short time in 1863, and that by special vote of the Mission.

Last May Mrs. Greene was obliged to go to Germany with our dear little boy, given us three years ago last Jan., because he was born with hip sockets so shallow that his walking was very unsteady, and because, if left to himself, the child would have been a cripple for life.

I am happy to say that under the wonderful treatment of Dr. Schede, of Bonn, the child is on the way to perfect recovery, and I am now waiting to welcome the mother and child in the early part of May. We are managing to meet all the expenses of this trying period without calling for any special assistance from the Board and without debt. For all which we are deeply grateful.

As you may have known of our family experience the past year, I thought it not inappropriate to mention the above.

The Pres. Committee have done well to instruct Mission Station treasurers, as they have done in the Minute.

Very Sincerely Yours
J. K. Greene

Concurrent Rec'd Mich. 31
Rec'd Mich. 17, 1900.

Bible House, Constantinople,
Sept. 28, 1900

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Cor. Sec. A. B. C. F. M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Your letter Sept. 12, including one of Aug. 6, came to me today, in place of Dr. Herrick who has not yet returned from England.

The action of the Prud. Com. touching Dr. Mrs. Barrington and the sale of the Bartlett garden in Caesarea was already known.

The grant of £t. 300 for a new residence in Marsovan I report to Marsovan today; also your remark touching Miss Willard, though very likely the same has been reported to Marsovan direct.

We are glad that you are able to resume correspondence, and pray that you may fully recover, and that special strength may be given to you and your associates in these times of special strain.

Constantinople, Oct. 17, 1900
Rec'd Mch. 31

May God comfort the relatives of the martyred missionaries, and have mercy on the crazed and miserable Chinese! Both parties have been uppermost in our hearts and prayers for a long time.

You are probably aware that Mrs. Derrick has been advised to remain in England this winter. It has not seemed possible that in her great weakness Mrs. Derrick could be separated from her husband, but in his latest letter Dr. Derrick intimates that he may return in Oct. alone.

In Dr. Derrick's absence Dr. Barnum and myself have been the only male missionaries of the Board in this city. Thank God, we two have been kept in good health, and have continued our usual work without interruption. Our publication work (the Papers) has been carried forward successfully (receipts this year £t. 500), and ten regular services have been maintained on the Sabbath

in Greek, Turkish and Armenian. Our congregations, seriously depleted by the massacres and the expulsion of some 30,000 Armenians from the capital, have not recovered fully, but there is improvement in the attendance. The Colleges, the Barbeyac High School, the Arabazar School and the Jedik Parka day and Sunday Schools have opened very favorably.

During the few months past visits have been made to Banderma, the Dardanelles, & Rodosto, and a Greek preacher, a graduate from the Marsovan Theological School, has been sent on trial to Adreanople, at the expense of the Trustees of the Bible House. Their grant was only for the present year, and was made on the ground that we are now maintaining the Bible House services, in place of Rev Avedis Constantian, smitten with apoplexy and now in America.

We have no means, however, from work in any of your Dependencies, and

the extinction of the work in many small communities in this and the other Stations is an outcome which seems unavoidable without means for some spiritual guidance and nurture. Our hearts are continually and sorely distressed for the general evangelical work, save in the strong Churches of certain Centers. The disintegration of our small communities and Churches is slow, but sure. Visits to these Churches are made, and will be made, so far as means and strength allow, but the loss of some special spiritual guide in the long run is disastrous. We wait in hope and prayer that the income of the Board may permit an enlarged appropriation for Evangelical work in the year to come.

A young man of special ability and promise, Mr. Levon Khorajian, son of one of our preachers, graduated from Auburn Theo. Sem. this year, and we very much wish to invite him to return for work here, but have no means on which to rely in case we call him.

You may, perhaps, remember that two years ago we ascertained that our dear little son, Theodore Meyer Greene, was suffering from a hip difficulty, arising from the shallowness of the hip sockets, which did not hold firmly the head of the hip bone. Guided by the best attainable advice, Mrs. Greene took the child to Bonn, Germany, in May of last year, and placed him under the care of a celebrated specialist, Dr. Schede. He remained eight months in plaster-cast, and in April of this year seemed to have recovered sufficiently to warrant a return home. So Mrs. Greene returned with the child in May, and we have had a happy summer together. The right leg, however, has continued to contract, and now is one inch shorter than the other, and Dr. Schede, on examining a radiograph of the child's hips taken recently, says that while the left hip-joint is cured, the right-hip joint is again out of place, and the same long and painful operation must be repeated. We have written to

Dr. Schele this week, to ascertain, first, what the consequence will be if nothing more is done; secondly, whether there is fair hope of success the second time; thirdly, when the operation should be undertaken. Unless there is fear of injury to the child, Mrs. Greene will remain here until next spring, and if she goes then, I hope to be able to go with her and assist in the care of the child during the summer. Theodore is now three years eight months old; is large-sized, and very well in spite of all the trying experiences of last year, and his bright mind, loving heart and sweet temper greatly endear him to us. The separation of last year was a great trial to the mother and to me, and we dread and lament another operation and separation. Yet we must do what the good of the child demands, and must commit him and ourselves to the tender mercies of our God. With earnest prayer for the success of your coming Annual meeting,

Yours very Truly, Joseph K. Greene

Filed Oct. 18

J. H. Greene 50

Constantinople, May 28,
1901.

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.
Boston. Massachusetts.

Dear Dr. Smith,

The recent annual meeting was an occasion of heart-felt thanksgiving. All the Stations save Sivas were represented by delegates, and the annual reports contained much to encourage us. The venerable Dr. Farnesworth, speaking on the same text which, on a like occasion, he used forty years ago, by a graphic review of the changes which in the period named have taken place in the political and the religious world, showed how the words-"The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord"-are being fulfilled.

By reason of the massacres and the very large diminuation of the aid furnished by the Board the missionary work in Turkey for the past six years has been under a dark cloud. We thank God that the silver lining of that cloud is now appearing.

Our native brethern who were so cruelly killed will never return to help us bear witness for Christ. Thousands who were reduced to destitution and distress will never recover from the loss of property. The loss, too, of native pastors and preachers both by death and by emigration to America is irreparable. By reason of retrenchment, also, not a few small evangelical communities, left, some without a preacher, and some without either preacher or school teacher, will, we fear, ere long become extinct.

On the other hand, thousands of children in our orphanages are receiving an industrial, intellectual, moral and religious training which they would never have received in their own homes. By the providential dispensation of a retrenchment which seemed little short of

cruel

cruel the native churches, also, have been taught a lesson which, though hard, is salutary, and havelearned that if they are not to die they must prepare, and that without delay, for self-support. The consequence is that the sum total of native contributions has considerably increased, and the number of self-supporting churches is growing from year to year. Indeed, from one Station it was reported that the total amount given by natives for religious, benevolent and educational purposes exceeded the total appropriation of the Board, including the salaries of the missionaries in the Station. This year, also, three of the Unions or Synods of the evangelical churches will come together in annual meeting, to harmonize their forms of church government and of worship, and to take counsel for the furtherance of the kingdom of God in the land. The cause of education, likewise, has advanced by leaps and bounds. Our colleges, high schools for boys and boarding schools for girls have been patronized, the past year, especially by the non-Protestant population, as never before. In fact, many men, who will not give money for a purely spiritual work, pay handsomely for what we trust will prove to be the sound Christian education of their children.

While, however, we rejoice and take courage in view of the situation thus briefly presented, there are three things which give us special concern. We are anxious to do something to conserve the labor of years in many small towns and cities where there are bodies of acknowledged Protestants and church members with a chapel or parsonage or both; we are anxious to do something to recruit the constantly diminishing ranks of the native pastors and preachers, and to persuade, if possible, some of the Armenian preachers in America to return to the self-denying work of the Master in their native land; and lastly, we are anxious to resume the publication of educational, moral and religious books, imperatively called for, the publication of which, in recent years, has been almost entirely suspended for lack of funds.

God grant that the American churches may not weary of a work in which they have invested so much, and which is so great and promising!

Dear Dr.Smith,

Let me add a word about myself and family. Though age advances, by God's mercy I have continued preaching and various other forms of labor with the loss of scarcely one day the past year. As the report of the Station shows, we have much to be thankful for even here in Constantinople.

My wife, too, has had much to encourage her in the local missionary and Sunday School work which has engaged her.

By his first visit to Germany the left hip of our dear little boy Theodore was thoroughly cured; the right hip, however, was still imperfect, the head of the femur still slipping out of the socket. The physician, Dr.Schede, of Bonn, has assured us that by a second operation this right hip also may be cured. Hence, with the approval of the Committee ad Interim, on April 22 Mrs Greene with Theodore started again for Germany. On May 1 the first operation occurred, and the dear little fellow was placed in plaster cast. The second operation is to occur on June 1, and for two months more the dear boy must lie in the cast. It is a period of distress for him, and of constant watching and care for the brave mother. We are prepared, however, for any sacrifice for the recovery of a son so dear, so bright and so full of promise. I fear that Mrs Greene cannot get back before winter, and to cheer and help her I purpose to pass a few weeks, perhaps in August, with her. We rent our furnished house for four months, and so, with careful economy, hope to meet all our expenses. Unfortunately, Mrs Greene's trunk, shipped for Hamburg by the German steamer Lemnos, was lost by a collision and sinking of the steamer in the Elbe. The trunk was insured, and if we succeed in getting the insurance money from the German company, we shall not suffer much loss, though Mrs Greene and Theodore are put to not a little inconvenience.

Rejoicing to hear of your improved health, and praying fervently for the blessing of God on your labors and on those of your Associates, I remain,

Very faithfully yours,

Joseph K.Greene.

Compte, May 28, 1901

Rec'd June 14.

Constantinople, July 2, 1901

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

In my letter of May 28 I informed you of my wife's departure to Bonn, Germany, and of the occasion of her going. The main operation on our dear little boy was performed two weeks ago today. We have great reason to thank God that our child, though he has become very thin, has borne the pain and the confinement well, and that, according to Dr. Schede, not only the left, but now the right, hip bone is in its proper place. To keep it in its place, and also to guard against a strong tendency of the bone outward, our dear little laddie must lie in plaster cast for three months more, with one change at the end of July. Thus far Mrs. Greene's sister, who came from America specially for this purpose, has been with her, and

has rendered very great assistance. Near the end of this month, however, she is to leave for her home in Ripon, Wis., where she has duties in the College. Thus far, save on the days when she has been obliged to be in the Hospital, my wife has been living in her hired rooms, with her sister, in order to make the expense as little as possible. In order, therefore, to assist her for some six or eight weeks, and in order to secure a change for myself, with the cordial approval of my fellow-missionaries, I am to leave for Bonn in two weeks' time. Would that I could bring my wife and child back with me, but I fear that they cannot return before winter, and, possibly, not before spring.

I have recently spent several very busy and happy days in Adrianople, visiting the Protestant families and brethren from house to house and shop to shop. The number of our Armenian families has been sadly diminished by deaths and removals, but within

the past few years the number of our Greek brethren has increased. It was my privilege to examine for church membership one Armenian and three Greeks, and the church by unanimous vote decided to receive this fellowship the Armenian and one of the Greeks, deeming it best that two of the Greeks should wait awhile for further trial and instruction. The experience and the spiritual views of the Armenian brother received, a young man of some thirty years, gave us all very great satisfaction. In the forenoon of Lord's day I preached in Turkish to an audience filling the chapel (of about 100 persons) on "Christian Growth", and in the afternoon preached on the words, "The foundation of God standeth sure", and administered the Communion. Among the church members of Adrianople there is now a band of about a dozen Greeks, young men in the prime of life, in good business, faithful witnesses for Christ and zealous. They are a very hopeful company, and even when alone meet regularly

for the study of God's Word and prayer. Under the leadership of a wise and zealous preacher these young men might become a great power for good among the many thousands of Greeks in Adrianople.

You are aware that our outstations of Adrianople, Rodosto and the Dardanelles, with some 16 church-members and some 60 Protestants in each place, have been left for years without pastor or preacher, to the great grief of both missionaries and native Christians. Missionaries and native preachers from Constantinople have visited each place from time to time and one of our preachers is now spending several weeks at the Dardanelles. We have tried hard to secure at least one preacher for these three places, but lament that the suitable man has not yet been found. We are thinking of sending one of our Constantinople preachers to Rodosto as a central point from which to labor, but how to provide for our eleven regular Sabbath services in Armenian, Turkish and Greek we hardly know. Within a few years two

of our preachers — Pastor Sarabed Kapridian and Pastor Aretis Constantias — have been removed from us. Our elder Greek preacher, Mr. Mikhaïledes, though zealous, is feeble from heart disease, and is nearly 70 years old. Dr. Herrick and myself are in our 68th year, and Dr. Barnum is in his 64th. The Cutter, though busy all the week with editorial work, preaches every Sunday (with rare exceptions), and without his aid the preaching service would suffer severely. Indeed of our three male missionaries Dr. Barnum, whether regarded as editor, preacher, member of the Committee at Interim, trustee in the Girls' College and in the Bardezag High School, and as a frequent visitor to our outstations, is our one right hand man. Even with his invaluable help, how to adjust our forces so as measurely to cover the ground is a trying question.

We are greatly interested in the action of the Churches of the Central Mission in forming a Home Missionary Society

and in offering, under certain conditions, to undertake to provide for the weaker churches among them. We earnestly hope that the Prudential Committee may see their way clear to accept their proposition, and we devoutly wish that there were in the W. T. Mission a like body of strong churches to undertake a similar work. While encouraged by the progress of our schools and by some aspects of our spiritual work we cannot but feel concern that so many of our male missionaries in Turkey are rapidly approaching the end of their service, that the supply of native preachers is so inadequate, and that the means in hand is so small. Our joy is that the foundation of God's church is sure, and that the Lord knows those that are His. May He graciously strengthen the things that remain, and in His own good time grant victory to the Gospel forces! With all best wishes,

Yours very truly,

J. K. Greene

Prudential Committee

Constantinople, March 13, 1902

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

I have long wanted to write to you, though I have had nothing very special to communicate. Since our former preacher at Scutari, Rev. Garabed Kaprielian, died some four years ago, and, especially, since Rev. Avedis Constantian, the Bible House preacher, was smitten with paralysis some two years ago, our preaching force in this city, in English, Turkish and Armenian, has seriously weakened. To help remedy this defect, for four years past, at Dr. Barnum's request, I have attended to the business department of our Periodicals, and so Dr. Barnum has had time and strength for preaching. I may add that last year the receipts for our Periodicals amounted to ~~nearly~~ 570 Turkish pounds, the largest sum ever received in one year, and <u>that there was no loss of subscriptions</u>. We hope that this year there may be an increase, tho' it be small.

We maintain regularly ~~twelve~~ Sabbath services in Armenian, Turkish and Greek, besides a Turkish service, started in December, in Kadikeuy (of some 40,000 inhabitants, below Scutari, the ancient Chalcedon) once a month. These services are in eight different quarters of the city, and the audiences range from 25 to 150. If the churches for which we have money and sites (the one in Pera and the other in Stamboul) could be erected, and if our scattered audiences could assemble in these churches for three Sabbath services, one each for those speaking Turkish, Armenian and Greek, even the passing tourist (if he remained here over the Sabbath) would be convinced that evangelistic effort in Constantinople has not been in vain. It is indeed a triumph of the Gospel that two Evangelical Armenian churches, organized in this city more than half a century ago, still hold their own, the one being self-supporting and the other largely so, though at this hour neither of them has a church home of its own, nor any place under its control. For

Sunday School or for week-day meetings. The Government has recently authorized the erection of three Protestant Churches in the interior, and we still hope that some time permission will be given for the erection of the much-needed Churches in Constantinople. Meanwhile the audiences, which were greatly reduced after the massacre of 1896, have gradually increased, and our people still hope in God, whose they are and whom they serve. Additions to church-membership both from the Armenians and the Greeks are not lacking, and we believe that the number of members would be largely increased if the existing churches had religious homes and a reasonable prospect of a future.

The Ladies' Sunday School and the day schools at Jedik Pasha are prospering, and both there and in the two colleges there is a considerable number of pupils who come from families of the ruling race.

Our three out-stations have been without preachers for several years, but

the congregations, encouraged by occasional visits from Constantinople, have not seriously dimi-nished. Indeed, at Adrianople, the past year several persons were received into the church, and there are now in that church, besides Ar-menians, some twenty earnest and devoted Greeks, in the prime of life and with good business prospects. We long to be able to send them a Greek preacher. With a Greek population of some 30.000 Adrianople is a very hopeful place for labor among the Greeks.

The Protestant community at Rodosto, depleted by the loss of some 50 young men who have gone to America and elsewhere, was greatly encouraged in December last by the coming of Rev. Aristides Momjiades, a Greek preacher, himself a native of Rodosto, who is able to preach in Greek, Turkish and Armenian. Since his arrival the audiences have largely increased, and at the request of Greek friends the preacher, besides two services in Armenian (in different quarters) has one service in Greek each Sabbath. By special

request the pastor of the Langa church, of Constantinople, Rev. Arakel Bedigian, recently visited Rodosto, and held services on several week-day evenings and on the Sabbath, with audiences of from 200 to 350 souls. Three fourths of the attendants were non-Protestants. There are three Protestant schools in the city, with a total attendance of 100 pupils, the most of whom come from non-Protestant families. The children learn to sing Gospel hymns, and constantly receive moral and religious instruction, and the total expense to the Board for these schools is $52.80 a year.

The evangelical community at the Dardanelles, numbering sixty souls in all, was recently cheered by a four-weeks visit from the lay evangelist of Constantinople. He held meetings in the chapel both on week-day evenings and on the Sabbath, which were well attended, and his visits from house to house were highly appreciated. The brethren, aided by private gifts of the missionaries, have sent one of their number, a hopeful young man, to Marsovan, for a special theological course of two years, with the hope that on his return

he may serve the Community as teacher and preacher, and at small expense."

In January it was my privilege to spend a Sabbath in Adabazar, both to preach in the morning, with the administration of the Lord's Supper, and to attend two other meetings. This is a church, which by reason of its growth, good government and a generous self-support one is always glad to visit. Organized nearly 56 years ago, this church has had best three pastors, and the present young pastor, Rev. Hovsep Jejizian, is proving himself a worthy successor of his revered father, who served the church for some 37 years. Since I first visited this church, nearly forty three years ago, the Protestant Community has lost nearly every one of its original members, but the Community has grown from 80 to over 400 souls, and through the public and private preaching of the Gospel, the honorable character of its members and its well-ordered schools, has had a powerful influence in the city and in the villages of Adabazar. His Majesty the Sultan has recently given permission for the

rebuilding and enlargement of its church, which some years ago under a great weight of snow fell down. The community wishes to put up a church of brick and stone, with a basement for the schools, and an audience room above sufficient for 800 sittings. With some local aid the community will raise 450 Turkish pounds, but to erect a building of the size and solidity required, it needs very considerable aid from abroad. Knowing its grand prospects of future usefulness and the self-sacrificing efforts which the community is itself disposed to make, the missionaries most cordially commend to foreign friends the request for aid to rebuild the Adabazar church. The Boarding School for Girls in Adabazar rejoices in its new building and is having a prosperous year.

You are aware that Mrs. Hervek has had a very serious attack of pneumonia, and ~~that~~ her husband has not been to the Bible House for over six weeks. We all rejoice that she is now convalescing,

though slowly.

We are hoping to hold our annual meeting in Marsovan, though Dr. Tracy, and possibly others of that Station, fear that our gathering there may lead to suspicions of us, and possibly to interference on the part of the authorities.

I am happy to say that myself and family have had uninterrupted good health. Our dear little boy has recovered fairly well from the long strain of painful operations and of confinement in plaster casts. His right leg, however, is considerably shorter than the left, and Dr. Schede of Bonn desires to see him this summer for examination and for change of the girdle. It is, therefore, possible that in May or June Mrs. Greene may again take Theodore to Bonn. If she does so however, her journey will occasion no expense to the Board.

With best wishes to yourself & your associates, Very truly Yours

Joseph K. Greene

Continuation of Rec. 27, 1892

Recd Rec. 10-

Constantinople, April 15, 1902

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

On Sunday last we were called upon, to our great grief, to commit to mother earth the mortal remains of our dear brother and fellow-minister, the Rev. Avedis Asadourian. Taking cold at a funeral, which he was called to attend four weeks ago, influenza and pneumonia ensued, and, to our great surprise, the end came, in the twinkling of an eye, on Friday morning, April 11. He leaves a widow and three daughters, the whole Protestant community, and a wider circle of Armenian and Greek friends, to mourn his loss.

Born in 1842, he came to know and love the truth as it is in Christ while he was still a lad, and, deciding to enter the ministry, he pursued his theological studies at Aintab. Concluding his course in 1864, he was at once called as teacher to the theological school

Constantinople, Mch. 13-

at Marsovan, and labored there with zeal and success for ten years. He was then invited to enter on pastoral work in Constantinople, and gave to that work the remaining twenty eight years of his life. He was an esteemed and beloved pastor, devoted and efficient, of excellent judgment and spirit, patient and gentle. He was unwearied in his labors for the poor, the sick and the bereaved. Especially since the terrible events of August 1896, he has been an angel of mercy to the decimated, plundered and impoverished Armenian Community at the head of the Golden Horn where he lived. In short, as pastor, adviser and friend he was invaluable to us, and, alas, he was the fourth pastor which the Protestant Armenian Community of Constantinople has lost within ten years. His funeral was attended by a large company of Gregorian and Greek friends as well as by the Protestants. On that occasion one very acceptable address was made by an Armenian Vartabed — a distant relative and a cordial friend of our brother — who emphasized the fact that the great work of the Christian ministry

is to teach the people that to be a Christian is to live Christ's life. Thus the Vartabed showed that he himself had learned the main point of our evangelical preaching.

So depleted is our preaching and pastoral force at Constantinople that our Station Conference has made haste to extend a call to Rev. Levon Tchorujian, the son of one of our preachers. A graduate of Robert College and of Auburn Theological Seminary, he has served for a year in the place of the pastor of a church at Albany, Oregon. He is a young man, of 25 years, of unusual ability, and is highly recommended to us by his teachers here and at Auburn, N.Y. We have invited him to labor in this great city as an evangelist, and have promised him a modest salary. We have no means to help towards his travelling expenses, but Dr. H. L. Barnum, a graduate of Auburn Theological Seminary, will write to Dr. Tchorujian's friends at Auburn, and suggest to them that if they are able to assist him towards his travelling expenses they will confer a great favor on us as well

as on him. It may be that he will sail from Boston, and if Mr. Wiggin could secure for him a reduced rate, and if Mr. Swett could send on his box of books (to save him from trouble here in getting his books through the customs), we should all be greatly obliged. We hope that he will secure ordination as an evangelist before he leaves America. I trust that he will call on you, if he goes to Boston.

The application for permission to build the Pera church has made favorable progress through all the governmental departments, and is now, it is said, at the Palace of the Sultan. We hope and pray that His Majesty will soon issue the Iradé.

Believe me,

Very Truly Yours

J. K. Greene

Rec'd Nov 5 = 1902

Constantinople, April 15 = 1902

Constantinople,
May 27, 1902.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith,

In your letter of May 5 (for which please accept many thanks), speaking of the boys' high schools at Bardezag and at Smyrna and Cesarea, you inquire, Are these schools helping to raise up a native agency as fully as the Mission needs?

It is plain that they are not accomplishing this end, because the needed evangelical laborers are not forthcoming, And the reasons are, -

1. These schools seek to be self-supporting, and have a broad aim, and appeal very largely to a non-evangelical constituency. Their object is to give a general Christian education, and fit men for all professions and for the general demands of business. In this they are all doing a good work, and are exerting a salutary influence, and at little expense to the Board.

2. Here as in America, the current sets strongly towards secular pursuits. The parents who send their boys to the above mentioned schools, -even those parents who profess to be evangelical christians - do not guide the thoughts of their boys to the ministry, and do not hold up the ministry to their boys as the highest calling. Such, alas, has been the case for many years, at least in these parts.

The pastors and the people generally, in these parts, that is specially in the Constantinople and Smyrna fields, were bitterly disappointed that the attempts, made years ago, to establish here in Constantinople a theological school, which should gather from the graduates of the high schools and colleges choice candidates for the ministry, failed. The great interior stations call for all the desirable young men who graduate from the interior schools. I recall but three men in the past twenty years, who from these parts have entered the ministry, and these were the sons of our pastors -

Jejizian

Constantinople Armenian 15=1909

Jejizian, Schmavonian and Tchorijian. These three men, of whom one is now the pastor in Adabazar and two are in America were from the Bardezag school and Robert College, and for theological instruction went, the one to Scotland and the others to America. Naturally the outlook for the evangelical ministry in these parts is very gloomy. A goodly number of choice young men have grown up in our communities, and are taking the places of their fathers, but all are engaged in secular pursuits. If the missionaries, especially those in charge of high schools and colleges, were watchful to discern among their pupils those best fitted for the ministry, they might, it would seem, find some choice spirits. And if there were in this capital a small but attractive theological school, the work of guiding such spirits would be comparatively easy. It is, however, almost impossible to persuade choice young men, born, brought up and educated in these parts, to go some hundreds of miles into the interior for theological education, and only a few young men - those of firm will and brave heart - will go abroad for theological education; and even if they do, the chances are that they well not return to Turkey. In short, the question is at once most serious and most difficult of solution. For one I am oppressed by the thought that as a mission we shall grievously have failed, unless we are able to transmit the existing evangelical work to a body of devout and capable men. Thank God that churches here and there succeed in getting men from the other missions, and we hope that the present religious interest in the Central Mission, especially in the schools at Tarsus, Adana and Aintab, may help to recruit the gospel ministry.

I am sorry to say that Mr. Levon Tchorijian had a fall from a horse some two months ago, and broke his leg, and so we have not yet received the reply to our invitation. At last reports, he was at work again, and we hope to hear from him soon.

Yesterday I received your favour of May 12, and learned for the first time that in the indemnity allowed, there was nothing for Mrs Scelye or Miss Gleason. It is a gross shame. The Turks of Hasskeuy and vicinity as a body carefully prepared themselves for the assault, and on Wednesday evening at about 8 o'clock began their systematic attack on the Armenian houses. All that night and all the next day they continued the bloody work, until at the sunset of Thursday when the bugle sounded they instantly ceased their devilry. They robbed and murdered under the very eyes of all local police, civil and military

military officials, and left scarcely an Armenian house unrifled. They carried off an immense booty, and killed some 350 men, 16 women and several children. Turkish officials stood at the corners of the streets to intercept the best plunder, much of which was carried off by horses and carts. The Jews of the quarter were the scavengers, who carried off what the Turks left. I was on the ground only a few hours after the Turks had gathered the dead and removed them in scavenger carts, and the streets were still red with blood, and for a whole month, while distributing relief, I was in constant communication with the Turkish authorities and with the surviving wretches. This, in short, was a massacre right under the eaves of the Sultan's palace, and one word from him would have stopped it in any fifteen minutes of the twenty four hours during which it continued. Mr. Terrell chose to believe a lie, and on the occasion of his visit one day to Miss Gleason's house in Hasskeuy - all torn and devastated - he allowed his Jewish attendant Mr. Levy flatly to contradict our ladies in his very presence. My loss doesn't deserve mention, but it is an outrage that those ladies should be left without any indemnity. It may be too late to secure a remedy, but some day the God of Justice will avenge innocent blood and unrequited wrongs.

Yours very truly.

Joseph K. Greene.

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople, May 27. 1902.

Rec'd June 13.

No. 313

Bible House, Constantinople, July 8, 1902

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

I send you today the Station Reports for Marsovan, Sivas and Smyrna. Dr. Parmelee informs me that he has sent his report direct. The remaining reports I hope to receive & send in a few days; also the Tabular Views for 1901.

Your letters, addressed to Dr. Herrick, Sec., of May 31 and June 13, were read at a meeting of the Com. at Int. on Monday last. The remarks in the former letter for Dr. Herrick personally I copied, on receipt, and sent to him; also the items for Sivas.

We are sorry for our brother Dwight, and feeling lack of success in raising money for the Outstation department. On the return of Dr. Herrick we shall express formally our appreciation of your loss in Dr. Dwight's retirement from the work.

Some weeks ago I sent you a brief sketch of the life-work as pastor of our

Constantinople, May 27. 1902.

Rec'd June 13.

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Bible House, Constantinople, July 8, 1902

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

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Constantinople, May 27, 1902.

deceased brother, Rev. Avedis Asadourian. We were in hopes that a paragraph notice of him might be made in the Missionary Herald.

And on Thursday, July 10, the Rev. Arakel Bedigian, pastor of the Langa church died. An immense ~~crowd~~ company from all parts of the city and from Nicomedia assembled at his funeral, to bear witness to the universal love and esteem. Even the Armenian Patriarch sent two vartabeds to express the sense of loss of the Gregorian Community. He was the one able, devoted and beloved pastor, in active service, left here, and dying at the age of 43, in the very prime of life and the height of his usefulness, his loss is beyond words to express. The Langa church was greatly devoted to him, and, while blessing God for the gift of such a pastor for ten years, bewails his loss.

I am left alone, but hope that God will come to our dear little boy now in Germany with his mother.

Very Sincerely Yours

J. K. Greene

Bebek, Constantinople, Aug. 13, 1902

Dear Dr. Smith:

I enclose an article respecting our afflicted churches. I have already mentioned in my letters the death of our two pastors, and, possibly, some mention may have been made of their death in the Sept. Herald. If so, the editor of the Herald may not deem it wise to publish the article in the Herald. In that case, kindly send the article, with my compliments, to Dr. Dunning, editor of the Congregationalist, that he may publish it if he approves.

In the latter part of June Mrs. Greene went again to Bonn, Germany, to consult Dr. Schede

concerning our dear little boy. On examination he pronounced the left hip-joint perfectly correct, and by change of belt and the gentle pressure of the belt on the head of the right hip bone he hopes that the right socket will still farther deepen and the joint will become firm. In that hope we wait & labor. Mrs. Greene will return D.V. on the first Oct.

Dr. Barnum leaves in the morning on a tour of seven or eight weeks, & expects to visit Konia, Cesarea, Sivas, Harpoot, & Marsovan. After his long confinement & work for four years without a vacation, we trust that the journey will do him good, & feel sure that he will do others good.

I am sorry that the annual report of the Cesarea Station has not yet been received. I know not the reason of the delay. Possibly they sent the report direct to you. I have written twice for information. We have been waiting also for their Tabular View, that we might complete that of the Mission.

With all best wishes

Yours Very Truly

J. K. Greene

P.S.

I send you photographs of our deceased pastors. That of Mr. Azadouriam (with his grandchild) is very good. If the Congregationalist should publish the article, possibly it would like to insert the photographs.

J. K. G.

Rev. J. R. Greene D. D.
Constantinople, Aug. 13, 1902
Rec'd Aug. 29.

Bible House, Constantinople, Aug. 21, 1902

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Your letter of Aug. 8, inquiring in regard to the request of the Sivas Station for an American lady to work in the girls' schools of the Station, is received.

In the records of the meeting of the Com. ad Int., held on July 14, is the following:

"A letter from Miss Mary L. Graffam, Sivas, calling for a second lady missionary for that Station — a call approved by the Sivas Station — was approved, and the letter forwarded to Boston."

I do not find any record of a letter from Mr. Partridge, forwarded thro' Mr. Peet, but I am sure that the Com. ad Int., in view of the present needs of the Sivas Station, would cordially approve of the request for an American lady to work in the girls' schools of the Station. This lady would clearly act as school superintendent as Mrs. Hubbard was wont to act.

At present I am the only missionary of the Station on the ground, Dr. Herrick has not yet returned, and Dr. Barnum left on Thurs. last on a tour to Konia, Caesarea, Sivas, Harpoot & Marsovan, to be gone eight weeks.

Prof. Hovhannes Kirikorian, from Aintab, arrived some three weeks ago and has entered on his duties as assistant editor and as preacher in Turkish & the Bible House Congregation.

Dr. Chambers has returned to Bardezag and Dr. Riggs leaves for Marsovan a week from Saturday. He has just made a happy visit to Adrianople & Rodosto.

Mr. Peet is busy at the Embassy today, and tomorrow I have a funeral to attend, so I write without delay today.

Yours Very Truly

J. K. Greene

Constantinople, Aug. 21, 1902
Rec'd Sep. 5

Bible House, Constantinople, Aug. 21, 1902

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

At a meeting of the Com. at Interim, held yesterday, I mentioned having replied a few days ago to your letter of Aug. 8, touching the letter to you of Mr. Partridge, of Sivas, asking for an American lady to work in the girls' schools of the Sivas Station. It was the opinion of Mr. Peet and others present that Mr. Partridge in his letter to you referred to one and the same lady asked for by Miss Graffam in her letter to the Woman's Board, which letter, as I informed you, we approved of under date of July 14. The matter would have been understood at once, had Mr. Partridge in his letter to you stated that he wrote in support of the application of Miss Graffam, which she addressed, on behalf of the Sivas Station to the Woman's Board.

I send to you, with the approval of the

Constantinople, Aug. 21, 1902

com. at Int., a letter received from the Marsovan Station, touching a balance of debt (£t. 56.91) remaining on the house newly erected for Dr. & Mrs. Riggs, and proposing that this debt be removed year by year by the rents on the same house.

It was voted, at yesterday's meeting, to approve of the action of the Constantinople Station in asking of the Prudential Committee a Special grant of £t. 28, to cover the extra expense incurred by Dr. & Mrs. Edward Riggs in their Summer work among the Greeks of this Station. Dr. Riggs came to labor among us in response to an invitation approved by the Annual Meeting of the Mission, with the understanding that for the extra expense involved a grant from the Board should be asked. His visit has been highly appreciated. He has preached every Sabbath, has visited our friends in Adrianople and Rodosto, and has attended to the publication in Greek of the Sunday School lesson book. Dr. & Mrs. Riggs, accompanied by ~~Mrs. Dwight~~ Mr. Harry Riggs, leave on

Saturday next for Marsovan.

It was voted, at yesterday's meeting, that the Secretary give a letter to the Rev. Hovsep Jejizian, pastor of the Adabazar church, commending to Scotch, English and other friends his application for aid in the erection of a house of worship, and embodying the substance of your letter to Dr. Herrick of Aug. 6. We are all thankful for your letter.

It was also voted heartily to approve of the application of Rev. T. H. Baldwin of Broosa, to the Prudential Committee for a furlough of four or five months for himself and wife, leaving the financial question involved to be determined at Boston. Mr. Baldwin informs us that he has already written to you on the subject.

We expect that Dr. Herrick will return in a few days.

Yours Very Truly
J. K. Greene
Sec. pro tem.

Constantinople Aug. 28-1902

Rec'd Sept. 12

Bible House,
Constantinople, April 28, 1903.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.,
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston.

Dear Dr. Smith,

As Dr. Herrick expects to leave us ere long for a furlough in the home-land, it pleased the Annual Meeting, recently convened in Smyrna, to chose me Secretary of the Mission. As such, I take pleasure in forwarding the Reports of the Stations and the Tabular Views with a summary of the same. Some of the Reports were of unusual interest and encouragement, and it seems to us that if a somewhat extended summary of these Reports could be given to the Churches, it could not fail to encourage the hearts of the friends of Christ.

You will note, I doubt not, that, according to the summary of the Tabular Views, the sum total of gifts from native sources for religious, educational, and charitable purposes in 1902 was nearly three times the amount given by the Board for all purposes save the support of the Missionaries.

Including the Missionaries resident in Smyrna and our fellow-Missionaries from abroad, we formed a goodly company, and we greatly appreciated the kindness of our Smyrna friends in making happy provision for our comfort. We were there some ten days, and during the whole time took our meals together in the College Dining Hall. We were all greatly pleased with the fine location and the splendid buildings secured for the College, Girls' School, and Kindergarten. The change since I left Smyrna and Manissa in 1872 is simply wonderful. We rejoice in the work of the Armenian and Greek Evangelical Churches, though the progress of both these Churches is seriously retarded by the emigration of many young men to America. We had large audiences on two Sabbaths, with preaching in Armenian, Turkish, and Greek. ~~On the second Sabbath, after a previous and satisfactory examination, we ordained as an Evangelist the Rev. H.S. Yeranian, who for several years has been laboring zealously, and with a good success, in Afion Kara Hissar.~~ (in accordance with a vote of the Bithynia Union)

Having had no Annual Meeting last year, we all recognised it as a great privilege to meet together for a better acquaintance with one another, for

prayer and discussion and business. Our devotional meetings, an hour each day, and a longer meeting on the last Sunday evening, which might well be called a Consecration Meeting, were very helpful. We were very thankful for the presence of Mr. Macallum, of Marash, and were greatly profited by his thrilling account of the work of grace in Aintab and in other places in the Central Turkey Mission, and by his spiritual talks and wise counsels. We rejoiced also in the presence of Dr. and Mrs. Scott, of Ceylon, and were glad to hear, in detail, of the splendid progress of the Ceylon Mission.

We were, and are, very greatly saddened by our lack of means to assist our many feeble Churches and to enter on new and aggressive work, and are distressed by the apparently growing indifference of the American Churches to the work of Foreign Missions. At the same time we rejoice that, according to the showing of several Reports, the dark cloud of financial retrenchment has its silver lining.

We trust that the call for new Missionaries will not go unheeded, for the large number of Missionaries in Turkey who are men of advanced years presents a very urgent call, not to increase the total number of male Missionaries, but to keep good their present number for a while.

Some of us returned by rail to Constantinople, and were happy to make a stop at Manissa, and see the very estimable Greek pastor and some of the Greek and Armenian brethren in that place. We remained over one night each in Alashehr (Philadelphia), Oushak, and EskiShehr, and reached Constantinople on Friday evening, April 24

Thank God, in the midst of much unrest and anxiety, we found our dear ones well.

Yours Very Sincerely,

Joseph K. Greene

Sec'y.

P.S. Kindly direct that copies of the last Yearbook be sent to Dr. H. L. Barnum and myself, for we have never seen them.

J. K. G.

Will send the Mission Letter tomorrow.

J. K. G.

Constantinople, Apr. 28, 1903

Rec'd May 18.

Available extract

Bible House, Constantinople, May 5, 1893

Dear Dr. Smith:

Please excuse a little delay in sending on documents.

Today I send you one package containing the Reports of the Brousa, Cesarea, Constantinople (Nicomedia), Marsovan, Sivas and Smyrna Stations: also the Report of the Publication Department, and a letter addressed by Dr. Herrick to the recent meeting of the Mission.

In another package there are the Tabular Views of the six Stations and the Summary of the same.

I hope they may reach you safely.

I have also sent letters, written on behalf of the Mission, to the London Religious Tract Society;

The Bible Lands Missions Aid Society

The American Tract Society

The American Bible Society.

Mr. Peet will in due time send you the Estimates.

Yours Very Truly

J. K. Greene, Sec'y

over

P.S.

The newly chosen Committee ad Int. met at the Bible House yesterday, all the members being present save Dr. Chambers and Mrs. Mardan.

A letter from Dr. Chambers addressed to yourself, asking for a furlough for himself and wife, was read, and it was voted to endorse the same.

The letter to the Missionary House, prepared in part by the Committee of the Mission and in part by the Secretary of the Com. ad Int. and by Mr. Pettee, was read and, with certain changes, was approved.

Yours truly

J. K. Green, Secy.

Rec'd May 18

P.S.

I shall be able to send you a copy of the Minutes of the Annual Meeting in a few days.

Yrs

J. K. G.

Bible House, Constantinople, May 15, 1903

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith.

I enclose a letter addressed to you by Dr. Barrington in regard to Miss Graffam. Tho' dated "May 7", it did not reach us until Friday, May 15, and as a committee we could not consider the letter until today.

Dr. Barrington writes that, after consulting with Mr. Partridge and other Marsovan missionaries, he had advised Miss Graffam "to go at once to Switzerland." It may be, therefore, that she is already on her way to Constantinople, though we have not been informed of her departure. Even if she may have started or may be about to start, it does not seem to the Committee at Pera that we need assume responsibility in the case without consulting the Officers of the Board and the Prudential Committee. We, therefore,

Constantinople
Rec'd May 18

have voted to send the letter to you with our endorsements, hoping that the letter may reach you in season for the consideration of the Prud. Com. on Tues. June 2. If the decision of the Committee is favorable, may we ask you to send by cable to Dr. Peet the single word "vacation".

In a note to Dr. Hersick accompanying the enclosed letter Dr. Carrington says: "I feel very reluctant to advise her going to Europe so soon after her arrival in this country but I see no other way of saving her from going to pieces rapidly as Miss Gage and others have done."

Miss Proffans

Rec'd May 29.

Should Miss Proffans arrive here before your reply is received, she can well remain here a while; indeed, she may be obliged to remain until some suitable person can be found, going to Europe, with whom she may make the journey.

Hoping that you may have received the minutes of the Ann. meeting and the Reports and the Tabular View and the Missionary Letter, with all kind wishes, Yours Very Sincerely

Joseph K. Greene, Sec.

Bible House, Constantinople, July 9, 1903

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

On July 3 I sent you a letter of Rev. E. C. Partridge, Sivas, which was endorsed by the committee ad interim.

I now forward letters from Dr. Farnsworth & Dr. Dodd, endorsing the request of Dr. Farnsworth that he and Mrs. Farnsworth be authorized to return to America for good.

We are sorry to part from these fellow laborers, but it seems to be the best thing to do. Their good work in this land is done, and the care of them would be an increasing burden to those remaining in Caesarea. The matter was not mentioned at the time of our annual meeting.

After a year of good and useful service Mrs. Greene and our little Theodore have gone to Samokov, for a

Corresp. Rec'd Aug. 29.

few weeks, and are getting much benefit. After a while I expect to meet them, and we together shall go on to Vienna. My wife has written to the celebrated Dr. Lorenz about our dear little boy, and though Dr. Lorenz will not probably undertake an operation, we hope that he may be able to give us good advice. The right hip is not in the normal place, but it has made for itself a new place and is firm, and our little boy gets about comfortably though he limps. I tell me wish to do for him everything possible. I shall be absent thro' August, but without expense to the Board. Dr. Barnum, Mr. Peet, Mr. Charles Riggs (expected this week) and Miss Denham will be here and will attend to business.

May God give wisdom and help to the Prudential Committee in their arduous work!

Very Truly Yours
Joseph K. Greene

P.S. Mrs. Parmelee & Daughter, Miss Jones, Miss Lawrence & Miss Cole leave for America today. J.K.G.

Rec'd July 23.

Rev. J. K. Greene
Vienna 5 Hofer Gasse,
Sept. 11, 1903
Rec'd Sept. 24

Dear Dr. Smith:

Mrs. Greene and our little boy Theodore had three delightful weeks in the cool climate of Slamokov, Bulgaria. They met me at the R. R. Station of Bonya on July 21, and we had five refreshing weeks in Switzerland mostly in the village of Finhaut, Canton Valais, over 4000 feet above the sea, where we were able to live very cheaply. The air of this elevated region was a

blessed to me & us all.

We arrived here last Sat. morning. I had previously written to Dr. Lorenz respecting our boy, and from the first we intended to consult him while passing through Vienna. So, soon after our arrival we went to his city home and office. He received us very kindly, and examined Theodore carefully, and then strongly recommended that a further operation be performed on the right hip. He said that the hip bone was above the socket and

had no bony support, and that by an operation the joint could be made more firm & the length of the leg increased, so as to be nearly or quite the length of the left leg. Such was the assurance with which he spoke that we felt it to be our duty to follow his advice, and make this third and last attempt to cure our boy. So the operation was performed on Wed. morning by Dr. Lorenz. The leg is turned out at quite an angle and is enclosed in a cast which reaches from the waist to the knee & passes around the body

This cast must remain until
next May, when his mother
must bring him back for
further treatment. The Doctor
says that he found the socket
shallow, but the head of the
femur now rests upon the bo
and the walk will be improv
We are extremely thankful
that our dear boy could receive
the treatment of Dr. Lorenz.
We know not what his future
will be, but trust that
will remember our position
as missionaries. By this
operation we are detained
a week, but hope to be
Vienna on Tuesday next, a
reach Constantinople the

week. The long journey will
somewhat of a trial to our
y, but we hope for the best.
had hoped to return some-
what earlier, but learned by
correspondence that Dr. Lorenz
would not have returned
about the first of Sept.
Of course, we follow with
intense interest the courses of
events in Turkey, but, bad as
the situation is, many of the
reports give an exaggerated
view. Our brethren and
sisters are pursuing their
work in quietness and
confidence. To be sure, they

know not what a day may bring forth, but they know in whom they have believed. They know also that no change for the better can occur in Turkey without tumult and bloodshed. Thus only can the dark of Turkish misrule be cast out. We are very glad that American ships are in Turkish waters, and we most earnestly wish that the Machias or some other gunboat might go to Constantinople. We know that the Turks will submit

to force, but they will submit to nothing but force. May God have our dear friends in Harpoot and elsewhere in the interior in his gracious keeping! Do not for a moment countenance the thought that we are disturbing the peace in Turkey or endangering our interests by a display of force. The very contrary is the truth.

When the Turkish minister at Washington sends out his slanders concerning the missionaries, as though they

stirred up revolution &c &c, I
wish you could follow his
false statements above
by a sharp denial thro'
the public press. Multitudes
of people in America are
ready to believe Turkish
lies and misrepresentations
Hoping that you may close
the year happily and may
have a blessed Annual
meeting, with the best
wishes of Mrs. Greene I remain

Yours Very Sincerely
Joseph K. Greene

Bible House, Constantinople,
Sept. 25, 1903

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,

Dear Dr. Smith:

I wrote to you from Vienna some two weeks ago. Dr. Lorenz saw our boy on Monday, Sept. 14, and said that he was in good state, and that we could proceed on our journey. I may mention that his fee for the operation was 1000 Kronen, about $234, but when he learned through a letter from me that Dr. Schede, of Bonn, had charged us only 300 marks (less than £15) for two operations and eleven months' treatment, he (Dr. Lorenz) reduced the fee to 600 Kronen. This was more than we expected to pay, and yet we were thankful for the reduction.

We left Vienna on Tues. Sept. 15, and stopping over one day at Bucharest, reached Constantinople safely on Friday Sept. 18. We were greatly relieved that our dear boy in his plaster cast, stood

the journey so well, and we had a royal welcome from friends & neighbors. Dr. & Mrs. Gates & various friends of the two Colleges journeyed with us.

On Monday last my wife began her little school in our house, with eight dear little boys, of whom two are from Mohammedan families and one is Catholic Armenian. All, however, appear pleased that their boys are receiving good moral and religious instruction with the Bible as text-book.

All our religious services continue as usual. Mr. Evangelos Panousis, from Marsovan Seminary, a son-in-law of our lamented Mr. Mikhaelides, and a very worthy man, who has had considerable experience in the Smyrna field, has been invited to take Mr. Mikhaelides' place, and is expected here next week.

The Sedik Pasha schools and the High School at Bardezag have opened very well; Robert College also has a goodly number of students, with 20 Bulgarians.

The Girls' College, I understand, has at present only about 40 boarders.

Affairs are quiet here, though there is much concern for the future. The welfare of the poor peoples of Turkey must wait on the selfish plans of certain Powers. A Christian governor, appointed with the approval of the Great Powers, and a just administration would quiet and content all parties in Macedonia. Simply remove the Turkish incubus, and affairs would settle themselves. And God will eventually bring it about, though we know not the time.

I have gone over the Correspondence since July 20, and, so far as I see, a wise solution has been reached on all points mooted. Mr. Baldwin & Miss Allen left today for Brousa. In my opinion, the best interests of the Smyrna Station require that Mr. & Mrs. McNaughton should remain there. At any rate, any change should be determined in the Annual Meeting of the Mission.

We want to learn how the financial

year terminated, and we earnestly pray that your Annual Meeting may be blessed with manifest tokens of the Divine Presence.

With all kind wishes,

Very Truly Yours

Joseph M. Greene

Constantinople, Sept. 26 –

Recd. Oct. 5 – 1903

Rec'd OCT 17 1903

66

Ans'd NOV 20 1903

Constantinople, Sept. 30, 1903

Rev. A. L. Barton,
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I wish very heartily to endorse the letter written you by Mr. Peet, Sept. 9, in regard to the call of Mr. Arsen Shimavonian to become pastor of the united church of Constantinople — a church formed 57 years ago last July, which, in spite of the fact that it has never had a house of worship of its own, and for more than twenty years has been without a pastor, still survives, has 174 members (of whom 73 are men), and last year raised for religious and charitable purposes some £200 Turkish Liras. Surely this Church would not have survived so long, had there not been a genuine love of the Gospel in the hearts of its members.

For many years this Church has

Constantinople, Sept. 30

received no aid from the Board. The Central Pera Church — or the United Church — however, has members who worship at the Bible House Chapel and at Scutari. The expense of maintaining the services at the Bible House (in Turkish and Greek) has been paid by the Bible House Trustees. For several years Dr. H. S. Barnum and myself have been chiefly responsible for the preaching at Scutari, in the absence of any regular native preacher. It is now proposed that Mr. Schemavounian and Prof. Hagopos Jizizian, of Robert College, (who has preached for the Pera congregation so long), shall supply the two pulpits of Pera and Scutari, and it is on the score of this service that our Station Conference has promised to aid the United Church to the extent of £t. 75 a year. Mr. Peet mentioned this fact, and I thought it well to give you this explanation.

We all most earnestly hope that Mr. Schemavounian, the son & a father of

most precious memory, and of a most able and devoted mother (who, thank God, is still with us), may accept the invitation. He will find the warmest welcome from all natives & foreigners, and with have a large door of usefulness. He will come just at the time when we hope the new church building, so long waited for, may be erected. For this building both the site and the means are in hand and we are encouraged to hope that the work will not be long delayed.

We shall be grateful to you for any words which you may kindly say to Mr. Shemavonian, to help him to a favorable decision. Neither he nor his good wife need hesitate at all for the troubles in European Turkey. God's Kingdom is bound to come in spite of distractions, and if we wait for distractions to cease we shall wait till the end of time. I have already lived through the distractions issuing in the deliverance of Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, a good part of Greece,

Lebanon, Crete, by prayer, ~~and~~ Egypt and Tunis, and I hope to see other portions of this Empire freed from Turkish servitude. The issues, however, is not in our hands, but is in the hands of ~~Him who~~ Who has a plan and who knows the time for its execution.

With cordial regards to your associates and the expression of devout thankfulness that the Board has closed the financial year without debt,

Very Sincerely Yours
Joseph K. Greene

Wm. Constantinople.
Sept. 30, 1903

Constantinople, Nov. 3. 1903

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Many thanks for your favor of Oct. 19, received yesterday. Was very glad also to receive a copy of a Manchester paper, giving a very full and excellent account of the Annual Meeting. Such a meeting must have proved a great blessing to the Christian people, especially to the pastors, present. O that they all might be known as righteous persons, whose fervent prayers for a lost world — prayers made consistent by earnest effort — shall avail much! We all rejoice that you begin the new year without debt. And may God's special blessing rest, this new year, on all the officers and friends of the Board; especially on the Committee appointed to nominate a new Home Secretary.

We learn that Mr. Fowle, Mr. & Mrs. Irwin and Miss Rice will soon be here, and

Rev. Constantinople, 1903

shall give them a hearty welcome. Dr. & Mrs. Clark are here, and he is now seeking the certification of the Imperial Medical School. It is a happy plan that they are to pass the winter with Dr. Dodd at Cesarea.

Last Saturday Mr. Leishman gave a reception to the American Colony in the new and splendid mansion which he has recently rented for the Legation and for his own residence. It is the first time in 45 years that I have seen the Legation housed in a really appropriate building. The reception was very largely attended, and passed off happily. Would that the Minister were a man in personal sympathy with our work! In the important negotiations going on he is always reporting progress, but matters do not come to a head, and there seems to be a lack of push somewhere. The Sultan and his officials are so suspicious, and so afraid of the far-reaching influence of our religious and educational work, that it is simply foolish to expect them to grant our just demands save under compulsion. Compelled, they will surely yield; otherwise,

they will prolong the negotiations as long as God leaves them here in power.

The Committee ad Interim met yesterday. We were happy to welcome Mr. Allen, whose seven-year old son — the only boy — has been seriously ill, but is now better. The Committee was happy to learn from Mr. Peet that the balance due on the Hamlin house at Bebek had at last been paid, and after considerable discussion voted unanimously: "That we request the Prudential Committee to authorize the use of the £c. 475 no, the balance of the money resulting from the sale of the Hamlin house at Bebek, to secure another missionary residence at Constantinople." This action was first taken by the Constantinople Station and was then approved by the Committee ad Interim. As Mr. Peet will write you at length on this subject, I confine myself to reporting the action of the Committee.

Our two evangelical Armenian churches are working hard to secure pastors, but find it very difficult work. The churches

within the limits of the Bithynian Union for twenty five years have done very little - indeed nothing directly - to encourage hopeful and pious young men to prepare for the ministry, and now they find an awful dearth of ministers. Hence they are obliged to look to other missionary fields and even to America to find the men. This matter gives us great concern, for without devoted and self denying pastors we cannot save to the cause even the sons and daughters of the Protestant families. The Devil, the world and a degenerate church - the three great enemies of God - never relax their efforts to destroy, and in the struggle to maintain here a pure and witnessing church we shall be overpowered unless God comes to our help. It is indeed a joy that the work is God's, and that He has His own plan and will execute it. Yet we too have a responsibility, and beseech God that we may be able to recognize and fulfill it.

Am glad to say that Mr. Evangelos Parousis - a worthy son-in-law of Mr. Michaelides - has come from Smyrna to take our lamented brother's place.

Yours very truly, Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople, Nov. 3, 1903
Filed Nov. 21

Bible House, Constantinople, Dec. 9, 1903

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

At a meeting of the Committee ad Interim, held on Monday last, at which meeting we were glad to welcome Dr. & Mrs. L. S. Crawford, your letters of Oct. 19 and Nov. 4 were read. All were glad to learn of the action which the Prudential Committee had been able to take respecting the Boys' School building and the house for Mr. Wingate in Cesarea.

A telegram received from Marsovan was read, which announced that on account of impaired health Dr. Edward Riggs had been ordered by the physicians to go abroad for two months, and requested that Dr. Crawford be invited to go to Marsovan to assist in the work for a time. After full discussion the following resolution

Constantinople Nov. 3, 1903

was adopted:-

Resolved 1. That in view of the opinion expressed by the missionary physicians at Marsovan that Dr. Riggs is in great need of change and rest, we approve of the visit of two months which he proposes to make to Europe. 2. That we also approve of the proposal of Marsovan Station, in accordance with which Dr. & Mrs. L. S. Crawford are requested to go to Marsovan to assist that Station during the absence of Dr. Riggs, provided they are convinced that the urgency of the call to Marsovan justifies them in postponing for a little their going to Trebizond.

The enclosed letter of Dr. Barrington has since been received. In its resolution on Monday the Committee asked for no specific grant, because it was not apparent how much may be needed, and on this point we shall write you in due time.

Dr. & Mrs. Riggs arrived on Monday, and after interviews with them

Dr. & Mrs. Crawford have decided to go to Marsovan. Dr. Riggs looks very poorly, but he and his wife feel that her presence is not absolutely necessary during his journey, and hence Mrs. Riggs expects to return immediately to Marsovan with Dr. & Mrs. Crawford. Mr. Charles Riggs was requested by telegraph some three weeks ago to go to Marsovan to render assistance for a while, and he is now there.

The events of 1894 and 1895 were a terrible strain to our dear brother, Dr. Edward Riggs, and since then his health has been sadly impaired. We hope that the visit to Europe or to Egypt will be profitable for him but we have much concern respecting him. Whether he recovers his strength or not, it is clear that a strong reenforcement for Marsovan is imperatively necessary. Would that you could find another Irwin for that place, which is a most inviting field of labor.

Constantinople, Dec. 9, 1903.
Rec'd Dec. 28.

Mr. Evangelos Pasmouris, a very estimable young preacher, has come to take the place of Mr. Mikhaelides, his father-in-law, and has found a cordial welcome.

Mr. Demetrakopoulos and Mr. Chas. Riggs recently had a happy visit in Adrianople the former remaining there four weeks. I trust that Mr. Riggs may have written you about this visit.

We manage to keep up the regular services in this city, though we are distressed that pastors are not yet found for our two Armenian churches. We have had many meetings for prayer and conference respecting the work here and contemplated. Some extra public meetings.

We are planning to welcome the 500 American delegates who will touch here in March on their way to the S.S. Convention at Jerusalem, and shall try to help them the better to understand the evangelical work in this land.

Very sincerely yours
J. K. Greene
Secy.

Bible House, Constantinople, Jan. 6, 1904

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

At a full meeting of the Com. ad Interim, held yesterday, your letters of Nov. 27 and Dec. 21, enclosing full appropriations for 1904, were read. All are thankful that the Prudential Committee were able to make the appropriations announced, but regret that the advance of at least ten per cent. upon the sums appropriated last year could not be made.

Letters were received a few days ago from Mr. Bartlett and Mr. McNaughton, of Smyrna, touching the serious illness of Miss Nellie Bartlett, and suggesting various expedients of relief. We deemed it very desirable that any action we might take should be based upon competent medical advice, and felt it providential that on Wednesday last Dr. Carrington arrived here from Marsovan, bringing his

Constantinople, Dec. & Jan. 1903.

wife and daughter for a much needed change and rest. At our request Dr. Barrington left the next day for Smyrna, and returned on Monday. He was fortunately able to visit Miss Bartlett and to hear all she cared to say, and to confer at length with Mr. Bartlett and the other missionaries at Smyrna and with two physicians, one Armenian and one Scotch, who had formerly attended Miss Bartlett and were familiar with her case. Dr. Barrington presented to our committee a written report and a letter containing the action of the Smyrna station on the case, both of which are enclosed. The committee, after hearing the report and letter, and after listening to a full verbal explanation from Dr. Barrington, unanimously adopted the following minute:-

"Dr. Barrington having been requested, in view of the serious condition of Miss Nellie Bartlett's health, to visit Smyrna and examine her case, and having on his return presented a report to the com. ad interim recommending Miss Bartlett's

return to America, it was resolved,
1st That we earnestly endorse the recommendation of Dr. Barrington — already approved by the Smyrna Station — that Miss Bartlett be advised to go to America attended by her father, and, if possible, by a lady companion.
2nd That we endorse the recommendation that Mr. Bartlett and Miss Bartlett be requested to make preparations for their departure within a period of two months."

Dr. Barrington reports that Miss Bartlett has no organic disease and so will be in no special danger from the journey. At the same time she suffers, now for several years, from such a complete nervous prostration that he has no hope that she will again be able to resume missionary labor. A visit to a Sanatarium near Pisente, which has been suggested, does not promise the relief needed, and would be attended with large expense. It is felt that Miss Bartlett should be placed in some quiet Sanatarium in America, where, separated, if possible,

from her father, and under the authority of a competent medical adviser, she may find the change and rest she needs. For a long time she has been unwilling to see Mrs. McNaughton, formerly her dearest friend, or any physician, and has consulted only a German lady, a midwife, who has not been able to do her any real good. Indeed, it was only by very careful management that Dr. Carrington was able to see her and get from her any statement of her feelings. In short, our Committee, while very deeply sympathising with Mr. Bartlett and his daughter and very highly appreciating the service they have rendered so long in this land, are constrained to advise their return to the home land.

A letter from Dr. Dodd, secretary of the Cesarea Station, was read, requesting, on behalf of the Station, that Miss Cole, who for two years has been a nurse in the Talas Hospital, be appointed a missionary of the Board, "the condition being under-

stood that the Board is not asked to pay any part of her salary or expenses." After discussion it was resolved that the request be endorsed.

The letter which Dr. Dodd mentions as having been sent in Sept. was never received by us. I enclose his letter.

We are much occupied this week with special meetings of prayer in various parts of the city, and are earnestly beseeching the throne of Divine grace for the so-greatly needed spiritual visitation. We take it as an omen of good that Mr. Arsen Schmavonian has accepted the invitation of the First Evangelical Armenian Church. He hopes to be able to begin his ministry here by the first of March.

Mr. Charles Riggs has returned from Marsovan and good news has been received from his father. With best regards,

Very Truly Yours

Joseph K. Greene, Sec'y

Constantinople Jan. 6-1904

Recd Jan. 23

Bible House, Constpl, Jan. 15, 1904

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Your favor of Dec. 30 is at hand. Dr. Edward Riggs has reported to us from several points on the Mediterranean that he has improved very considerably, and is expected back via Gibraltar, Naples & Athens before any letter from you could reach him. He will probably be back in Marsovan before the expiration of a month. God grant that he may have recovered his health to a good degree. He cannot, however, bear work as in former years. We wait with much desire for some able help for Marsovan.

Yours Very Truly
Joseph K. Greene
Secy.

Constantinople Jan. 6-1904

Coös pile, Jan. 15. 1904

Rec'd Feb. 5.

Bible House, Constantinople, Feb. 3. 1904

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Secy A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith.

At a full meeting of the Com. ad Interim, held yesterday, your letter of Dec. 30, 1903, allowing leave of absence to Dr. Edward Riggs with the assurance that the necessary additional expense would be provided, was read. Letters received from Dr. Riggs indicate that his journey has been beneficial to him. He hopes to arrive here next week, and, God willing, to return to Marsovan about March 1.

A letter from Dr. J. P. Crawford, addressed to you, in regard to the appointment of Mr. Charles K. Tracy as a missionary to Trebizond, was read, and it was voted that the Secretary be requested to forward the letter, and to call the attention of the Prudential Committee to the action taken on the subject by the Annual Meeting at Smyrna on April 17, 1903.

After discussion touching the holding

Cons. file, for Feb. 15. 1904

of an annual meeting in May, it was resolved that the Secretary be instructed to inquire of the Prudential Committee whether by the expression in Rule 2, Page 5, of the New Hand Book — to wit, "Each Station shall send one delegate to every meeting, and should there be more than five members connected with the Station, it shall be entitled to an additional delegate" — we are to understand that the larger Stations, like Constantinople, are entitled to two delegates or only to one delegate in addition to the lady delegate appointed to represent the work of the Woman's Board.

It is well known that the Nicomedia district, with its important High School at Bardezag and the Girls' Boarding School at Adabazar, was for many years a separate Station, and now with only one male and one female delegate for the whole Constantinople station, either Constantinople or the Nicomedia district would be unrepresented. Again, the Missionary Treasurer and the Publication

Department act for the whole Mission, and, in our view, they ought always to be represented at the annual meeting, and the expense of such representation, in case the meeting be held at an interior station, should be borne by the departments represented.

Please, therefore, inform us whether the rule quoted above is intended to include both ordained and lady missionaries, and all departments of work in such a station as Constantinople: and, if so, whether Constantinople may not be made an exception.

By invitation of E. K. Warren Esq., chairman of the General Committee of the Sunday School Convention which convenes in Jerusalem in April, a delegation, consisting of Miss Barker, Miss Burnham or some other member of the Faculty of the American College, and Messrs Peet and Barnum, has been appointed to represent the Mission and to meet the Convention at Athens. It is hoped that the delegation will be able to address the

S. S. Convention before their arrival in Constantinople in regard to the work of our mission. It is also hoped that in the forenoon of March 30 we may have a meeting with the whole convention in the chapel of Robert College, and that in the afternoon delegates of the convention, under special guidance, will be able to visit the American College, the Bible House and the Ladies' Mission at Jedik Pasha. Two delegates from the Smyrna station are invited to come to Constantinople and accompany the convention to Smyrna and its environs. A new pamphlet giving a summary view of the missionary work in Turkey is being prepared for the S. S. convention and for general use.

We are anxious about the outcome of the negotiations between our Government and the Turkish Government, and pray that due heed may be given to the representations of Mr. Peet.

Thank God, we are all well, and ever pray that Divine guidance and wisdom may be given to the Officers and Prudence.

Yours very truly
Joseph K. Greene, Sec

Constantinople, Feb. 3-1896
Recd Feb. 23

Bible House,
Constantinople.
February 24th.1904.

Rev.Judson Smith, D.D.
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.
Boston. Mass.,

Dear Dr.Smith,

At a meeting of the Publication Committee, held on January 8, I was requested to write you on behalf of the Committee and lay before you the present situation of the Publication Department. I have delayed writing awhile, waiting for the accounts of the Publication Department for 1903, which I have now in hand. According to the accounts the total receipts of the Publication Department for 1903 amounted to £t.2560.06, and the total expenses amounted to £t.2480.92, leaving a balance of only £t.79.14, to go to the diminution of the debt. Reduced by only this small amount, the balance of the debt to the Board on December 31, 1903 was £t.2108.73.

I have in hand your letter of February 14,1900, with the report of the Committee on Missions in Turkey and the finance Committee on the Publishing Department of the Turkish Missions. The recommendations of that Report have been carried out so far as possible.

1. During the past four years all publications have ceased except the Sunday School Lesson Helps, the periodicals, and the re-issue of some of our steadily selling, profit-bringing books.

2. A native assistant editor of the periodicals (three weekly religious papers and one Child's Paper) has been secured, though it should be remarked that we do not yet see the time when we can dispense with the editorial supervision of the missionary.

3. As is shown in Mr.Peet's letter of April 23,1902, addressed to Mr.Wiggin, and in a memorandum of Dr.Herrick, an effort was made to sell in London the plates, sheets and copyright of the Redhouse Turkish-English and English-Turkish dictionaries, but without success. These dictionaries, however, bound from time to time in a new and cheaper form, are now having a slow but steady sale both here and in London.

4. Picture plates cannot be sold, but some of them are rented here, and these bring in a small return. Old and unsaleable books have been disposed of, so far as possible.

As a result of all endeavors the debt of the Publication Department (which on Dec.31, 1899 amounted to £t.3296.37, including paper

Constantinople Feb. 24-1904

in stock worth £t.166.04), has been reduced in four years by £t.1187.64.

Let me now present briefly the present state and outlook of the Publication Department.

1. It is the unanimous judgment of both missionaries and native Protestants that our four periodicals under the name of Avedaper should be continued. They are not only one of the best evangelical agencies, but are also a bond of union and the only means of communication between our widely scattered Protestant churches. The circulation of the periodicals is gradually increasing, and the receipts from subscriptions amounted in 1903 to nearly £t.100 more than in any previous year. Yet their publication the past year involved a deficit of £t.787, which is almost the same as the entire appropriation of the Board for the Publication Department.

2. On account of lack of funds and difficulties raised by the censorship the Publication Committee has resolved, not to publish the international Sunday School Lesson Helps for 1905, but to propose to the Sunday Schools that next year they make use of one of three books of the Blakeslee Series (which we have in stock), namely one on the Life of Christ, or on the Apostolic Church, or on the Old Testament.

3. The sum of receipts for book sales the past year, namely £t.622, was expended mostly in the publication of the Sunday School Lesson Helps, for translators, transportation of books, care of the book depot, et cetera, and save for the Sunday School Lesson Helps, only £t.131 were expended to add to the stock of books, and most of this sum went for the binding of the sheets of books previously printed. In short, save the Sunday School Lesson Helps, only one book was republished during the year.

4. In 1903 £t.220 were received from the London Religious Tract Society, and the entire amount was expended in republishing twenty two tracts and certain Golden Texts. We hope to receive from the same source the same amount in 1904, but must expend the same in publishing or republishing such religious tracts and books as the Society approves.

5. The appropriation of the Board for the Publication Department will be increased this year to the extent of some £t.50 by the deduction of a small percentage from each Station's allotment-a deduction authorized by the last Annual Meeting, but even then the sum total of the gift of the Board will amount to only £t.852.

In short, the present situation is as follows:-

Almost the entire appropriation of the Board will be needed to cover the deficit of the periodicals.

The grant of the London Religious Tract Society will go to

publish religious tracts and books which bring in little revenue. The receipts from book sales will be diminished owing to the depletion of our stock, and in case the excess of receipts over the expenditure of the book department be devoted, to any considerable extent, to the diminution of the debt, we shall be able to do nothing or next to nothing to replenish our stock. Our stock is insured for £2000, and in case we stop all publication of books, we can probably pay off most of the debt in time, but as publishers we shall die in doing it. In short, if the publication department of our missionary work is not to come to an end within a limited period, we must either be released from the necessity of devoting our receipts in part to the payment of the debt, or we must have an annual grant from the Board of at least £t.1500.

In the report above referred to, presented by the sub-committee to the Prudential Committee in February 1900, Mr.Peet is quoted as saying that "An annual grant of £t.1500 is the lowest figure he can suggest with safety to the work." Time has shown the correctness of this affirmation. If since the time of the massacres (1896) we had received that sum from year to year, we could have both kept up our stock of books and paid off the entire debt.

The additional sum asked for in the January number of the Missionary Herald ($2700) in order to furnish a fair supply of Christian literature to the people of Turkey would, if added to the present appropriation, bring up the total sum to the figure above mentioned, namely £t.1500.

At the meeting of the Board held at Toledo in 1896, on motion of Pres. James B.Angell it was resolved by a rising vote, "That we give to these missionaries the solemn and deliberate pledge of the American Board to stand by them in the maintenance of their work with our constant sympathy and prayers and gifts, till the whole land is won for the Kingdom of Christ."

Has it not been a legitimate expectation on our part that those who gave this pledge would fulfill it, so far as our publication work is concerned, at least to the modest extent suggested?

Surely such an expectation seems to have been justified both by the solemn pledge of the Annual Meeting of the Board in 1896, and by reason of the fact that for sixteen years previous to the massacres the annual grant of the Board for our publication department averaged £t.2238. Surely not only the officers of the Board and the Prudential Committee, but also the supporters of the Board as a body, should know that, if the legitimate expectation of the missionaries is not realized, the alternative is to sacrifice our position as publishers in the eyes of the people of Turkey;

it is to disappoint the hopes and expectations of the native Protestant Christians; it is to confess, that, so far as a pure Christian literature is concerned, we must, after more than seventy years of labor, give up our endeavor to evangelize the people of this land.

In short, we need to get rid of the debt in order to keep on publishing books absolutely necessary, and we need an increase of the appropriation in order that we may not get into debt again. With an appropriation of $t.1500 a year, we could carry on our publication work, and pay off the debt, probably, at the rate of $t.300 a year.

Begging you to submit this letter to the Prudential Committee, and hoping for a favorable reply before the convening of our annual meeting in May,

I remain,

Very sincerely yours

Joseph K. Greene

P.S.

The following memorandum of book sales may be of interest:-

Received from the sale of books in

1895	$t.395	(massacre year)
1896	437	"
1897	301	
1898	670	
1899	736	
1900	533	
1901	570	
1902	708	
1903	622	

Bible House, March 1, 1904

Heartily endorsed by the Committee ad interim at a full meeting held this day.

Joseph K. Greene
Sec'y.

Constantinople Feb. 24, 1904

Recd Mch. 17

Bible House, Constantinople, March 2, 1904

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

At a full meeting of the Committee ad Interim, held yesterday, your letter of Feb. 6, expressing the hope that Dr. Edward Riggs may make a good recovery before he resumes residence and work at Marsovan, was read. About a month ago Dr. Riggs reported to the Marsovan Station that he had not gained a single pound of flesh since he left Marsovan, and had found the loneliness depressing. Hence the Marsovan Station decided that Mrs. Riggs should go to meet her husband. He is expected here next week, and it is thought that Dr. and Mrs. Riggs may remain here for some time. Yet Dr. Barrington says that Dr. Riggs' trouble is not old age, and that there is no reason

Rec'd Constantinople Feb. 24, 1904

why he should not fully recover.

On account of the crippled state of the Marsovan Station Dr. and Mrs. Graufford will be asked to remain at Marsovan until the close of the school year.

Some days ago I sent you a letter written on behalf of the Smyrna Station, and requesting that a new lady missionary be secured for the American Collegiate Institute. This letter was formally endorsed by the full Committee yesterday.

After the reading of letters from the Stations, approving, with one exception, of the holding of the Annual meeting as usual, it was voted that the Annual meeting be held at Constantinople, to begin on Wednesday, May 18.

A letter from the Sivas Station was read, asking that Miss Foote be transferred to Sivas, to do evangelistic work with special reference to the outstations. It was voted to defer the question to the Annual meeting.

I enclose a letter, prepared, by request, on behalf of the Publication Committee, setting forth the present situation and the needs of the Publication Department. This letter was heartily indorsed by the Committee at Interim. It would greatly cheer the mission and would facilitate the work of the Annual meeting, if the members of the Prudential Committee found it possible to make an additional grant sufficient to bring up the total appropriation for publication work in the Turkish Missions to £T. 1500. It should be borne in mind that the Book Department had little or no debt before the first massacre year (1895), and that, most unfortunately, the diminution of the book sales and the reduction of the appropriation occurred at the same time.

I am happy to report that Mr. & Mrs. Arsen Schmavonian and child arrived here safely this week, and were very cordially welcomed both by the Constantinople Church and many other friends. We earnestly

pray that, through God's blessing, Mr. Schmavonian's ministry here may bring new life and strength to the Constantinople church.

Mr. Levon Arpee Chorigian also arrived here a few weeks ago from America. We are glad to hear that the Marsovan Church has voted to invite him to become their pastor.

We are watching with intense interest the conflict in the Far East, and are praying that no detriment may come to the Lord's work.

Very Sincerely Yours
Joseph K. Greene
Secy.

Constantinople, Mch. 2, 1904
Recd March 17

Bible House, Constantinople, April 1, 1904

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.;

Dear Dr. Smith:

At a meeting of the Committee ad Interim, held yesterday, your letters of Feb. 24 and March 5 were read. All rejoice in the appointments of Mr. Charles R. Tracy and Miss Sherman, and their designation will be considered at the time of the Annual meeting.

On March 16 I forwarded to you the application of Dr. Barrington, already endorsed by the Marsovan Station and approved by a circular vote of the Committee ad Interim, for a year's furlough for himself and wife.

I now forward the application of Miss Mills, endorsed by the Smyrna Station and by the Committee ad Interim for a furlough beginning as soon after the end of the present school year as convenient, "on condition that such reinforcements as are necessary for

Constantinople, Mch. 2, 1904
Recd March 17

the regular maintenance of the Institute be forthcoming in time to meet the need due to her absence.

The place of Miss Powers' future place of labor was mooted, but it was thought best to refer the question to the Annual meeting.

The present state of the question of concessions demanded by our Missions from the Turkish Government was presented by Mr. Peet, with correspondence, but no action was taken by the Committee.

Dr. Edward Riggs arrived here some two ~~weeks~~ weeks ago, and was soon after joined by his wife. They are now at Adabazar, and purpose are going to go to Sicily.

Eight hundred and odd delegates of the Sunday School Convention have been here this week. Our delegation met them at Athens, and on the way hither had the opportunity to address them on the work of missions in this

land. They were welcomed by Dr. Washburn at a meeting held in the chapel of Robert College, and some of the delegates made happy addresses to the students. Subsequently some twenty Congregational ministers and friends, including Dr. Nutting of Providence R. I., met our native preachers and friends at a meeting in the Bible House chapel, and four of the gentlemen made addresses at an evening meeting at Sedik Pasha. 60 copies of our own Mission Pamphlets, also copies of a Pamphlet received from Boston, and a Leaflet received from Harpoot were distributed to the delegates. Mr. McLachlan came up here and accompanied them to Smyrna. Thus an opportunity for seed sowing was afforded, which we hope, will not be without fruit.

With all best wishes to yourself and associates,

Yours very sincerely
Joseph K. Greene, Sec.

Constantinople, April 1

Rec'd April 18-1904

P. C.

Apr. 10. 1904

Dr. Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Friends:—

Your very kind and cordial congratulations on my seventieth birthday and your good wishes have been deeply appreciated, and from the heart I thank both those who have written and those who have joined with others in sending me their felicitations.

I can truly say that I have felt quite unworthy of the many expressions of affection and appreciation which I have received. Often the exclamation of my heart has been, Would God that I had deserved it! No earthly friend knows so well as one's self the mistakes and sins and the lost opportunities of a long life. At the present time no thought impresses me so deeply as that of the patience of God and the forbearance of friends and fellow-workers.

While, however, a review of past years brings to mind so much to humble me, other considerations awaken devout gratitude.

I have been most fortunate to have known and to have been associated in work with the devoted and eminent missionaries who inaugurated the evangelical work in Turkey, and with many others who have been prominent in carrying the work forward. Of the male missionaries whom I have known and at present recall forty one have passed to the heavenly reward since I came to Turkey. These include every missionary who labored during the first period of twenty years,—the period of seed-sowing. Of beloved native pastors, too, with whom I have been most happily associated, thirteen rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.

I have also been fortunate in my fields of labor. Landing from the barque Andrew Carney at Smyrna on Feb. 22, 1859, with my beloved wife, Elizabeth Augusta (Davis) Greene, and baby Joseph, my fields have been;—Bardezag, to June 1859; Nicomedia, to June 1862; Broosa, to June 1868; Manisa, 1871-2; Constantinople, 1872 to 1884, as editor of our missionary weekly and monthly papers, and from 1886 to the present time as city missionary. Three times in forty five years I have been permitted to visit the homeland, namely in 1868, 1884 and 1894, and on the occasion of each visit have been enabled to give my whole time to visiting the churches and associations, especially in the Western States.

The remarkable progress of the evangelical work in European Turkey and Asia Minor since 1859 is shown by the following figures.

Constantinople, April 1

	1859		1902
Pastors, preachers, teachers, helpers	156		1003
Churches	40		136
Members	1277		14901
Adherents	7000	(estimated)	52746
Average congregations	5000	(estimated)	41450
Colleges for young men	**None**		**Eight**

namely

Robert College,	Constantinople
Anatolia College,	Marsovan
Euphrates College,	Harpoot
Central Turkey College,	Aintab
Saint Paul's Institute,	Tarsus
Apostolic Institute,	Konia
International College,	Smyrna
Collegiate and Theological Institute,	Samokov

Colleges for yonug women	**None**	**Two**

namely

The American College for Girls,	Constantinople
College for Girls,	Marash

Boarding and High Schools for boys and girls	2		36
Common Schools	69		405
Total Pupils	2742		22106
(Not including Robert College, or the Schools at Tarsus and Konia, which, though one in aim with us, have been independent Institutions)			
Sunday School Pupils	5000	(estimated)	32616
Native Contributions	$10000	(estimated)	$98999

In spite of many lost opportunities I see special cause for rejoicing,

That in so many places the children and grand children of the early Protestants have come to take the place of their parents in witnessing for Christ;

That there are now in Turkey not a few evangelical churches, so long accustomed to govern and sustain themselves, that they would survive even if there were no missionaries in the land;

That we have four model translations of the Bible, made by missionaries, with the aid of able native scholars;

That facilities for Higher Education have so greatly increased;

That in the change of religious views and in educational lines the general influence of the evangelical work is felt throughout the land.

There are three things which I especially long to see in Constantinople, namely,

Two respectable meeting houses for our evangelical Armenian churches, organized, the one in Pera and the other in Stamboul, more than fifty years ago. For many years we have had plots of land and money to erect the buildings, but we still wait for Governmental authorization to build. Though, besides College services and Sunday schools, we have in this great city eight regular Sabbath services in Armenian, Greek and Turkish, our churches cannot thrive and fittingly witness for Christ without suitable houses of worship;

A quickening of religious zeal among Protestants;

An outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon a multitude of persons who, though enlightened, have not surrendered themselves to Christ.

If permitted to witness these tokens of the Heavenly Father's favor, I could gladly say, Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.

I thank my God for life spared through epidemics of the plague and cholera, through famines, earthquakes, internal revolutions and foreign wars, and for such excellent health that I have been enabled to continue at work without let or hindrance; for the sweet wife of my youth, who walked and worked with me for thirty six and a half years, and dying (Jan. 27, 1894) after a brief illness, without any diminution of bodily or mental powers, went to meet our three precious little girls, and the Lord whom she so dearly loved; for the five sons who, with our eight grandchildren, rise up and do honor to "the dear little mother," and, finally, for the crowning mercy of the Heavenly Father, who, leaving me not alone, gave me, once again, the companionship of a dear devoted wife, and as the last token of his love, our beautiful boy, Theodore.

I love to live that I may pray for children and grandchildren, relatives and friends—friends in the homeland and friends in Turkey—and may at last become somewhat like the dear Lord, and so be fitted for his presence and everlasting service.

Let me close with the loved lines of our Bowdoin College poet, Longfellow;—

—"Age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress,
And as the evening twilight fades away,
The sky is filled with stars, invisible by day."

Again thanking you all for your most welcome letters, and begging to be remembered in your prayers, I remain,

Gratefully and affectionately yours

Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey
April 10, 1904

Joseph K. Greene

Dear Dr. Smith.

Having received more than [illegible] kindly messages from friends, I was obliged to print my reply. Kindly accept this with most hearty thanks for your very kind and welcome letter. We had two very happy gatherings about Bebek home one (on Apl 2.) of the native pastors and their wives, and [illegible] of American & English friends. The dear missionaries of Jedik Pasha gave me a beautiful cane; [illegible] Langa church gave me a valuable [illegible] and the Bible House congregation gave me [illegible] handsome silver cups. What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits? He grant me life and strength to render unto Him a more loving and efficient service. With all best wishes for journey & [illegible]

(Con Apl 2. [illegible] Constantinople, Feb 14th 1894.)

Your glad & grateful fellow-worker

J. K. J.

Bible House, Constantinople, May 4, 1904

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

At a full meeting of the Committee ad interim, held yesterday, your letter of April 6, informing us of the action taken by the Prudential Committee touching the language question, was read, and I doubt not that appropriate action in regard to this question will be taken by the Annual Meeting.

Your letter of April 13 was also read, and the Committee was gratified to learn of the action taken in regard to the return of Dr. & Mrs. Herrick, the furlough of Dr. & Mrs. Barrington, and an additional tutor for the Bardezag High School.

A letter from Rev. R. Lovett, secretary of the London Religious Tract Society, was read, announcing a gift of £150 for the publication of tracts.

A letter from Rev. George L. Spearer, secretary of the American Tract Society,

was also read, announcing a gift of $300 for publication work.

A letter from Rev. Alexander MacLachlan was read, asking the Committee ad Interim to take action touching the designation of Mr. Charles K. Tracy to Smyrna, but it was voted to refer the question to the Annual Meeting.

On motion of Mr. Allen the following resolution was adopted:-

"In view of the growing importance of the Boys' High School at Bardezag and its immediate needs, and in view of the fact that the whole of the Nicomedia Field is suffering for lack of the services of the resident missionary, the Committee ad Interim, at the urgent request of Dr. Chambers and Mr. Allen, heartily approves of the call for an American instructor, who, on the ground of a Christian character and previous experience, shall be entrusted with a share in the spiritual leadership of the Institution, who shall be especially equipped to take charge of the Commercial studies of the course, and shall be

otherwise fitted to assume a large part of the responsibility of the school."

The above action was taken at this time in order to show our hearty approval of the request of Dr. Chambers, mentioned in your letter of April 13, for an additional tutor for the Bardez of School. It is earnestly hoped that such a man may be found, and may be on the ground before the opening of the School in Sept.

At the request of the Committee ad Interim Messrs Peet and Greene recently visited, and spent several days in, Broosa; they conferred at length with the ladies in charge of the girls' School, with Mr. Baghdasarian the director of the Broosa orphanage, with the two ladies and Mr. Glazaros Garabedian in charge of the Swiss Orphanage (which closes for food in July), and with Mr. Shamigian the acting pastor of the Broosa church. Mr. Greene preached twice on the Sabbath to large audiences, and on Monday Messrs Peet and Greene visited the large Greek village of Damirdash (of 3000 inhabitants),

wherein in former years there was a recognized Community of Protestant Greeks, wherein 1863-4 Mr. Greene erected a substantial chapel, but wherein, sad to say, there has been no religious service for years.

The Committee of Interim listened to the account of this visit to Brousa and unanimously concluded that the following questions should be submitted to the Annual Meeting:—

1st The question of the formal designation of Miss Allen and Miss Powers to Brousa, to assume charge of the Girls' Boarding School.

2nd The question of the removal of the Girls' Boarding School from the hired house in East Brousa to the ample premises of the former Girls' Boarding School in West Brousa.

3rd The question of the union of the Brousa and Constantinople Stations.

In due time the action of the Annual Meeting on these questions, with the reasons therefor will be reported to you; also the action of the meeting touching the return of Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin.

I may add that in the unanimous judgment of the Committee ad Interim the spiritual interests of the work in the broad field of the Brousa Station require that our brother and sister Baldwin be no longer left to work the field alone, but that the missionaries at Constantinople be associated with them by the union of the Stations. Such a union, we feel, would be wonderfully helpful, as has been the case in the union of the Nicomedia and Constantinople Stations.

In my letter of Feb. 2 a question was submitted to the Prudential Committee touching the representation, according to the new Hand Book, of so large a Station as Constantinople in the Annual Meeting. We regret that thus far no reply has been received.

We also regret that no reply has come to hand to my letter of Feb. 24 on behalf of the Publication Committee, endorsed by the Committee ad Interim. We are in hopes that replies will be received

before the opening of the Annual Meeting two weeks from today.

Very Sincerely Yours
Joseph H. Greene
Secy.

Mr. Joseph H. Greene
Constantine Minnesota
Rec'd May 4
Rec'd May 20 - 1904

V.A.6

Rec'd APR 24 1909

Bible House, Constpl, Tues. April 13, 1909

Dear Dr. Barton:

I have come from Bebek to the Bible House through crowds of excited people. Shops are closed. It is hard to ascertain the facts. So far as I can learn, a body of soldiers with Hoffas formulation and portions of the Mohammedans are making a demonstration against the present Government. They are massed in the square of St. Sophia and before the Ministry of Justice, and demand that the rule of the Sheriat, the Mohammedan law, as found in the Koran, be executed. They denounce some of the leaders of the Committee, and demand that Kiamil Pasha be made Grand Vizier, Nizam Pasha, minister of War, and that Ahmed Riza Bey be removed from the Presidency of the House of ~~Commons~~ Deputies &c &c. Whether the demonstration is really to upset the new regime or whether it is to secure a change in a conservative sense we know not. There has been begotten in the

public mind, especially among the Moslem people, great distrust and fear on account of the quarrels of the Leaders and the killing of Hassan Bohmi. The worst feature is that the troops are not obedient to their superior officers; they have already imprisoned some of them and have killed some because they insisted on obedience. There is no animosity against Christians or foreigners, and yet we cannot tell whether the excitement will subside without strife and bloodshed. May God pity the poor land, and put an end to divided counsels, and save this brave attempt to establish a free government. My wife has gone to Pera to hold a meeting today, & I must go and see if she gets the 10 o. boat for home.

Constantinople
Apr. 13-1909

Write in haste. Pray for the land!

Yours faithfully
Joseph K. Greene

P.S.
God willing, more tomorrow.

J. K. Greene

APR 30 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, April 14, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I wrote you a hasty note yesterday concerning the military uprising. I found my wife and reached my home in Bebek safely, and we had a quiet night. Those who remained in the city, however, had a very uncomfortable night. Firing was heard in many quarters, off and on, during the whole night; ~~and~~ everybody knew what it meant, and feared that the soldiers were firing at one another. This was not the fact, however, for the firing on the part of the troops who had revolted, was in token of gratification that they had gained their point. Let me resume.

The demonstration began a little after midnight of Monday. Various bodies of troops, according to a plan pre-arranged, confined their officers in their rooms, binding

some of them, and left them under guard. Then the troops from various quarters about half past two of the morning began to assemble on the Square of Saint Sophia and the adjoining square of Sultan Ahmed. All these troops assembled without a single superior officer. Even the troops from Salonica on whom the Committee of Union and Progress had relied joined with the other troops. There were joined by large numbers of softas and imams and other Mahammedans. Some of the troops in marching to the square of St. Sophia, which is also the place of the House of Parliament, carried at their head the green flag of Islam. The troops, though hurrying for hours from all quarters, and with no little confusion, tried to maintain public peace and showed no animosity to Christians or foreigners. Yet such was the general fear that in Stamboul and Galata nearly all shops were closed, and many Armenians sought refuge in the yard of the Russian Consulate and elsewhere.

One under-officer tried to harangue a body of soldiers as they were passing over the Galata bridge, and was immediately shot dead. Three other officers who sought to speak to bodies of troops were shot. Nazim pasha, the minister of justice and worship, while expostulating with the troops before the House of Parliament, was also killed. It is said that he was mistaken for Riza Pasha, minister of war. A Mohammedan deputy who resembled Hussein Jahid bey, the editor of the Tanzim newspaper and one of the principal leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress, was shot on the same place. Other deaths occurred here and there, and many were wounded.

The grand vizier and the other ministers went early to the Sublime Porte, or government building in Stamboul, and sat long in council. The demands of the soldiers, so far as formulated and made known, were as follows:-

1. That the Sheri, or sacred law of the Koran, be made the basis of all new laws.

2. That the Grand Vizier, Hussein Hilmi Pasha, and the Ministers of War and Marine resign.

3. That Ahmed Riza bey, speaker of the house of deputies and the chief leader of the Committee of Union and Progress, be replaced by Ismail Kemal bey, leader of the Liberal Union party.

4. That Hussein Jahid bey, editor of the Tanneen, and two other deputies be sent to their homes.

5. That Krikor Zohrab effendi, an Armenian deputy from Constantinople and one of the most influential members of the Liberal Union party, be named vice-president of the house of deputies.

6. That the officers of certain battalions be changed.

At 11 a.m. of Tuesday the Grand vizier drove to the palace and presented to the Sultan the resignation of the entire Cabinet. Ahmed Riza bey also presented his resignation to the house of deputies, sixty of whom were assembled in the chamber. About four o'clock in

the afternoon the Secretary of the Sultan came to the house of deputies and announced the promulgation of an imperial iradé (decree), which stated that His Majesty had accepted the resignation of the Ministers and that a new Cabinet would soon be formed, and that full amnisty was accorded to the troops and all others who had taken part in the events of the day. It is added: "Thanks to God, our empire being a Mussulman Empire, an imperial decree has been promulgated which prescribes that the Sheriat, — the sacred laws which are eternal and sublime — shall be observed with more care." Finally, His Majesty charges the Sheikh-ul-Islam to invite the imperial troops to return to their barracks and the people to attend to their own affairs.

At half past six another decree was promulgated, naming as Grand Vizier Tevfik Pasha, Minister of foreign affairs under Kiamil Pasha, and recently appointed

Ottoman Ambassador to London. Edhem Pasha, Commander-in-chief in the late war with Greece, was named Minister of War, and the former aged Sheikh-ul-Islam was reappointed. These appointments please both the troops and the people. Other ministers are to be announced today. (for the present.) Thus ends the second successful military revolution.

The Ikdam, the leading Turkish paper, says in the morning edition that the immediate cause of this military outbreak was that on Saturday last certain officers made the following announcement to all the soldiers:—
"You are not to have interviews with the hojas (Mohammedan religious teachers). The military career has nothing to do with religion. We believe only in God. The Sultan and the population are in the hands of the Committee of Union and Progress."

Whether this statement of the Ikdam be true or not, it is certain that the leaders of the above-mentioned committee,

by reason of their bitter and insulting language and their unwillingness to come to terms with other influential leaders, have, little by little, during the past two months lost the confidence of a large part of the Mohammedan population, including the soldiers, and have been stigmatized as unbelievers. In fact, the wrangling of the leading editors and partisans on both sides has wearied and disgusted the people, and the general distrust of the leaders has led to this outbreak. These leaders started well, making use of the edged-tool of the military forces, and have not known how to use this dangerous tool, and so apparently, have fallen before it. It is a discouraging and depressing episode, and what it will lead is not known. Of course the new ministry will proclaim their fidelity to the Constitution, but how far a people which has not yet learned to rule itself can be trusted to carry out a constitutional system is the question. We surely have

not lost hope, but we are a good deal shaken. The people will not lightly give up their new-found liberties and privileges; but a strong hand is clearly needed to preserve the peace and keep the different elements of society from ruinous controversy and disastrous attacks on each other. In short, it is the old question of self-control, which is both the first and the last lesson of our present life.

The troops are marching to the palace today to acclaim the Sultan, and there is much firing of guns and pistols all over the city. We shall all watch the course of events with much concern and prayer. Mr Carson has sent a telegram to Kerbela today, to assure Mr. Peel. Of course the people of the provinces will be much disturbed in mind. We are all in God's hands, and there we rest!

With all best wishes

Yours faithfully

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople

Constantinople Oct. 14-1908

J. K. Greene

Rec'd

Rec'd APR 30 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, April 15, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I find this morning that even the foreign post offices were closed early yesterday afternoon, and so my letter of yesterday did not get off. Yesterday was really a day of terror. Imagine some twenty thousand soldiers, with no superior officers, marching through the streets all day long, firing their loaded rifles into the air, with many casualties throughout the city from stray and descending bullets, and you will not wonder that all shops were closed, and that most men fought at their homes. Bullets fell upon the steamer decks, and even at Bebek six miles from the city, a bullet (from the rifle of a soldier of the guard-house nearby) fell at the feet of my boy Theodore who was flying his kite on the Bebek hill. Our friend M. Favre arrived here from Geneva on Tuesday, but was advised not to leave the steamer. Telegraph wires had been

cut, and so there was no direct connection with Europe. One German correspondent hired a locomotive that he might go some 200 miles and send his telegram from the Bulgarian frontier.

Yet, thank God, we passed a quiet night, and this morning the sun shines upon a city calm and at least in part re-assured. Shops are again opened, and men are returning to work. The troops, satisfied with their success and free from fear of punishment for mutiny and the murder of officers, including two pashas, have all returned to their barracks. The new ministry has been constituted, and includes a majority of the former ministers. The new grand vizier has sent a telegram to all the provinces, in which he declares that the sacred law (Mohammedan) and the constitutional law (civil) are to be maintained, and enjoins on the governors the utmost care for the maintenance of peace and the preservation of the rights of all classes of the people. Even the Turkish paper, the Youlkan, the organ of the so-called

Mohammedan party, contains an open letter addressed to His Majesty the Sultan, in which His Majesty is most earnestly warned not to imagine that it is in his power to close the Ottoman parliament or to overthrow the constitutional system. This revolutionary movement, therefore, does not appear to be a movement distinctly against the new regime; it does not welcome back the old despotism. It is a Mohammedan protest against Mohammedan leaders, military and civil, who are suspected of being unbelievers and of playing false to Islam. It emphasises the fact that this is a Mohammedan empire, and that whatever change occurs must be in harmony with Mohammedan law and custom. Thus it is a warning to all Mohammedan leaders not to go too fast, not to quarrel among themselves, to leave their disputes, and to seek the welfare of the impoverished and suffering country. The regrettable thing is that the leaders of the so-called Liberal Union party, aided by Mohammedan religious teachers, have

made use of the Ottoman troops to accomplish their purpose. These troops, respecting their officers who for the most part belonged to the party of "Union and Progress" and owed their appointment largely to that party, rebelled against their officers, and killed some of them who expostulated with them. Will these troops now be amenable to military discipline? It is a sad feature that the military force has become the ruling force, and nobody knows for what purpose it may ultimately be used. At the same time it must be said that these Turkish soldiers have thus far committed no outrage on the people, and have been guilty of no such excesses as have been witnessed on the occasion of military risings in Europe. The new ministry will do everything to re-assure the people, and the house of deputies, with a new president belonging to the Liberal Union party, will, no doubt, soon resume its sittings. May the leaders take warning that they cannot play with the interests of a great people. Again our prayer is to God in behalf of this poor land. Yours faithfully

Jonathan K. Greene

Constantinople, Greece
Apr. 5-1909.
Political Situation

Rec'd APR 30 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, April 16, 1909.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Events follow one another fast, and I am sorry to say that the friends of the constitutional regime are much depressed. Today, as yesterday, the shops are open, and the city is quiet, but there is a general and grave anxiety touching the future. Yesterday a soldier, belonging to the guard-house at Arnaout Keuy, a village on the Bosphorus near to Bebek, interrogated two officers as to their religious belief. One of the officers replied ~~saying~~ to the soldier that he had no right to interrogate them. Thereupon the soldier fired upon the officers, killing one and wounding the other. Soldiers are declaring that they will accept only those officers who have risen from the ranks, not those who have come from the military schools. In short, the young and educated Turkish officers are suspected of being disloyal to the Mohammedan faith,

and the common soldiers seem to have gotten this idea from their religious teachers. Largely through the imprudence of many officers and members of the Committee of Union and Progress the common Turks have come to suspect the new movement and to fear that the Mohammedan supremacy is in danger. The flight of the leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress and of many deputies and the loss of power by this Committee has relieved the pressure upon His Majesty the Sultan, and immediately His Majesty begins to exercise his accustomed authority. Yesterday he gave orders for the return to the barracks of the palace of the old troops who had been sent away. And he sent a present of ten thousand pounds in gold to the Turkish hojas (teachers) who have defended the Mohammedan faith. In fact the constitutional system, the safety of the members of the Turkish parliament and their freedom of action, all seem to depend on the will of His Majesty. All officials declare that the constitution is not in danger, and that the constitutional system is in perfect

harmony with the sacred and divine law of the Koran, but the public sees no guarantee for the constitution. Many members of the chamber who belonged to the Committee of Union and Progress will not return, and their places will no doubt be taken by men who are in sympathy with this new revolution. Hence the Turkish parliament in the hands of the Sultan may soon become what the Duma is in the hands of the Tsar. It remains to be seen whether the Committee of Union and Progress has sufficient influence with the troops in Macedonia to attempt a counter stroke. There are reports of great commotion in Macedonia and Jannina and of protests against this uprising in Constantinople, but what will come of it all only God knows. There are also disquieting telegrams from Adana and Tarsus, but the new authorities are doing all they can to calm the Turks and re-assure the public mind. Again we pray, May God show mercy to this poor land and grant us peace and liberty!

Your letter of March 31 came yesterday and today I am sending a copy of it to Cesarea, though you yourself may have written directly to the brethren there.

We fear that the attendance of Mohammedan children in all our schools will be affected by this new revolution.

Very sincerely yours

Joseph K. Greene

Rec'd Mar. 16-1909.

Constantinople

Political situation

J. K. Greene

Rec'd MAY 1 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, April 17, 1909.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton.

Even now (11.30 A.M. Sat.) you may know through the State Department more than we know in regard to the sad events at Adana. Yesterday Mr. Leishman informed us that the British Ambassador had received a telegram from the English Consul at Adana, announcing that in conflicts occurring there, two American missionaries had been killed. No names are given and no details. Mr. Leishman wired at once to the American vice-Consul at Mersina to go at once to Adana and report. I have just come from the embassy, and up to my departure no new telegram had come either from the British Ambassador or our Consul at Adana or our missionary friends. Mr. Leishman, however, assured me that as soon as he received further news he would inform us.

We know that the Annual Meeting of

the C. I. Mission was to be held at Adana, and the native Union was to convene in the same place, to begin today. We conclude, therefore, that missionaries and native delegates were probably journeying together towards Adana, and so, unawares, got mixed up with a conflict which had broken out there. As the trouble in Adana began by the killing of two Turks by an Armenian, the conflict was no doubt with Armenians and possibly our missionaries undertook to protect those who were in their company. We must wait, however, for information. Our hearts are indeed sad. Six male missionaries in the C. I. Mission — how could we spare two of them?

This morning Mr. Leishman received a telegram from the American Consul at Harpoot, stating that Koords or robbers had attacked a village on the Harpoot plain and that four missionaries, who evidently happened to be in the place, were also robbed. There is no mention of bodily injury.

Our fear is that, as an echo of the

military insubordination at Constantinople, the troops in the provinces may get out of control, and so leave the authorities without force to maintain order.

We learn this morning that two train loads of soldiers from Salonica have arrived at Chatalja, on the line of the Constantinople fortifications, and that more troops are to follow. It would seem that the friends of the new regime in Macedonia — Turks and others of all races — are not disposed to give up their newly found liberty without a struggle, and they are incensed that their companions in the Committee of Union and Progress are reported to be sought for and killed here in the capital. Of course the government will do all they can to re-assure those Macedonian troops, and His Majesty will surely do whatever can be accomplished by an appeal to the Mohammedan sentiment and by the free use of money. It is believed that by such means the Sultan himself has brought about the revolution of this week. Alas for those who are the special objects of

his vengeance. At the same time His Majesty has declared that even if all the people were to beg him to re-establish the old regime of despotism, he would not do it. Whatever he does, however, to carry out his own will and in restraint of liberty — liberty of speech, of the press and of travel — he will move slowly, first making sure of his ground. In short, we are in suspense, and know not what may happen either here or in the provinces. At least for nine months we have had a beautiful vision of liberty! Alas for the thousands of exiles who have returned and for the tens of thousands of people, of every race, who by utterance and conduct have compromised themselves in the eyes of a jealous Sovereign!

The Turkish papers are preaching endless sermons to the troops to be good, and are trying every way to assure the people that their liberties are not lost. The people, however, are confronted by a stupendous fact of military rebellion in behalf of His Majesty, and by an implacable thirst for vengeance on the leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress. Something more than words is needed to calm

the public mind.

We learn that the British fleet is gathering at Besika just outside of the Dardanelles, and the Russian fleet is on the move in the Black Sea, but what they purpose to do we know not. Probably they come to watch the situation, though at some distance from the scene.

Saturday P.M.

A Turkish soldier has shot a Turkish tobacco-seller in the market because he refused to give him tobacco without pay, and then shot an officer who remonstrated with him. This shows the lawlessness which may now be expected from many a soldier.

The afternoon papers announce a great fire in Adana.

We have sent a letter to Dr. Barnum, urging that he and Mr. McNaughton do not prolong their tour, but return by train from Biligik as soon as they can reach that place. So we hope to see them by next Wed. night.

Mrs. Peet is also writing to her husband

not to delay his return.

4 P.M. a despatch in the Levant Herald announces that a state of siege has been proclaimed in Adana, and that the agitation in the surrounding regions is increasing; also that the fire raging was not accidental.

Great meetings of Mohammedans have been held in Brousa and elsewhere, who cheered & cried, Long live the Sheriat. This is a revival of the old Mohammedan spirit.

Am very sorry that up to this hour there is no new telegram respecting our missionaries.

We take refuge in the mercy of God.

Very Sincerely Yours
Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople Apr. 17 1909.
Political situation.

Jos. K. Greene
Constantinople
Apr. 17, 1909

Rec'd MAY 1 1909

Bible House, Constantinople April 19. 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,
Secy A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Events have moved so rapidly that we hardly know where we are.

I was at the Embassy twice yesterday (Sunday) and this morning. We now know that the missionaries killed at Adana were Rev. D. Miner Rogers, the beloved and able young missionary at Hadjin, and Mr. Maurer, of the Mennonite mission, and it is a touching fact that they were shot on last Thursday afternoon while extinguishing a fire in an aged Turkish widow's house. Yesterday afternoon a telegram came to us from Chambers, Adana, saying "Military protection, food, medicine urgent." Dr. Christie appeals for 3000 homeless people at Tarsus. From relief funds in our hands we are today instructing Chambers at Adana and Christie at Tarsus to draw orders for one hundred pounds, each. Thus far

Ans. Apr. 19-1909.

Constantinople

Geo. E. Fisher
N. Greene

we have no sure information as to the extent of loss of life and property at Adana and Tarsus, but you will soon have abundant details by telegraph. Mr. Fairman has done everything possible to secure protection for our missionaries at all points threatened. Sufficient military forces are lacking at all points, but we are comforted by the intelligence that British and other ships of war are arriving at Mersina, Alexandretta and Beirut. It is pitiable indeed that at such a time as this our little gunboat Scorpion is undergoing repairs at Naples, and that in all the Mediterranean waters there is not a single American vessel to come to the relief of imperiled lives and property. Even though the Scorpion has no guns, it might at least in case of need afford a place of refuge. We have not sent you telegrams, knowing that you will get daily news through the newspaper agencies. We are, however, today sending to you and to the Editor of the Christian Herald and to Rev. Mr. Gantla-Crockett,

London, the following:- "Relief funds of Dana Parsons urgent." The measure of the need you will soon learn from others.

We are in good hope this morning that the Constitutional regime is not lost. Indeed one of the Turkish deputies said in Saturday's session of the parliament, "We are already weeping for the events of last week." The forces from Salonica and Adrianople will amount, it is said, by tonight to 40.000. If they have not this force today, they will soon have it, for troops are coming as fast as the trains can bring them. They now hold the fortications at Chatalja and have taken possession of every station up to San Stefano, for the protection of whose inhabitants they yesterday offered a guard. The same men are at the head, who led the movement last July. To the deputation from the parliament which went to them on Saturday they said; "You say that the parliament is free to act according to its best judgment and conscience, but what guarantee have you?" This is

the critical point. Infact there is no guarantee except this Majesty's will, and evidently the men at the head have no confidence in this Majesty. Yet they will move slowly, taking possession one by one of the commanding points on all sides of the city, and advancing finally towards the central point — the palace. What they will do then is not known but only one absolute guarantee appears, and that I need not mention. At any rate the leaders will this time, we believe, make assurance doubly sure. They will have too, we think, such an overpowering force, that the Constantinople troops will not dare oppose them. In short, today for the first time since last Tuesday we begin to breathe freely. A great nightmare of fear rests upon the population, but we trust in God that it will soon rise. Armenian schools in Stamboul are closed, but all our schools are open as usual, though the Turkish pupils at Yedik Pasha are somewhat less. It is thought best, however, to increase the guard of Cavasses at Yedik Pasha and at the two Colleges.

[illegible] property safe.

2 P.M. Monday, April 19. We have just received the following telegram: "Adana, 18/10 oz. Adana quiet; Tarsus also believe. Hope for best. Write Bardezag." Signed Chambers.

This is very reassuring. The ships of war which have arrived and are arriving at every port on that coast will greatly relieve the situation. Please note that there has been no direct connection between last week's events here and the events at Adana and Tarsus and Alexandretta. I call that report there has been a loosening of authority and at the same time an arming of the people, every man who had the means purchasing revolvers and guns. Thus at Adana the trouble began when an Armenian shot two vile Turks who wished to abuse him, and in the subsequent massacre many Mohammedans were killed. Indeed at any place and at any time it is easy to fan to a flame the dormant fanatical feeling.

Monday 4 P.M. Christie telegraphs: "Adana 200 killed, many wounded. Bastard of Adana burned. Tarsus has been destruction. Other towns quiet. Property safe."

We have no word yet from Dr. Barnum or Mr. Peet, and can hardly expect to see them for two or three days. The members of the Station including Mrs. Marden and Mrs. Peet, with Dr. Yates and Prof. Anderson, gathered in my room this forenoon, and after looking over the whole situation we felt re-assured that God is controlling events, and will bring them to a happy issue. To Him be praise.

I enclose a letter received today from Dr. Tracy, which is only a repetition of a paper already sent you with the endorsement of the Com. and Int.

With all best wishes,

Yours very sincerely
Joseph K. Greene

P.S.
If my son Edward should call at your office, please let him see my letters
3.30 P.M. J. K. G.

We have just received word from the Embassy that a telegram has come to all the embassies from the Commanders of the approaching forces — Hassini — to the effect that the life & property of all foreigners and others is assured. No new troops have come round from Chatalja & Eyoub, perhaps 12 miles

To that they are already in possession of Phillipopolis & Tatar Pazardjik. May God help them & Bulgaria.

Perhaps I may mention to Dr. Barnum & Mr. Peet that we have not received the whole mail since the beginning of the troubles.

MAY 6 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, April 20, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I had not intended to write to you today, but at this hour (2 P.M.) a Turkish proclamation from Hussein, "Commander of the Army of Movement," as the forces from Salonica and Adrianople are called, has been distributed in the city. This proclamation consists of two parts. The first part is addressed to the garrison army, the 1st corps, and invites all these troops to join with the approaching army to protect the state and the constitutional regime, and threatens punishment only to those who were the instigators of last week's rising. The second part is addressed to the people of the city, especially to the Mohammedan population, and assures them that all needed measures will be taken for their protection and the safe-guarding of their rights, and

in particular assures the foreign ambassadors and foreigners generally that they have nothing to fear.

On the other hand the Turkish newspaper the Youl Kan - which is the organ of the party called the Mohammedan Union, publishes this morning an appeal to all Mohammedans to stand up for the Padishah and their sacred laws, and speaks disparagingly and contemptuously of the troops from Salonica and Adrianople. In short, it is an appeal to the Mohammedan clergy and rabble to rise in opposition.

The first proclamation makes no mention of the Sultan: the call of the Youl Kan is to defend him.

This makes a sharp issue, but we know not what influence or following the editor of the Youl Kan may have. For a violent article which he published yesterday he received an admonition from the authorities, and today he has repeated the offence in spite of the warning. The appeal to the fanatical

element is always possible, and it will be an immense relief if the encircling army quickly takes possession of the city, and so anticipates and prevents most violence.

We learn that many units of the military force in the city are going out to San Stefano and joining the forces there; and it is even said that Reshad Effendi, the heir of the throne, has gone to the outside troops for protection. There are, in fact, a thousand rumors which disturb the public mind, and there is great uneasiness at present. There is a great rising on all sides in the provinces, to defend the Constitutional regime, and all we desire is that a storm may not burst until the approaching forces are in overwhelming numbers; then there would be no storm.

3 p.m. We have had two telegrams from Hadjin, asking that measures of protection for the people of Hadjin may be taken, and, after communicating with the Ambassador, have sent a telegram to Hadjin, stating

that urgent instructions have been asked from the Government. Dr. Merrick has just returned from the embassy, and reports that the embassy is assured that the engaging forces will be able to protect Constantinople. With all this, it is an awful pity that we have not one American ship to which to flee in case of extremity.

Do not think that we are in a panic, for such is not the case. The sun shines serenely, and business moves on in quiet. Yet there are bitterly opposed forces, and the throne of the Sultan is at stake. Anyhow "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

With all best wishes
Yours Sincerely
Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople
Apr. 20. 1909.

4 P.M.

An Armenian paper published this afternoon states that a massacre occurred in Marash on Sunday, and that 450 persons were killed. The paper, however, does not the authority for the publication, and a man has gone to see the editor.

MAY 6 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, April 21, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

A large part of the population of Constantinople passed a very uncomfortable night. The entry of the Roumelian troops was expected at any hour, and no one could tell what opposition the troops in Constantinople and the fanatical Mussulman element would offer. Again, thanks to God, the outlook has improved. The proclamation of the commander of the Roumelian troops, which I mentioned in my letter of yesterday, and which was addressed both to the troops in the city and to the inhabitants, is published by all the papers this morning, and by order of the ministers of war and marine has been distributed to all soldiers and sailors; the troops of two large barracks have joined the Roumelian Army, surrendering cannon and arms; the vacillating troops now mean-

ber 45,000, and 35.000 are on the way; they have now almost encircled the city, and only the narrow valley of the Sweet Waters of Europe separates them from the heights of Pera and the Sultan's palace. Even now the eyes of the people of Pera are strained to discover the march of the approaching soldiers. Yet their real entry may be delayed a day or two. Though the Roumelian army takes no risks, a opposition seems to have collapsed. Even the few thousand troops on the grounds of the palace, though it is said that yesterday they took a fresh oath to spill their last drop of blood to save the Sultan, will rather think of saving themselves. It is reported this morning that the Sultan has even opened negotiations with the Commander of the Roumelian army, asking only that his life and property be spared, and that he be allowed to leave the country. The commander is said to have refused to give him any promise, and has simply said that he would be taken care of. Indeed,

Sultan
thefis held personally responsible for the events of last week, and he is now charged with having deceived and bribed the soldiers, and with having occasioned the death of many of the officers who were imprisoned by the mutinous troops. It was a startling attempt to reinstate the old system of absolutism, but this time the Sultan seems really to have overreached himself. What will be done with him is the question on every man's lips. You will probably know the issue before this letter reaches you. On the whole, one must not wonder at this last sudden and diabolical attempt to re-establish the old system. The result, we trust, will be to establish the constitutional system on a much surer ground. Let us rejoice on account of the spirit, ability and determination shown by the leaders of the July revolution. They saw at the real issue, and met it at once and most splendidly. In short, there has been

almost an instantaneous uprising of the people of Macedonia and Roumelia, with answering cries from many parts of Asia Minor. With the Roumelian troops are many volunteers, Turks, Greeks, Bulgarians and Jews. These men quarrel among themselves, but this last stroke at liberty has brought them all at once to their feet. God grant that their and our hopes may not again be dashed to the ground. And now may the leaders in the Chamber of deputies and the editors of papers learn to hush their quarrels and harmonize their differences.

Only one new despatch came to the embassy from Mersina last night, and this repeats the assurance of quiet at Tarsus and Adana. No loss of life and property in those places has been distressing, and we have fears for Hadjin. Yet when the news of a new Sultan and the re-establishment of the new regime reaches these provinces, it will immediately have, we believe, a quieting influence.

Let the friends of God and humanity now bestir themselves to relieve the sufferers. We cannot restore the dead, but we can help to give new life to the survivors. God grant that our own dear missionary Rogers may not have died in vain! A new administration on a more secure basis of liberty will help, we believe, not only to secure for the provinces a better ~~administration~~ government, but will also take measures to restrain Mohammedan fanaticism and passion for plunder. Thus far we have had no details from any place in the Central Mission save those given by telegraph. All the events of the past eight days have been like thunder out of the blue sky. Soon, however, details in abundance and distressing will come to hand.

We praise God that the dear old sun still shines, the birds sing, the flowers sweeten the air and all nature smiles.

Yours Very Sincerely
Joseph K. Greene

P.S. I learn that many of the guilty hojas and soldiers and Dervish Tahdeti — one of the ulema, who was the editor of the Youl Kan & who tried to raise the fanatical Mohammedan element in defence of the Sultan — have fled or are in hiding. All such have good reason to fear. All others are impatiently awaiting the entry of the Roumelian army.

J. K. G.

Constantinople

Apr. 21-1909.

Rec'd MAY 6 1909

Bible House, Constantinople April 22, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Mr. Peel arrived this morning by steamer from Salonica, safe and sound. We were delighted to welcome him. He reports that all Macedonia is aflame with enthusiasm. Among the troops already arrived there are 15,000 volunteers. Christian volunteers from Asia Minor are coming daily to the head-quarters of the Roumelian army. Yesterday the commanders of the chief warships, now at anchor in the Bosphorus, went to San Stefano and announced that the Ottoman fleet was one with the investing troops. The Chamber of Deputies is to meet in regular session today at San Stefano. The former president Ahmed Reza bey, who last week was compelled to resign, is with the deputies. The Chamber and the Head Quarters of the Roumelian army

Ans. 21 1909

YAM 6 1909

are determining in harmony the measures to be taken respecting the Sultan and the new government. The morning papers announce that the Sultan has offered to give ten millions of pounds to the Constitutional government, and also give any other guarantees demanded, if only he be left on the throne. All the papers have published that he had telegraphed to the Emperor William, now at Corfou, to save his life. Whether there is any truth in this or not, we know not; but the publication shows that the public esteems the Emperor William as the Sultan's only friend. How much the Emperor is prepared to do for his friend at the present time does not appear. The invading troops have not yet entered the city, and they are hardly expected today. Detachments of the 1st Corps d'armee, the Constantinople garrison, are constantly joining the Roumelian army, and all the authorities are ready to come to terms. Indeed the authorities yesterday sent a train load of provisions to the troops outside. The people want to

receive the approaching troops with frantic enthusiasm. The question of the Sultan is the only troublesome point. The head-quarters of the Inciting army wish to carry out their programme without spilling a drop of blood if possible. So they are waiting until the Sultan sees himself deserted and voluntarily resigns. How long they will wait, however, doesn't appear. Meanwhile the troops are ever drawing nearer to the heights on which the palace stands. With its grand buildings, theater, auditorium, porcelain factory, barracks &c &c, Yildiz is almost a city in itself.

This morning we have a telegram from Dr. Lee, Marash, saying, We are at rest. Last night, however, the American Consul received a telegram from Mr. Chambers, Adana, announcing that five pastors had been killed while on their way to their annual meeting at Adana. It is supposed that they were the pastors from Aintab and Marash, who were to have left Marash a week ago last Monday morning,

and, crossing the mountains of Pheidias Dagh, were due at a place called Bujhche the same Monday evening. Thence on they meet at any point the fanatical wave coming from Adana, and so all Marwares were attacked on the way and killed. This is the saddest news thus far received, for our churches and the evangelical work. We know that one of the Anitab pastors, Mr. Bulbulian, came to Adana a week in advance. The others, we fear, have been sacrificed. How dreadful the rage of Mohammedan fanaticism and how easily excited! Yet the Turks here are lamenting the sad events in Adana and elsewhere as much as we ourselves. The time of enlightenment approaches, but the work of enlightening costs precious lives. God knows the reason, and we shall understand it sometime. Five able ministers, mostly young, the flower of the central Turkey ministry — what a loss! We fear the Dorfa pastor may have been with them. May God comfort the widows and orphans and the churches! Yours, Jos. K. Gre

Constantinople Apr. 22, 1909.

MAY 6 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, April 23, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

We rise in the morning thankful and comforted that the night has passed without a conflict; we hear all sorts of news and rumors during the day, and go home troubled and anxious. Such has been our experience now for ten days.

Today the outlook in this vicinity is hopeful. Yesterday the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate met in regular session in San Stefano, and there they are to continue their sessions until affairs are settled. Towards evening they addressed a proclamation to the people, declaring that they approved of the proclamation of Hussein Husni Pasha, Commander of the Roumelian Army, issued on Tuesday, and they declare that the action of the army conforms to the aspirations of the nation. Ahmed Reza Bey was present,

Rec. 22-1909

[redacted], and, on the ground that last week his resignation was procured by intimidation, he was reinstated as President of the Chamber. The Ottoman warships (five) left the Bosphorus yesterday, and, anchoring before San Stefano placed the fleet under the command of Parliament. Many new troops arrived, and with them Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, commander of the 3rd corps d'armee (that of Macedonia), has been made Commander of the entire army of investment. The army now extends from Chatalja, on the line of the Roumelian railway, to Balta Liman on the Bosphorus, just above Robert College — a distance of at least twenty miles. Every endeavor is being made to convince the Sultan that resistance is useless, and so secure his surrender without bloodshed.

Today city troops, who took no part in last week's mutiny, went to the palace to escort the Sultan to his Friday devotions; yet the shops are very generally shut from

fear that today something would surely happen.

Yesterday afternoon the American Ambassador received a long telegram from Miss Lambert of the Mennonite mission, stating that the missionaries — four single ladies, left by the death of Messrs Rogers and Maurer without any male protector — and the whole city are in imminent danger from the crowd of fanatical Turks who have come from the surrounding country for plunder. The Ambassador is using every possible influence with the grand vizier to secure protection for our people and the city, and we by telegraph have declared to the ladies that the local authorities, especially the military commander, will be held personally responsible for the ladies' protection. As Caesarea is only two days' journey from Hadjin, we have telegraphed to Mr. Irwin, stating that Hadjin is surrounded by wicked men and asking whether Mr. Irwin, taking a strong guard, could go to the ladies' relief.

There is so much excitement in Caesarea and throughout that section of the country, that we doubt whether Mr. Jewett can go. We have news today of a massacre in Antioch and the plundering of the city. From Adana the wave of fanaticism swept north to Sis and Hajin, and then toward the Northwest to Payas and Antioch. Many villages appear to have been destroyed. Mohammed gave utterance to many pious and virtuous sayings, but his own example of assassination and plundering is much more influential with the common Mohammedan. We fear that this fanatical wave will not wholly recede until affairs are settled and a strong government established here. Many ships of war are reaching the Asia Minor coast, but, alas, they cannot go inland. European intervention would no doubt follow, if anything serious should happen here, but, as usual, intervention would come after the trouble is over.

Yours Faithfully

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople

Apr. 23-1909.

Rec'd MAY 10 1909

Bible House, Constple, April 26. 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I was unable to get to the city on Sat. or yesterday, but succeeded in getting down this morning. After closing my letter on Friday, late in the afternoon a Supplement in Turkish and French, containing the last proclamation of Mehmed Shevket Pasha, Commander of the Roumelian army, addressed to the Grand Vizier, was issued. It announced that the troops of the 2nd and 3rd Corps d'armee were to enter the city, to establish the constitutional regime on a secure foundation, to wipe away the stain of the mutiny of Turkish troops on Tues. April 13, and to punish those who were instigators of the mutiny and those troops who refused to surrender. Friday afternoon the investing troops moved up the line of the Roumelian railway, and, entering the city, took possession of all the railway stations within the walls.

Constantinople
Apr. 23-1909.

During the night they seized the bridges and placed detachments in Galata and Pera. Beginning nine days ago, the troops had taken Chatalja, the chief fortification on the line of the railway, some forty five miles from the city, and then in turn had taken possession of a dozen fortified points way round to the heights above the head of the Golden Horn, all without fighting. It was supposed that the troops in garrison in the city would surrender, but this was a mistake. Some soldiers had left their barracks and made their surrender, but they were few. The troops of the barracks of Rami and Daoud Pasha above and beyond Eyoub at the head of the Golden Horn surrendered after some fighting, and then the Roumelian troops advanced towards Pera, taking in turn several barracks and guard houses. Immediately above Pera, on the heights opposite the Sultan's palace, stand the magnificent stone barracks, all in full view from the Bosphorus, called Tash Kishla, and at early dawn of Saturday morning the troops in these barracks — the mutinous troops who

Came from Salonica two months ago — were summoned to surrender. These were the troops specially in fear of punishment, and they refused to give in. Then began a battle which lasted till about 11 o.c. The Roumelian troops fired on the barracks with cannon, tore off a portion of the roof and battered to pieces one side of the building. Finally the investing troops pushed in and took possession. Some 600 men were killed in this fight, and the remaining ~~garrison~~ troops were made prisoners. At two points in Stamboul and at some other points resistance was made, but by Saturday night the attacking troops had possession of the artillery barracks at Top-hané and of all other important points save the hill of Yildiz. It was supposed that the troops at Yildiz would fight to the bitter end, but during Saturday night the Sultan sent up the Bosphorus to Balta Liman, above Robert College, his harem and eunuchs, and about 5 o.c. yesterday, Sunday, the troops at Yildiz palace surrendered and Roumelian troops occupied the place.

Yesterday troops were conveyed across the Bosphorus and, after some fighting, took possession of the great Selimieh barracks below Scutari — the place used by Florence Nightingale for a hospital fifty four years ago. Today the Roumelian Army holds full possession of the city, but, besides the captured troops of the 1st Corps d'Armee, a large part of the Mohammedan population of the city is in a sullen and bitter temper. Today the Chamber of Deputies is to decide whether the Sultan continue his reign and on what terms. Many wish to dethrone him, but there is fear of the effect on the fanatical Moslem element throughout the interior, who are excited on account of the new reforms, the arming of the Christians and the loss of Moslem prestige and supremacy.

The news from the interior is distressing. Through the British Embassy we learn that 1800 were killed in Adana, of whom 600 were Moslems, and the number of killed in all the Adana region is supposed to amount to 15.000. It has been reported that Hadjin and Kessab are in flames. The British Embassy also reports

that the number of Protestant preachers killed while on their way to hold their annual meeting in Adana was 19. If this news is confirmed, our evangelical work in the Central T. Mission will have received an awful blow. In short, there is great danger throughout the interior from Moslem fanaticism. That Christians should have arms in their hands and should use them in self-defence is something unheard-of in Turkey, and the old Turks regard this as the fruit of the new regime. Such liberty for Christians they do not like.

No new telegrams have come since Friday from the Hadjin ladies. Whatever has occurred, however, is over now. Nine thousand troops have been sent to Adana, and a considerable military force has started from Adana to Hadjin. We wait with great anxiety to learn whether our ladies are still alive. They telegraph from Adana that there are 15,000 destitute people in that city, with four hospitals overflowing, and many orphans. The government has given orders that tents and rations be distributed to the sufferers.

So today while we rejoice that the leaders of the Young Turks have accomplished a splendid work with marvellous rapidity, courage and thoroughness, and while the Roumelian troops are guarding the city with vigilance our hearts are inexpressibly sad on account of the losses in the interior and the very general Moslem excitement. Looking at the whole solid and stolid Moslem body, the supporters of the Young Turks and of the new regime are in the minority, and no government has assurance of stability unless it is supported by the majority of the people. The future is in God's hands. We can say no more.

Dr. Barnum and Mr. McNaughton have returned, and Miss Allen who was with them intends to go to Brousa this week. They report happy visits. They were invited to preach in three Gregorian churches.

Mr. Bell's letter of April 13 has just come.

Faithfully Yours

Jose Ph K. Greene

Constantinople

Apr. 26-1909.

Rec'd MAY 14 1909

Bible House, Constpl, April 27, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

After my letter of yesterday was mailed, Mr. Krikorian received a letter from Adana, dated April 18, four days after the massacre. The writer of the letter says that the Protestant preachers of Hadjin, Shar, Pek Ké and Jeré'bakan, with the delegates of the churches in these four places, were killed on the road. There are two churches at Hadjin, and possibly both pastors were among those killed. The number would then be ten. We have no news as yet of others killed.

11.30 A.M. A telegram, dated Marash April 26, has just come from Pastor Shirajian, who gives the copy of a telegram received from Osmaniyé, as follows:- "Pastor Hamikian and fourteen companions were burned in the church at Osmaniyé. Some seven hundred men from Osmaniyé, Hasan Beyli, Baghché, and Harni

regions are in Kozachik, in utter destitution. Kishifli is burned, and there also four hundred persons are hungry and without shelter. In Marash there is great destitution. Send help by telegraph."

All the places above-mentioned are in the Adana province. Whether among the fourteen companions of Pastor Hamkian there were preachers we know not. We feel quite assured now that the pastors of Antab and Marash were not among those killed. Have given the above-mentioned news to Mr. Roberts, of the Associated Press, and other correspondents.

Another telegram from Mr. Wm Chambers says that the fires continue at Adana and that they are approaching the Mission houses. We calculate that several thousand troops from Beirut and elsewhere must have reached Adana ere this.

I have just received a letter from Talas, dated April 19, and a letter from Marsovan, dated April 22, which report that all is quiet in those places. The governor at Marsovan had offered the missionaries a

guard, should they at any time desire it.

We learn this morning that the last of the Sultan's guard at Yildiz have surrendered, and the Roumelian troops are in full possession of the barracks and grounds of Yildiz. They have also arrested the Sultan's officials, high and low, and many other officers, spies, editors and suspects. The city and all its environs are under martial law. Everyone is commanded to obey the new guards and soldiers on guard instantly, lest he be shot. Several persons, who when called to halt, have tried to run away, have been shot already. No one is to be out of his house after one o'clock after dark. Yesterday the work of arresting all officers implicating in the mutiny of April 13 went on briskly, and all who are known as reactionaries are in mortal fear. A court martial, with head quarters in the war department, and with three branches, has been appointed. Much money was used in the mutiny, and and the source whence the money came and all the ramifications of the mutiny

will be brought to light. The entire first corps d'armee, including the imperial guard will be sent away, and, united with the troops of the 2nd and 3rd corps d'armee, will be under strict watch. The soldiers of the four battalions who, as chosen and trusted men, were sent here specially to defend the new constitutional regime, and who, seduced and suborned, led the mutiny, will fare worse. The leaders of the revolution of July 22, all of whom are here, the officers of the Roumelian army and the deputies have formed an iron determination that no such reaction as that of April 13 shall occur again. To accomplish this, however, they need not only to meet out a righteous vengeance on the authors of the mutiny, but also to assure the country of the real benefits of a constitutional government. It is thought that the question of the Sultan will be settled in a day or two. Then a new government will be constituted, and strong measures will be taken to restore and to preserve the peace in the interior.

3.45 P.M.

New Sultan

Praise to the Lord God Almighty. I have lived to see the end of the reign of Sultan Hamid's reign! Hip, Hip, Hurrah, I have seen the new Sultan, Mohammed Fifth! It was worth while to stand in the rain, squeezed in the crowd for three hours, near the entrance to the War Department, to witness so great a change, brought about so suddenly. Two weeks ago today a successful mutiny of some twenty thousand soldiers placed again the power in Sultan Hamid's hands. Now a force, larger than that of the garrison of Constantinople, gathered from places from 150 to 300 miles from the capital, has taken possession of the city, at the cost of not more than 2000 lives has compelled the surrender of the mutinous soldiers, has taken possession of every fortification and strong point within a circuit of fifty miles, and, best of all, has compelled the abdication of the Sovereign who has brought unnumbered

woes on the land. According to ancient custom his successor, Reshad, came by carriage with a cavalry escort to the War Department, that there he might be proclaimed Sultan under the name of Mohammed Fifth. The girding on of the sword of Mohammed will take place at the sacred mosque of Eyoub on Friday next. The new Sultan, 65 years of age, will be guided by his ministers and will do nothing to upset the constitutional regime. This change should have been made nine months ago, but better late than never. Here too liberty is won only by struggle, sacrifice and blood. The new Sultan is to occupy the grand old palace of Dolma Bagtche, and the palaces and magnificent grounds of Yildiz, already emptied of the harem of Hamid, will serve for a public park and for museums. Let us hope that soon an end will be put to massacre and burning. America, too, has paid her part of the price of this most momentous change! To God be the praise! With joy increasing yours.

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople

July 27-1909.

MAY 14 1909

Bible House, Constpl, April 28, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Today the city is festooned and ships in the harbor are covered with flags. All the papers contain the fetva, or legal opinion of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, in accordance with which the national assembly pronounced yesterday the dethronement of Hamid. In the fetva Sultan Hamid is charged with having violated the prescriptions of the Koran, of having caused massacres, of having appropriated vacouf property, of having squandered the public money, of having violated his oath and incited civil war. The papers today develop the charges of the fetva, and the name and memory of Hamid are buried under every form of abuse and malediction. Never has the reign of a Turkish Sultan ended under greater disgrace. Hamid himself is chiefly concerned for his life, and that clearly hangs on the evidence concerning him which will

come before the court martial. The new ministry will probably be announced today, and it will have before it a herculean task. It has to pronounce through the court martial on hundreds of incriminated officers civil and military, and give judgment on thousands of mutinous soldiers. It has to settle a grievous dispute between the partisans of the old and the new regime. It has especially to save the interior provinces from civil war, and restrain the madness of Moslem fanaticism, and to do this the new government must have money and reliable troops. The dreadful massacres in Cilicia show what a reactionary Moslem spirit may do. The awful deeds in Adana and the surrounding country ought to be repressed by such an army as has come to our rescue from Macedonia. No trouble for the fate of the Armenians, who seem doomed to extinction, and even for our own missionaries. The telegraph will have given you a thousand details, — details of cruel murder, of burnings and plundering. Letters from Mr. Stephen Trowbridge and

Miss Webb, dated Adana, April 18 and 19, came to hand last night, and copies will be sent to you by Mr. Peet today. It was a bitter fight to save the Girls' School building and mission houses, and our dear friends Rogers and Marver perished in the attempt to resist the advancing flames. It was a miracle that Mr. Trowbridge was not shot. We are proud of him and of Lawson Chambers and the English Consul. Clearly the Turkish authorities could have stopped the massacre at the outset, had they wished to do so. A telegram from Mr. Frazer, of Beirut, leads to the conclusion that, besides the Protestant preachers from Hadjin, Shar, Pekke, Yeré ba Kan and Lis, the preacher and his fourteen companions, burned in the church at Osmaniye, were those coming from the Marash region, and that Prof. Levonian, of Aintab College was among them. Osmaniye is the second principal stopping place on the road from Marash to Adana. The preachers coming on from Baghché, had reached Osmaniyé on Wed. or Thurs. night (April 14 or 15), and

when the place was attacked on the night of their arrival must have fled to the church and there perished by fire. Thus perhaps a half of all the Protestant preachers of the E. I. Mission have died as martyrs. We tremble while waiting for more definite news from Hadjin, Kessab and other places. Could the new government have been installed a few weeks earlier, these dreadful massacres, carried out by the old reactionary Turkish element, might have been prevented. Troops are now being sent from various quarters, and may help to save survivors, but the losses of life and property, and especially the hatred shown to Armenians, are dreadful to contemplate. Renew spirit of liberty evolved, and the permission to Christians to purchase arms have excited the old Moslem element to frenzy, and when excited this element takes no thought of consequences. How great and delicate the questions raised by the attempt to establish a constitutional government, and how great the price of liberty! We wait with prayer and trembling to see what God will do. Yours very truly

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople Jan. 28. 1909

MAY 14 1909

Bible House,
Constantinople,
April 28th. 1909.

On Friday afternoon April 23 a proclamation of Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, addressed to the Grand Vizier, announced that the troops of the 2nd and 3rd corps d'armee were to enter the city, to establish the constitutional regime on a secure foundation, to wipe away the stain of the mutiny of Turkish troops on April 13 and to punish those who were instigators of the mutiny and those troops who should refuse to surrender. Friday afternoon part of the investing army moved up the line of the Roumelian railway, and, entering the city at the Seven Towers, took possession of the railway stations within the walls During the night the troops seized the bridges and placed guards in Galata and Pera, so as to protect the city and prevent plundering. Beginning nine days before the Roumelian troops had taken Tchatalja, the chief fortification in the line of the railway, some 45 miles from the city, and then in turn had taken possession of a dozen fortified points way round to the heights above the head of the Golden Horn, all without fighting. It was supposed that the troops of the city garrison, left largely without offieers and without combinations, would surrender, but this was a mistake. Some soldiers had left their barracks, and had surrendered, but, most of the troops, fearing punishment for their mutiny, held out. On the morning of Saturday the encircling army attacked the troops in the barracks of Ramis and Daoud Pasha above Eyoub and soon brought them to surrender. The the Roumelian troops advanced towards Pera, taking in turn several barracks and guard houses. Immediately above Pera, on the heights opposite the palace of Yildiz stand the magnificent stone barracks, all in full view of the Bosphorus, called Tash Kishla. At about 8 o.c. Saturday morning the mutinous troops in these barracks mostly those troops chosen and trusted, who two months ago came from Salonica to maintain the new regime were summoned to surrender, but refused.

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Then began a battle which lasted till about 11 o.c. The Roumelian troops, under the command of the hero of July, Niazi bey, fired on the barracks with cannon, tore off a portion of the roof and battered to pieces one side of the building. Finally the troops rushed in and took possession. Several hundred men were killed in this fight, and here, at the Taxim barracks the Roumelian troops lost 53 officers and men. At two points in Stamboul also and at some other points resistance was made, but by Saturday night, April 24 just nine months after the proclamation of the constitutional regime on July 24th, at Salonica the Roumelian troops had complete possession of Stamboul, Galata and Pera, that is of the whole city, save the hill of Yildiz, with its barracks and palaces. It was supposed that the troops in these barracks would fight for the Sultan to the bitter end, but when they saw themselves surrounded with troops and cannon, most of them surrendered on Sunday and the remainder on Monday. and the Roumelian troops entered the palace grounds and took possession without resistance. Sunday troops were conveyed across the Bosphorus, and with slight resistance took possession of the great Selimieh barracks, the place used 54 years ago by Florence Nightingale as a hospital for English soldiers Since Saturday morning the entire city has been patrolled by the victorious troops, and martial law has been proclaimed both to guard the city against Koords and roughs and Moslem fanatics and to facilitate the arrest and punishment of evil doers. Hence not a shop has been plundered and no one has been injured. In all the Roumelian troops had 97 killed and 160 wounded and the mutinous troops had 297 killed and 585 wounded.

On Monday, April 26 the parliament had a long closed session to determine the fate of the Sultan, and, in case of deposition, to prepare for the accession of a new Sultan. On Tuesday the parliament finally resolved unanimously to dethrone Sultan Hamid, and agreed with the Sheikh-ul-Islam and high military and civil officers as to the form of the fetva, or legal opinion of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, according to which the depositisn of Hamid was to be pronounced. In

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this fetva Sultan Hamid is charged with having violated the prescriptions of the Koran and burned some sacred books, with having caused massacre, appropriated vacouf property, squandered the public money, violated his oath, and incited civil war. Swift action followed on the decision of parliament. Praise to God I have lived to see the end of the reign of Sultan Hamid, and have seen the face of the new Sultan. It was worth while to stand in the sun, squeezed in the crowd for three hours near the entrance of the War Department, to witness so great a change, accomplished at last on Tuesday afternoon, April 27th. How momentous the events of just two weeks! On Tuesday, April 13, some 20,000 soldiers rose in mutiny, imprisoned their officers, killed not a few of the same, and, deceived by the hodjas (religious teachers) and suborned by the Sultan, succeeded in placing absolute power in the Sultan Hamid's hands. There sprang from the ground, however, almost as by magic, a force larger than that of the Constantinople garrison, gathered from places from 150 to 300 miles from the capital, which, under the command of the best officers of the 2nd and 3rd corps d'armee and fired by the spirit of Niazi bey and Enver bey - the leaders of the revolution of last July- compelled the surrender of the mutinous soldiers, took possession, first of every fortification and strong point within a circuit of fifty miles, and then of the city itself, and, best of all compelled the deposition of the sovereign who in thirty three years has brought unnumbered woes on the land! According to ancient custom, the act of deposition of one Sultan and of the accession of the new Sultan took place at the War Department, that is, as it were, at the head of the army. Reschad effendi, brother of Hamid, came in a closed carriage, escorted by cavalry, but without pomp, and in the presence of the members of parliament and of high officers, military and religious, after the reading of the fetva was proclaimed Sultan under the name of Mohammed Fifth. The good news was immediately made known by salvoes of artillery from all sides of the capital. The new Sultan, 65 years of age, of a mild disposition, a scholar and a poet, will be guided by his ministers and will do nothing to upset the constitutional regime The new Sultan is to occupy the grand palace of Dolma Baghché, built by his

This Iefva Sultan Hamid is charged with having violated the prescriptions of the Koran and burned some sacred books, with having caused massacres, improperlated vacouf property, squandered the public money, violated six capitulated civil war. Swift action followed on the decision of parliament. Praise to God I have lived to see the end of the reign of Sultan Hamid, and have seen the face of the new Sultan. It was worth while to stand in the rain, squeezed in the crowd for three hours near the entrance of the War Department, to witness so great a change, accomplished at last on Tuesday afternoon, April 27th. How momentous the events of just two weeks! On Tuesday, April 13, some 20,000 soldiers rose in mutiny, imprisoned their officers, killed not a few of the same, and, deceived by the hodjas (religious teachers) and authorities by the Sultan, succeeded in placing absolute power in the Sultan Hamid's hands. There appeared from the ground, however, almost as by magic, a force larger than that of the Constantinople garrison, gathered from places from 100 to 300 miles from the capital, which, under the command of the best officers of the 2nd and 3rd corps d'armee and fired by the spirit of Niazi bey and Enver bey - the leaders of the revolution of last July- compelled the surrender of the mutinous soldiers, took possession, first of every fortification and strong point within a circuit of fifty miles, and then of the city itself, and, best of all compelled the abdication of the sovereign who in thirty three years has brought innumbered woes on the land. According to ancient custom, the act of deposition of one Sultan and of the accession of the new Sultan took place at the War Department, that is, as it were, at the head of the army. Rescad effendi, brother of Hamid, came in a closed carriage, escorted by cavalry, but without pomp, and in the presence of the members of parliament and of high officers, military and religious, after the reading of the Iefva was proclaimed Sultan under the name of Mohammed Fifth. The good news was immediately made known by salvoes of artillery from all sides of the capital. The new sultan, 65 years of age, of a mild disposition, a scholar and a poet, will be guided by his ministers and will do nothing to upset the constitutional regime. The new Sultan is to occupy the grand palace of Dolma Bagtche, built by his

grandfather Sultan Mahmoud. He means to have a very modest court, like a constitutismal monarch.

To those members of the parliament who went on Tuesday to Yildiz and announced to Sultan Hamid the decision of parliament he addressed piteous words and pled for his life. He was told that parliament would take measures for his safety. The same might officers and soldiers went to the palace, called up Abdul Hamid, put him and eleven wives and his youngest daughter, with two eunuchs and a few servants, in carriages, and under an escort of cavalry took themall to the railway station, and sent them by special train to Salonica where a private house has been rented for them. At first announcement the Sultan fainted, but afterwards recovered himself. The troops of the capital were allowed to acclaim him last Friday with the usual pomp, and now in Salonica he is a humble prisoner, anxious as to his fate. The magnificent grounds of Yildiz are to be made a public park and the palaces are to be used as museums. The eunuchs and servants and many of the officers of Abdul Hamid, more than a thousand in all, have been conveyed to the Old Palace on the Seraglio grounds, and there are close prisoners. They are to be examined one by one, and those implicated in the recent mutiny will scon find their punishment. The chief eunuch, called Nadir bey, a go-between of Abdul Hamid, was hung at the Stamboul end of the bridge this morning. By decisisn of the court martial three spies were shot yesterday and it is believed that many soldiers of the Salonica battalions which mutined have already been shot.

Bible House, April 30.

Thank God, all is quiet here, and the volunteer troops from Macedonia, Albanians, Bulgarians, and Turks, are soon to return. The Yildiz grounds have been opened to the public. Three monuments are to be erected to the memory of those officers and men who are called martyrs of liberty. It is announced that the new Sultan will henceforth go, as previous Sultans save Hamid went, to some one of the city mosques to offer his Friday prayers. The response from the interior to the new Sultan's accession is cheering. The new government seems

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determined to meet out justice to guilty reactionaries not only here but also in the interior. The unspeakable disgrace, which rests, not only upon the Moslem mobs in Adana and in many places in Celicia, but also upon the local authorities who did nothing to resist the mobs and protect the people, can be removed only by most energetim measures to punish evil doers and relieve the sufferers .

Letters from Rev. Stephen Trowbridge and Miss Webb dated Adana, April 18 and 19, copies of which will be sent, I trust to the stations, give a thrilling account of the fight to save the Girls' School building and the missionary houses, filled with school girls and refugees, from the flames. In this brave fight Rogers and Maurer lost their lives and Trowbridge escaped by miracle. Even then the schools would have hardly been saved except for the efforts of the brave English Consul. Today we learn that the Girls' School has been closed and the building is used as a hospital for sick and wounded women. Four other hospitals have been opened for wounded men. Crowds of refugees have come in from the surrounding country, and 20,000 destitute people demand aid. Thank God, Mr.Peet is receiving large sums from many quarters.

A letter received yesterday from Mr.Bulbulian, one of the Aintab pastors who reached Adana some days in advance, confirms our worst fears touching the loss of pastors. Those killed on the road between Hadjin and Adana were the pastors of the first and second churches of Hadjin, two other partors belonging to the Hadjin region, the pastors of Albustan and Durt Yol, and five teachers eleven in all. The pastors and delegates, coming from Marash reached Osmaniye one day from Adana, on the evening of April 14. The next morning they went to the pastor's house, and soon soldiers came and took awan the women and girls by force. The preachers and delegates seeing that fire had been set to the parsonage, tried to flee, but were all shot dead. Those killed are Prof. Levonian of Aintab College, the pastors of the 1st and 2nd churches of Marash, of the 1st and 2nd churches of Ourfa, and of the churches in Garmouj, Adiaman,

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Severek, Hasan Beyli, Baghche, and Osmaniye, and one delegate from Aintab and three from Marash , in all fifteen. The total killed is then, 16 pastors, one professor, five teachers and four delegates. How strange the providence which permitted that just at this time ~~when~~ all ~~the~~ these pastors and delegates were going to Adana to attend their annual meeting. How awful the loss to the Central Turkey Mission! With one exception all the pastors were married and had children. The destruction of life and property throughout that region is dreadful in the extreme. In Osmaniye, Baghche, Hasan Beyli, Kuruk Han, Antioch and other places the Turks have killed all the Armenian men and boys they could catch, have divided up the women and girls among themselves and have burned their houses, gardens and vineyards. Although the act of an Armenian trying to protect the honor of his wife in Adana, started the massacre in that city, it would seem as though both there and in all that region there was a deliberate and desperate attempt on the part of Turks who loved the old regime to exterminate the Armenians. In this attempt they were aided by soldiers here and there, in most places and the local authorities made no attempt to intervene. Had the mutiny in Constantinople succeeded, the wave of destruction might have swept all over Asia Minor. It seems like the last stroke of the dying monster.

The American Ambassador thinks that the new government will exert itself to vindicate justice and punish the guilty. To do this they will surely require a strong force, with the spirit and determination of the Roumelian troops. We trust that our government will demand that the murders of the missionaries Rogers and Maurer be found out and punished. We need not hurry, and must not embarrass the new government, but our ships of war now in their way to Alexandretta must not come to no purpose.

Yesterday we were in great fear for the four lady missionaries and the school children and the Armenian people of Hadjin but last evening telegrams came from one of the ladies stating that troops had arrived and that the evil doers had fled. For days, however, the place was in awful peril. May God help the new rulers, pity the survivors and save the people from despair.

~~With all best wishes,~~ Joseph K. Greene

Rec'd M

Constantinople Apr. 28/1909.

Enclosure

Missionaries

Severek, Hasan Beyli, Badebe, and Osmaniye, and one delegate from Aintab and three from Marash, in all fifteen. The total killed is then, 18 pastors, one professor, five teachers and four colporteurs. For strange the providence which permitted that just at this time all the pastors and delegates were going to Adana to attend their annual meeting. How awful the loss to the central Turkey Mission! With one exception all the pastors were married and have children. The destruction of life and property throughout that region was widespread in the extreme. In Osmaniye, Badebe, Hasan Beyli, Kurk Han, Ainjook and other places the Turks have killed all the Armenian men and boys they could catch, have divided the women and girls among themselves and have burned the houses, churches and vineyards. Although the act of an Armenian trying to protect his honor on this vile in Adana, starting the massacre in that city, it would seem that though both there and in all that region there was deliberate and desperate attempt on the part of Turks who loved the old regime to exterminate the Armenians. In this attempt they were aided by soldiers here and there, and the local authorities made no attempt to intervene. Had the mutiny in Constantinople succeeded, the wave of destruction might have spread all over Asia Minor. It seems like the last stroke of the dying monster.

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Charlotte Ricard

Rec'd MAY 14 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, April 29, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,
Secy A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Removal of Hamid

In the night of Tuesday, April 27, officers and soldiers went to the palace of Yildiz, and called up Abdul Hamid. One of the officers said to him, "Effendim, seeing the gravity of the situation, the Council of War has decided that your presence in Constantinople is absolutely inadmissible, and has decided that you go to Salonica, where a suitable residence has been prepared for you." Hamid turned pale, and asked if they desired his life. When re-assured, he said, "When shall I go?" "This hour, Sir, all is ready" was the reply. Hamid fainted, but soon revived. Four carriages stood at the door, and soon the ex-Sultan, eleven wives, one infant child, two eunuchs and five servants entered the carriages, and under an escort of cavalry ~~they~~ were driven to the railway station, and three hours after midnight they started

under heavy guard by special train for Salonica. Last Friday noon, a few hours before the Roumelian army entered the city, the troops of the garrison were allowed to acclaim the Sultan, as usual, on the way to the Hamidié Mosque. Now in Salonica he is a humble prisoner, anxious as to his fate! The magnificent grounds of Yildiz are to be made a public park, and this morning public notice is given that entrance to the palace grounds is open to all. Within the grounds are costly collections of art treasures, and these are to be made public museums. The eunuchs and servants and under officials of the ex-Sultan, to the number of from one to two thousand, have been conveyed to the Old Palace on the Seraglio grounds, and there are close prisoners. They are to be examined one by one, and those implicated in the recent mutiny will soon come to doom. The chief eunuch, Nadir bey, a go-between of Abdul Hamid, was hung at the Stamboul end of the bridge this morning. By decision of the court

martial three spies were shot yesterday, and it is believed that many soldiers of the Salonica battalions who so mutinied have already been shot. The ex-governor of Scutari, a notorious partisan of the old regime, when trying to escape day before yesterday was shot by the soldiers. There is no cry for vengeance, but the military leaders and high officials are bound to avenge the death of the many officers killed on April 13 and 14, and wipe out both the military stain and the instigators of recent evil deeds. There are over 600 persons, pashas and officers of every rank, and many civilians, awaiting trial.

Letters received today from Adana reveal bous some of the horrors perpetrated in that region and confirm our worst fears. Those killed on the road between Hadjin and Adana, were the pastors of the first and second churches of Hadjin, two other pastors belonging to the Hadjin region, the pastors of Albustan and Deart Yol, and five teachers,

eleven ~~[illegible]~~ in all. The pastors and delegates coming from Marash reached Osmanjé on the evening of Wed. April 14. The next morning, while they were gathered in the pastor's house adjoining the church, soldiers came and took away by force the women and girls, to convey them to the governor's mansion, and the preachers and delegates, seeing that the pastor's house had been set on fire, tried to flee but were all shot, it is supposed by the soldiers. Those killed were Professor Sevonian, of Antab College, Rev. Stepan Hovhannesian, pastor 1st ch., Marash
" Nazaret Keghinian pastor 2nd ch. Marash
" Setrak Ekmekjian, pastor 1st ch. Oorfa,
" Jorji Shemmas, pastor Syrian ch. Oorfa,
" Zarkar Bedrosian, pastor at Garmouj,
" Nerses Kouyoumjian, pastor at Adiaman,
" Girayos Zhamgochian, " " Severek,
" Hagop Koundakjian, " " Hasan Beyli,
" Takvor Hagopian " " Baghche,
" Garabed Kupelian, " " Osmaniye,
and one delegate from Antab and three delegates from Marash, in all, ten pastors, one

College professor and four delegates, 15. The total, then, is sixteen pastors, one professor, five teachers and four delegates — 26. Such is the awful loss in the Central Turkey Mission — all martyrs of liberty. With one exception all the pastors were married and had children. In Boghché the Turks killed all the Armenians and burned their houses. In Hasan Beili the men succeeded in running away, but the women and children fell into the hands of the Turks. In Kurunk Han (near Alexandretta) all the Armenian men were killed, their homes plundered and burned, and their wives and children were divided among the Turks. In Antioch only a few Armenian families were saved. Such are some of the dreadful particulars communicated to us today by Rev. Mr. Bulbulian, pastor of one of the Aintab churches, who was saved at Adana. Although the act of an Armenian, trying to protect the honor of his wife in Adana started the massacre in that city, it would seem as though both there and in

all that region there was a deliberate and desperate attempt on the part of Turks who loved the old regime, aided by soldiers here and there, with no attempt on the part of local authorities to intervene, to exterminate the Armenians. Had the mutiny here succeeded, the wave of destruction might have swept all over Asia Minor. It all seems like the last stroke of the dying monster.

The American Ambassador thinks that the new government will exert itself to vindicate justice and punish the guilty. To do it, they will require a strong force, with the spirit and determination of the Roumelian troops. But shall not our government require that the Moslem murderers of two missionaries be found out and punished? What else are our two ships of war coming to Alexandretta for? The murderers of Coffing and Meriam were caught and hung. Surely our government will not leave Rogers & Maurer unavenged. We need not hurry and must not embarrass the new government, but our ships must not come to no purpose. May God help the new rulers, pity the survivors, and save the people from despair. Yours, Joseph K. Greene

Continuing in middle of Dec. 29. 1909.

Rec'd MAY 14 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, April 30. 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Last night I went home greatly depressed, first, on account of the details given by Mr. Bulbulian respecting our 16 pastors, 1 professor, 5 teachers and 4 delegates killed, and, secondly, because a long telegram received from Hadjin represented the state of affairs in that city as perfectly desperate. For days a great mob of Greek Turks, gathered from the surrounding country, who had destroyed a thousand houses, gardens and vineyards, were constantly firing on the city, and waited like hungry wolves to fall upon their prey; repeated calls on the Governor for protection, also, received no answer. I came down this morning, fearing that I should hear that four American ladies, their school children and thousands of Armenians had perished. On reaching

Constantinople Ltr. to Ch. Apr. 29. 1909.

the Bible House, however, I found that last night a telegram had come to Mr. Peet from Hadjin, assuring us that troops had arrived, that the cruel mob had fled and that our friends were safe! "The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge."

Another telegram from Mr. Chambers informs us that there are in Adana 20,000 destitute people, many of them refugees; that the girls' school has been closed and the building turned into a hospital for women; that four other hospitals are full of sick and wounded men, and that several of the ladies have gone to Mersina to render help there.

We are assured on every side that the new government will exert itself to vindicate justice and punish the guilty. The unspeakable disgrace, which rests, not only upon the Moslem mob in Adana and in many other places in Cilicia, but also upon the local authorities, who in most places did nothing to resist the mobs and protect the people, can be removed

only by most energetic measures to punish the evil doers and relieve the sufferers.

How strange the providence which permitted that all those pastors and delegates should start for Adana just as the awful tempest was to burst upon that city and the surrounding country. "How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out." "I was dumb, I opened not my mouth, because thou didst it."

Mr. Krikorian knows somewhat concerning those martyred pastors, but you will, no doubt, received full particulars in regard to their history and character from missionaries of the C.L. Mission. How the smitten churches will supply the lack of so many pastors is all dark at present. I fear that their spiritual life will seriously suffer.

The new Sultan has utterly discarded the pomp and show of the Friday Selamlik which for thirty three years has been the great event of the week, and today went quietly to the Mosque of Pasail

Sophia to say his prayers. All the diplomatic Corps were present to pay him their respects. The accession of the new Sultan is greeted in the provinces with great enthousiasm and the people breathe now as if delivered from a horrible incubus. It is reported to day that the incubus himself is shortly to be removed from Salonica to Monastir.

Mr. Peet is receiving from many sources handsome sums for relief. Whatever is given will be all too little.

I have sent circular letters to the Stations respecting the great events of the past two weeks and a half.

Yours Very Sincerely
Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople
Apr. 30-1909.

Rec'd MAY 14 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, May 1, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton.

I enclose a copy of a second circular which I have sent to our missionary stations, for the information of our brothers and sisters in the interior. It is mostly made up from letters which I have already sent to you. If you think it worth while to give it as an article from me to The Missionary Review or to The Congregationalist, do so. I leave it entirely with you. The plain facts are sufficiently dramatic and awful, but the London correspondents add many embellishments.

A telegram from Mr. Trowbridge, from Adana, received today, is re-assuring, though they have fear of contagious diseases, and great camps for the sick and destitute are being formed outside of the city. A new Governor had arrived,

and martial law had been proclaimed.

Telegrams in two papers this morning gave us a scare about Marsovan, but the name "Chok Merzimen," a town in danger in the Adana district, had been mentioned. The Turkish paper, not knowing geography, dropped the "Chok" and changed Merzimen to Marsovan. Thank God, it was a mistake which we soon found out. We have gotten to be so nervous, that any little thing startles us.

We anxiously await news from the provinces. Save in the Adana district the news has generally been good, and yet there are great numbers of Moslems of the old school who know not what "Hourriet" - Liberty - means, and there are many reactionaries and evil doers who can easily excite this great body of Moslems. A good government here and wise and strong measures are needed to quiet the country. In any case we shall not be free from anxiety for a good long time, I fear.

There is one panacea, and only one, for this great body of Moslem Turks, and that is the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. There are many, very many, enlightened Turks, especially in the military and the civil service, and they are bravely and firmly determined to maintain the constitutional system, and in the past two weeks they have made a magnificent show of their capability. But in the long run the large majority have their way, and thus far the great majority of Moslem Turks have very crude ideas respecting common human rights and the brotherhood of men. Where shall these poor people learn these ideas save from the Gospel? And to teach them is a slow and long process. Indeed the older set of Turks, with some exceptions, will never learn, and we must address ourselves to the rising generation. Meanwhile evil doers will not cease, and outbursts of fanaticism may occur now and then for we know not how long. Unless God has a plan of mercy for this people,

and unless God himself carries his plan to success, human effort of whatever kind will prove a failure. The work is too big for mortals. Our hope simply rests on our faith in God. We are in the midst of the conflict and can see but a little way. God reigns supreme overall, and God has not brought this nation so far on in the travails of a new birth to leave it to an untimely and miserable fate. Never did I feel so profoundly the truth of the words (Ps. 127:1) "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain".

With all the details which you are getting hour by hour by telegraph, I fear that I have wearied you by my daily letters, yet to me at least it has been somewhat of a relief to write. So bear with my folly, and spare not your prayers for all your Christian workers left in Turkey. Yours faithfully

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople - May 1-1909

Rec'd MAY 15 1909

Bible House, Constple, May 4, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

We give thanks to God that numerous telegrams, received since Sab. last from Adana, Hadjin, Marash, Aintab and elsewhere are re-assuring. The devastating wave in Cilicia seems to have expended itself; troops belonging to the 2nd corps d'armee — that of Adrianople — have reached Adana, and martial law has been proclaimed. It is said that the new government intends to send a considerable body of Roumelian troops to Cilicia and through a court martial make searching investigations and punish the guilty there as the government is now doing here. Now the moment efforts are concentrated on saving the survivors. The total number killed was probably much less than reported from many sites, perhaps not more than 3000, but the loss of property through fire and pillage has been appalling. In the death

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of Prof. Levonian and of pastors, teachers and brethren, and in the loss of the beautiful church at Adana and of other churches, schools and of many dwelling houses the Protestants of Cilicia have had their full share of the dreadful calamity. To save the evangelical cause in the E. T. Mission will require our most earnest efforts for years to come; for the staggering blow of the last three weeks has robbed the evangelical churches not only of their material wealth, but also of their spiritual leaders. The devilish spirit of the old regime, which, as in the massacres of 1895-6, incited the fanatical Moslem element to kill and rob, is responsible for the calamity.

Evidence accumulates that even in Constantinople the train was laid for another massacre. There are here some 30,000 Koords and many other vagabonds and reactionaries, who waited only for the signal from the servants of Abdul Hamid to begin the work of murder and pillage. The best part of the Mohammedan population of the city would have had no lot or part in the massacre,

but they would have been overawed by thousands of murderers and pillagers. It is now universally believed that but for the incitement of the servants of Abdul Hamid and the free use of money the soldiers of the Constantinople garrison would never have risen in mutiny, overpowering and killing their officers. Hence the court martial is visiting condign punishment on the under officers of these troops and upon the other agents used to deceive and corrupt them. Of the thirteen men hung yesterday all were under officers, and, with one exception, belonged to the Salonica battalions who mutinied. Other executions are to follow, and, sad as the work is for the war department, the entire first corps — of excellently drilled and brave soldiers — is to be broken up, and is to be used in various forms of service in the Roumelian provinces. The new government is doing thorough work, and during this period of martial law means to rid the city of much of the worst element of the population. It is not vengeance; it is a

righteous retribution, rendered necessary ~~for necessary~~ for the safety of the government and people. The government is preparing a memoir of Abdul Hamid, which will show his complicity with all the massacres and miseries from which the country has suffered these 33 years. For personal cowardice suspicion, cunning and malignity, joined with remarkable cleverness, astuteness and polish, the like of Abdul Hamid it would be hard to find in history. The London Times of April 27 has a fine sketch of him.

The constitutional system in Turkey has now entered on its second course. We hope in God that the members of parliament will not have lost the lesson of the past few months, and will conduct their debates with more moderation forbearance and energy. The vital question is, Is the constitutional government sustained by the majority of the Mohammedan population? We fondly hope that it is. We are sure that it is so in the European provinces, and in Asia Minor every possible effort should be made by officials, teachers, the press and by wise measures of parliament to enlighten and assure the public mind. In this work all missionaries and all native

evangelical teachers and people have an important role and responsibility. We must not hold either the new government or the majority of the Mohammedan people of the country responsible for the sad events in Cilicia. Our people too must guard their words and actions; must be patient; must be satisfied with slow progress, and must show themselves true friends of all classes of the population. We are laboring in the presence of a magazine filled with explosives, and, as in Adana, a single rash act even in self-defence is enough to cause an explosion. O that God would give all the Christian population, especially to all Protestants, the harmlessness of the dove and the wisdom of the serpent!

Going home to Bebec last night by boat after returning this morning I had good talk with two Turkish officers, men of from forty to fifty years of age. One of them assured me that there is no further fear of reaction in Constantinople, for, first, the reactionary elements have no head and no means

* Cf. Kimberley's letter dated Feb. 1896 where he says that Moslem fanatics are responsible for the massacres.

of combination, and, secondly, the Roumelian troops and the new police force, brought from Salonica, have complete possession of every nook and corner of the city. To the officer with whom I talked this morning I remarked that no government has assurance of stability unless it is backed by a good majority of the people, and I asked him whether in his opinion, a fair majority of the Mohammedan population of the city supports the constitutional government. He replied in the affirmative. Again I remarked that when the Lord led the children of Israel out of Egypt into Canaan he caused that with the exception of two men all those who were above twenty years of age when they left Egypt should leave their bones on the sands of the desert and I asked him what was to be done with the old heads among the Turks. The officer smiled and said, When the old heads see a strong government, they will bow and submit, saying, It is Kismet, the will of God.

I send you an Albanian with and a better one soon, if it appears. Last night I met on the steamer Nazi Bey, saluted him and said, "I thank you for your bravery, wisdom and moderation." He smiled, offered me his hand and we had a hearty hand-shake. He is a fine handsome fellow of 30.

Yours [illegible]

Constantinople
August 1-1909

MAY 20 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, May 5, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

In a previous letter the number of pastors and preachers killed while on their way to Adana was given as sixteen, and mention was made of five teachers. From a letter received yesterday from Tarsus we learned that these five teachers were also preachers, and so the number of preachers slain becomes twenty one. Besides these there was Prof. Levonian and six delegates. We fear that this may prove to be more than half of all the preachers in the E. I. Mission. Others, I am sure, will give you an appreciation of these esteemed and beloved fellow-workers.

We owe to two women the knowledge of some details respecting the death of these brethren. At Osmaniye the blind teacher Mary of the blind school in Oorfa was spared and reached Adana, whether she was

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the bodies of the dead preachers, after they were stripped, were thrown into the burning church and consumed.

Some of the preachers attend the meeting of the Union. We heard the last words of the dying preacher from Severek, commending his soul to Jesus. The wife of the wife of the preacher at Osmaniye was also saved, and she reached Adana in the company of an English traveller. The wife of one of the preachers killed on the Hodjin road was wounded and left for dead, and she and the dead preachers were thrown into a pit, but she and one of the men shot revived and succeeded in getting back by night to Sis.

The details of the attack on the 400 Armenians of Koz Olouk, a town eight hours from Tarsus, are most distressing. On a solemn promise of the Turks that their lives would be spared, the Armenians gave up their arms. Then the treacherous Turks began their attack; all ran for their lives, and some 150 of the poor Armenians, many of them wounded and more dead than alive, at length reached Tarsus. Of the remainder the men were killed and the women and girls were carried off by the Turks. Many of the details of the massacre in Koz Olouk and in many other places are too

dreadful to recite. The story of the wrongs and sufferings of those poor Armenians crushes us, so that we can hardly eat or sleep. It shows us once more what horrors Moslem fanaticism, let loose by the agents of reaction, is capable of. Yet we have seen a mighty Mohammedan force rise up and in defence of liberty and a constitutional regime smite the Mohammedan reactionaries. An official telegram, dated Adana May 2, is published this morning and says that for the last 24 hours there had been no outbreak either in Adana or in the province. It is also announced that ten battalions of the 3rd Corps d'armée, joined by four other battalions and a battery are to be sent to Adana.

According to the best information available the province of Adana has some 400.000 population. The number of the Christians is given as 175,000, and of these 100.000 are Armenians; namely 70,000 Gregorians, 16,000 Protestants and 14.000 Catholics. In the whole province there are about 50.000 Greeks and 40.000 Kourds. Sis, in the 14th century, was the capital of the last Armenian Kingdom, that of

Today papers are forbidden to give details of the massacres.

Napoleon and Levon the last King who died in Paris. But the whole Cilicia is a beautiful, fertile province, and the people were comparatively well-off. How dreadful that at such a time, instigated from Constantinople, their Turkish neighbors should thus have fallen upon the Armenians, as if to exterminate them by burning their property, killing the men and carrying off the women!

Find that in the C. P. Mission there are 47 stations and outstations. We know that of the preachers in these places 21 were killed, while the fate of three other preachers is doubtful. In thirteen places the Protestant chapels were burned with the other buildings.

2 o.c. P.M. A letter, dated Adana, April 29, just received says that on the previous Sunday, Apl 25, the people when they came out of the Protestant Church saw that the soldiers — those recently arrived from the 3rd Corps d'armee and others — were firing on the people. All ran, but many were shot dead. Soon fire burst from the large Armenian church and school, from the Jesuit school building and the Protestant Church, and spread to the surrounding buildings. The fire continued to burn for thirty six hours. Even after the firing stopped the soldiers robbed many of those who were carrying away their dead and wounded

Second mass. Apr.

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relatives and friends and many of those who were fleeing. The soldiers protected a German establishment from the fire, but stole the cash box. Thirteen thousand people took refuge in the great Tirpani Cotton factory. The English Consul whose arm had been broken on April 15, the American missionaries and marines from an English vessel came to the assistance of the people. Subsequently so great was the distress of the people from hunger that in the scuffle for pieces of bread which were thrown to the hungry crowd three children were killed. Such are a few of the horrifying details of this second massacre and burning in Adana. In this affair the most alarming feature is the action of the soldiers who were sent for the protection of the people. Who but God can save the people from despair?

Don't wonder if the tone of my letters changes from day to day. Indeed my own moods change from hour to hour, and I long to fly away and be at rest.

Yours faithfully

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople May 5-1909.

MAY 20 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, May 6, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

We are very glad that the Associated Press has here now such a man as Mr. Roberts to gather and transmit news. He is in touch with all sources of information, and has direct telegraphic correspondence with some of our missionaries in the interior. After closing my letter of yesterday, I received from Mr. Roberts, from his rooms at the Pera Palace Hotel, copies of two telegrams in Turkish which he desired me to translate. I did so immediately, and very likely you will read those telegrams in today's papers. The first telegram was from Miss Lambert, dated Hadjin, May 4, and told how the city had been surrounded for days by a great horde of Moslems and Kourds, who had burned all the buildings, gardens and vineyards in the surrounding country and seized all animals found; how bullets had fallen upon the city for days, killing not a few;

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how Col. Loutfi bey with troops from Missis had arrived and how the surrounding hordes had fled; how the animals of the people within the city had died for lack of fodder, and how thousands of the people, now without money and without provisions, were in danger of starvation.

The second telegram was from Dr. Lee, dated Marash, May 3. A letter had come from the wife of the preacher at Harni, two days' journey from Marash in the Shiaour Dagh region. There the men and boys above ten years of age had been killed, all Armenian houses, church and chapel had been burned, some of the women and girls had been carried off by the Kourds, and the surviving women and girls were staying in the stables of the Turks and in the ruins of their houses, they were living on grass like beasts and were constantly pressed by the Turks to accept Islam and be married to Moslems. Dr. Lee added that efforts were making to get food to these wretched women and, if possible, bring them to Marash. The brave people of Zeitoun had been loyal and quiet, but troops had been sent to Zeitoun whose

presence and attitude towards the people caused grave apprehension. In Marash the Christian population was in great fear, and there was great suffering from lack of food. These telegrams depict, for instance, the situation in many places. The governors in many places have given arms to the fanatical Turks and Kourds, and declaring that they had authority from the Padishah, (Abdul Hamid) thus bade, left the cruel rabble to plunder, burn and kill. The participation of the troops, first in the uprising here of April 13; secondly, in the second massacre at Adana, Sunday April 25, and, thirdly, at many places in Cilicia, gives the most serious concern both to the government here and to the loyal people. Dr. Riza Tewfik bey, deputy for Adrianople, who lives in Bebek, said to me this morning that their Turkish troops are ignorant, indifferent to consequences and most impressionable. Under good leadership they defend a good cause like lions; but under bad leadership they become devils (sheytans). I told Dr. Riza of the telegrams above-mentioned, and of letters from Adana and from other places,

and spoke of the absolute need of speedy and decisive action, to re-establish order, overawe evil doers and re-assure the people. He said that the government fully realizes the situation and meant as speedily as possible to send a strong force under reliable officers to Adana, to guard the peace and punish the guilty. We have today a new ministry, with Hilmi Hussein Pasha, formerly of Salonica, as grand vizier again, and with able colleagues. May God help them! In northern Asia Minor everything has been quiet thus far, though we hear that Kourds have surrounded Malatia and threaten to plunder it. That monster, Abdul Hamid, seems to have laid trains on all sides to fire the Moslem fanatics, and there is no doubt that the Army of Liberty "entered Constantinople in the nick of time to crush in the bud a general massacre. The revelations of Yildiz in money, jewels and secret documents of all kinds surpass belief. And we shall not be assured until we see that the new government is really master of the situation both here and in the provinces. Night and morning we wait with great concern for news from the interior. Yours Jos. K. Greene

Constantinople
May 6-1909.

c'd MAY 20 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, May 7, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

We were much comforted by a telegram received yesterday afternoon by Mr. Peet from Mr. Trowbridge, informing us that "the Macedonian troops" were faithful. It had been reported from various sources that in the murderous attack of Sunday, April 25, the Macedonian troops had joined with other soldiers. Here on April 13 one battalion of troops from Salonica — one out of three — had been seduced by large sums of money, and we were greatly alarmed to hear that the same class of troops were treacherous at Adana. Thank God, it was not so.

Col. Zia bey, one of the ablest commanders of the "Army of Liberty," has received orders to leave to-morrow for Adana with his brigade, and to deal with severity with those who have caused so much suffering and loss. Forty other battalions are in course of preparations for the maintenance of order in Asia Minor.

Constantinople
May 6-1909
Among Turks

There are no fresh reports of disorders in the provinces, and various reactionary officers are on the way to the capital for judgment. Here the new government is carrying on its work of examination and punishment with great vigor. Thirteen guilty officers have been hung, and sentence of death has been passed on one hundred; others are sentenced to prison, for the most part in Macedonia. Orders have been given to disarm the people, but the object is specially to reach the Kourds and others who were to have been used to kill the members of the party of Union and Progress, Turks and Christians. The palaces of Abdul Hamid at Yildiz are yielding not only a marvellous amount of gold and bank notes and stocks, but also great numbers of incriminating documents. The eunuch Jawher Agha was the Sultan's chief instrument in preparing an army of murderers, and he and many of the servants and women of the palace are helping to bring marvellous depths of wickedness to light, revelations of deeds and plans surpassing those of Nero and Caligula.

MAY 28 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, May 11, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

A letter from Sis, dated April 23, published in our missionary periodical, the Avedaper, tells the sad story of the death of the seven preachers, two delegates and three Armenian ladies, who, coming from Hadjin for Adana, passed through Sis on the morning of April 15. Shortly after their departure word reached Sis of the massacre at Adana the previous day, and a horseman was sent to call the party back. But, alas, he reached them only towards night when they had arrived at the village called Sagh Gechid. Here they went to the house of the governor (mudir) of the village and of another principal man called Haji bey, who promised to protect them. On the afternoon of the following day, however, these treacherous men and other Moslems fell upon the party from Hadjin and Sis and upon seventy eight other Armenians found in the place,

in all 92, and, stripping them of all valuables, led them out one by one and butchered them like sheep, adding outrage to death in the case of the poor women. The wife of the governor, looking from the balcony of her house, smiled upon those who perpetrated these dreadful deeds. The bodies of the victims were carted away and thrown over a precipice. The wife of the pastor of the Tekke' Church, however, and one of the travellers from Hadjin in spite of their wounds recovered their senses in the night, and crawling through the fields and woods reached Sis the next day. Thus there are two living witnesses of the massacre. For treachery, savagery and bestiality this massacre passes belief. On April 22 more than four hundred women and children, some dead and others wounded, were brought to Sis. The Reverend Melidon Malian had labored in Sis with great acceptance and success for three years, and his ordination and installation as pastor was to have followed the meeting of the native Union at Adana.

Mr. Hovhannes Krikorian, for some twenty

years a professor in Aintab College, in last Saturday's Avedaper gives a brief biographical notice of some of your dear fellow-laborers who have been slain.

Prof. Sarkis Levonian, a graduate of Yale University, was a teacher in Central Turkey College for some thirty years. Greatly respected and beloved by the students, Prof. Levonian's instruction was clear and attractive, his conversation was sweet, his judgment sound, his spiritual life deep, his sermons impressive, a counsellor of the Aintab churches, a leader of the annual meetings of the Union, in happy fellowship with the Gregorian church and many of its clergy. Known in Cilicia and in all the land, he was a man of rare worth and influence. How many years must our churches wait to find a second Prof. Levonian?

Rev. Nazaret Hagbinian, a graduate of Aintab College and Marash Seminary, after having served one of the churches of Marash for some ten years, with great acceptance, took a special course in theology in Edinburgh, was arrested on his return, but after a year in prison

in Constantinople was released last July, and at once resumed his ministry in Marash. He was a sweet-tempered man, thoughtful, earnest, faithful to his convictions and to the truth, spiritually minded and thoroughly consecrated to the work of the Gospel. Even in prison he preached Christ, and won the esteem both of his Keepers and of the other prisoners. He leaves a widow, a graduate of the Marash Seminary and of the Girls' College at Constantinople, and two children.

Rev. Hagop Kouyumdakjian, a graduate of Marash Seminary, was a man of God, sincere, devoted, sweet tempered, a lover of peace, a preacher for thirty two years, who passed most of this period in the service of the church in his native town, Hasan Beyli.

Rev. Grigor Khangchian, the aged pastor of the church of Severek, was highly esteemed for his sincerity, fervor, and sympathy for all sufferers. It was the blind teacher Mary who overheard this man's dying words at Osmaniye, who commended his soul to his Savior and prayed that God would forgive his enemies.

Rev. Jorji Hemmas, pastor of the Syrian Church of Oorfa, was a man who both loved study and was very active in his ministerial duties. Beloved both by Syrians and Armenians, his influence was most extensive and salutary.

Rev. Stilianos Aslanides, a Greek, was the pastor of one of the evangelical Armenian churches of Hadjin, and by his brave, earnest and devoted life was most helpful as guide and teacher.

Such were the pastors and preachers, twenty one in all, whom the churches in the Central Turkey Mission have lost. They have joined the glorious army of the martyrs and are forever with their Lord and Savior. But the thought of their widows and fatherless children and of the thousands of other widows and orphans left utterly destitute in fair Cilicia, just breaks our heart. Can it be that this is one of the all things which work together for good? We accept that it is so, for Paul said it, and Paul guided by the Holy Spirit is a better

expositor of God's ways than any of us. Yet we can't see it. It seems as though it were almost a death-blow to the work in the Central Turkey Mission. At the same time we do know that even out of such calamities God can bring good. Our faith cries out, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him".

For some ten days we have had no new massacres, and help is reaching the sufferers. Yet the local authorities in Cilicia are doing all they can to throw responsibility upon the Armenians, because in some places they defended themselves. In most places, however, they were cut down as helpless sheep. May God vindicate justice!

Yesterday the new Sultan prided on the Sword of Osman! With the pupils and teachers of the Gedik Pasha school I joined in singing the praises of liberty. It was a great show. Now with a new Sovereign and a new Cabinet and a valiant Army behind them, we wait for the pacification of the country, for the release of captives, for the indemnification of the survivors and the punishment of the guilty. May God help! Yours faithfully, Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople
May 11-1909.

C'd MAY 28 1909

J. K. Greene

Bible House, Constpl, May 12, 1909.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Miss Burgess, a devoted English lady, who is at the head of the English Mission in Koum Kapou, has wealthy supporters in London who are on intimate terms with the family of Sir Edward Grey, British Secy for Foreign Affairs, and through these friends Miss Burgess has sent to Sir Edward a paper prepared by Mr. Krikorian, the assistant editor of the Avedaper. Mr. Krikorian has given me a copy of his paper, which may be of some interest to you, and which I enclose. God grant that the view presented may prove to be, as some think, too pessimistic.

The copies of the letters of Mr. Trowbridge and Dr. Christie which Mr. Peet sends you reveal horrors surpassing many of the dreadful reports which startled us fourteen years ago.

We are impressed by two facts made

Constantinople May 11-1909.

Constantinople May 12-1909.

manifest by these letters, namely.

First the lying declaration of the local authorities that the Armenians were in rebellion. The Armenians used arms for self-defence only, and that chiefly in three places, - Adana, Hadjin and Dort Yol.

In all other places they were shot or slaughtered like sheep, without possibility of defence.

Secondly, with the exception of the second attack at Adana the massacres occurred in all the different towns and villages on the same day, namely Wed. April 14. This shows that the attacks were made according to orders received from Adana, where Djevad bey, one of the creatures of Abdul Hamid was governor (Vali). This man is to be tried by court martial. This is the man who from Tuesday to Friday, refused to make any attempt to stop the massacres.

Poorly comforting thing in all the awful affair was the heroism and humanity of our missionaries, men and women, and of the English Consul. Our war ships are due at Mersina today. No wonder what instructions their Commander may have received. There is no future for Christians in Turkey unless the guilty are punished. Yours, Jos. K. Greene

The property of Abdul Hamid, found in Constantinople and the provinces, will bring in to the treasury something like ~~ten~~ or twelve millions of pounds. Money and precious stones were hidden in iron safes built into the walls of the palaces, and beautiful leather hand-bags, also filled with money and jewels to be taken in case of flight, were all left behind. Jevad bey, the first secretary of the ex-sultan has confessed that the bombs in the provinces were provoked by orders of Abdul Hamid. He appears to have been deceived by his servants and was taken all by surprise when the "Army of Liberty" entered the city on April 24. The ultimate revelations to be made by the Government will show both to Turks and the world what a dreadful man ruled over this land for thirty three years.

Niazi bey, speaking two days ago to the children of a Turkish school in Scutari said: "We have sown, it is now for you to reap." Here in a word we have the situation. To overthrow a tyrannical throne and to proclaim a constitution of liberty, fraternity and equality

Constantinople

May 12-1909.

is a comparatively easy matter; to rule a state like Turkey is a task of supreme difficulty. Yet there is this encouraging hope: There is now, for the first time in Turkish history, a large body of educated, liberal-minded Turks, of the military, civil and religious classes, who are ready to contend for the better and for the established of a constitutional government. This party is now in power, and has the sympathy of the entire non-Moslem population and of all enlightened nations. They have to learn the art of government, and, while learning the lesson, like all other nations they will no doubt have their ups and downs, very likely with many a conflict and no little bloodshed. If they will only consent to go slow, to avoid offending the old Moslem sentiment, and to shun quarrels among themselves, we are hopeful that by the mercy and favor of God they will not fail. Thanks to God that hope ever springs to life. Yours faithfully

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople
May 7-1909.

Rec'd MAY 28 1909

Bible House, May 14, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton.

Your letter of April 30 in regard to Miss Hale came to hand yesterday afternoon, and I immediately sent it to Miss Jones and Mrs. Marden, so as to get their judgment in the case. I enclose Miss Jones' reply. Under the circumstances it does not seem to the members of the Com. ad Int. here today necessary to bring the matter formerly before the Committee; for the Committee would not think of going back of the judgment of the Ladies. Nor do we know of any opening for Miss Hale outside of Bombay.

We are all sorry for Miss Hale, but it would seem best that she seek some service in the home-land.

Yours Very Truly
Jos. P. K. Greene

Constantinople
May 7-1909.

Constantinople May 14-1909.

Miss Hale's case

Miss Prince

100

Rec'd MAY 28 1909

Anna B. Jones
May 14-1909

Dear Dr. Greene:

While Miss Hall has rendered us good service this year and while we are exceedingly grateful to the Woman's Board for sending her to us in this year of emergency it does not seem wise to us, for several reasons, to invite her to continue at Gedik Pasha.

Mrs. Marden who knows more about the needs of interior stations than I do, thinks that she is not a person of sufficiently broad developement and of natural ability for positions where great responsibility may come and where a good deal of executive power is demanded.

I am very sorry that I must in honesty write this

Constantinople May 14-1909.

morose and unnatural and, I fear, prejudiced a good many of us against her. She has been much more genial and happy since she opened up correspondence with her brother and others.

Yours truly

Anna B. Jones

Gedik Pasha
Fri. May 14" 1909

for she is so anxious to stay in Turkey and to be useful in missionary work. I wish that there were some proper niche for her.

A long time ago I wrote to Miss Barker that we would not invite Miss Hale to continue in Gedik Pasha another year and Miss Barker said that she told Miss Lamson so when she enquired so I have not written directly to Miss Lamson to tell her.

Miss Hale started out in a very strange and unfortunate way that I can not explain at all. For months after her arrival here she neither wrote nor received a single communication from her friends and relatives in America. This made her

Anna B. Jones

Gedik Pasha - May 14 - 1909.

Miss Jones

MAY 28 1909

Bible House, Constpl, May 14, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Many thanks for your letter of April 30 and for the assurance that anything which I have written may have been useful for the information of the public.

I have sometimes feared that I might be writing too much. I have simply tried to give you from day to day our impressions from the missionary standpoint.

Yesterday Mr. Roberts, agent of the Associated Press received a telegram from Dr. See, dated Marash April 11, which I translated for him. "The dreadful sufferings of the villagers in the regions of Marash and Zeitoun and of the poor refugees sent back from Adana to Bagtche quite unnerved me, and I couldnot restrain sobs and cries to God. Even today you may be in possession of that telegram. In Marash alone 13,500 and in Zeitoun 2,000 utterly destitute people! We are sorry to say that the governor of Adana is an official

dditions
nterior

report, read in the House of Deputies, belittles the losses, and makes out that the number of Moslems killed and wounded was more than the number of Christians killed and wounded. We do not accept these figures. There were hardly any Moslems killed save in Adana itself, and in some seventy towns and villages the Christians were cut down without resistance and without mercy. Ten battalions of troops, amounting to eight thousand men, faithful to the Constitutional Government, says Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, had already departed for Adana, and yesterday there arrived there seven trusted officers who are to form a court martial and administer justice as has been done here. We shall wait for the report of this court martial. Ferid Pasha, minister of the interior, a very energetic officer, declares in this morning's paper that garrisons will be placed in all the large cities, garrisons sufficient to stamp out every reactionary movement.

Depressed by the horrors of the Cilicia massacres, we almost forget the occasions of thanksgiving, yet the reasons for praise to

Troops sent to Adana

God are very great.

First, we have to thank God that by reason of the rapid and complete occupation of the city on Saturday, April 24, Constantinople itself was saved from massacre, fire and rapine. There are in the city many thousands of Kourds and ignorant fanatical Turks — the very same men who were used in the massacre here in August 1896 — who were provided with clubs, knives, fire-arms and dynamite, and simply waited for the signal from the creatures of Yildiz to begin their bloody work; beginning on making by killing the leading men of the party of Union and Progress and a general assault on the Christian population. Adana simply indicates what would have been done here had the reactionary movement not been nipped in the bud by the Roumelian Army. Such, I may say, is the universal belief here. The new government is now acting on this belief, for it is making a register of Kourds and all others who are not permanent residents in the city, for the purpose of expelling this dangerous element, and is collecting with rigor all knives and fire-arms in their possession. Col. Shelton-Key,

the new chief of police, and the new gendarme brought from Macedonia are doing thorough work and give assurance to the population.

Secondly, the change of government is an occasion for thanksgiving which is quite beyond words to express. Even on Friday April 23, when, for the last time, Abdul Hamid went in pomp and splendor to the Hamidié mosque, surrounded by his pampered troops of the first corps d'armee, he seemed secure on the throne. Clearly this was his own thought. But the Young Turkey party and the officers of the Roumelian army knew perfectly that the ex-Sultan himself was the focus of all reaction and they had the courage of their convictions. Hence on the following Tuesday, on the authorization of the fetva of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, Abdul Hamid was deposed by unanimous vote of the parliament and Mohammed Fifth was proclaimed Sultan. This was the deposition of one who was truly and emphatically the unspeakable Turk. He was himself an abject coward, as is shown by the fact that he had no bedroom in all his palace, but only a little iron cot which was taken from place to place, so that no one

even of his servants should know where he slept. Men in the many rooms of the palace have been found from five hundred to one thousand revolvers, so placed that wherever the Sultan might sleep he should have a plenty of fire-arms easily within reach. Again Abdul Hamid was avaricious beyond all conception. Six hundred thousand pounds in gold and bank notes, and precious stones whose value is reported to be five millions of pounds, have been found in hidden safes and chests in various parts of the palace. His possessions in buildings and factories and wines and deposits — the latter placed largely in European banks — are estimated at twenty millions pounds sterling. He had within the palace walls a following of some three thousand persons, five hundred horses, thirteen camels, an endless collection of birds, and museums of arms and precious objects of art and libraries of priceless books, many of which were taken from the ancient treasury and various public buildings. Thus he gratify his greed and vanity. He robbed both the poor suffering people and the State. Again Abdul Hamid had absolute control

of the administration. He had in the palace a telegraph department, and without the knowledge of his ministers sent whatever orders he pleased to all parts of the empire. His private secretary Izzet, his chief of the secret police and spies Fehmi, and his chief eunuch Nadir formed his inner cabinet, were the only persons apparently whom he trusted, and were men who recoiled from no cruelty and no crime. According to the information which these had been furnished Abdul Hamid exiled, imprisoned and killed whom he pleased. At the same time he had such consummate craft and cunning that he deceived kings and emperors, diplomats and strangers, and by his lavish bestowal of orders secured the good-will of thousands. Deliverance from the despotism of such a man was the first condition of a decent and constitutional government. His successor will have nothing to do with Yildiz, but goes to his grandfather's old palace, Dolma Bagtché, and, dropping off five thousand pounds a month from the sum proposed by parliament, accepts only £20,000 as his monthly allowance. He is plain and

simple in his ways, free & bonhomme, and openly and wishes to keep in close touch with his people. In his attitude towards the Constitutional Government and in all his words and ways he has won general confidence and commendation.

Thirdly, the new government is acting with great energy and courage. Of the first corps d'armée more than 10.000 men have already been sent to Macedonia, and in different parts of that great province will be employed on public works. Those troops of the garrison which did not take part in the mutiny of April 13 are formed into new battalions with new officers. Of the under officers who were guilty of murder and of the ringleaders in the mutiny twenty-nine have been hung, and not a few others await the gallows. The officers of the Roumelian army, the new ministers and the members of parliament bitterly condemn the Adana massacres, and declare that they mean to find out and punish those responsible for those horrors. To what extent they will be able to carry out this policy remains to be seen. At any rate there is a large party of Young Turks, with the government and the Roumelian army at their back, supported

also by a large body of the ulema, the real religious heads of the Moslem population, and this young Turkey party must carry through their attempt at government, or they themselves will perish. They show no signs of weakness or doubt. Our prayer is that God may save them from divided counsels and from excessive severity, and may help them to deal wisely with prevailing Mohammedan sentiment. This party may be God's own instrument for the introduction not only of civil, but also of real religious liberty; may be God's method of introducing new ideas among the ignorant, fanatical Moslem population. So God seems to say to us, "Be still and know that I am God".

Constantinople May 14-1909

Surely, the above considerations are enough for a thanksgiving service, even when our hearts are broken and our eyes full of tears on account of the suffering thousands in Cilicia.

We have reason also to praise God that our missionaries in Cilicia - men and women - have been the means of sheltering and saving so many Armenians. They have shown themselves heroes and heroines, of whom America may well be proud.

Yours truly
Jas. K. Green

JUN 1 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, May 18, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I enclose to your care a letter addressed by the Sivas Station to Dr. Patton. The matter referred to in the letter is the appointment and designation of Mr. Ernest Riggs — a matter already presented to you in two letters from the Marsovan Station. As the Coun.ad Interim has already endorsed the Marsovan letter, we cannot now endorse the Sivas letter so far as the designation of Mr. Riggs is concerned. We therefore simply forward the letter to you with the expectation that the Mission will be left to designate the location of Mr. Riggs after a careful consideration of the relative claims of Marsovan and Sivas. Both places clearly and pretty need the man, but which place needs him most we cannot at present say.

Thanks be to God, no new massacre has been reported since I last wrote. Peace — which might well be called the peace of the grave —

Constantinople, May 14-1909

is reported as prevailing in the province of Adana, though the Armenians from the mountain villages, who took refuge in a place called Dort Yol — only a few miles from Payas on the sea — and who succeeded in defending themselves there, have refused to comply with the demand of the government and deliver up certain Armenians and their guns. The villagers deny that they have among them any revolutionary Armenians, and they cannot return without arms to their villages where their houses have been plundered and burned and where so many of their men have been killed. Who can wonder at their reply? When the government shall have fittingly punished the cruel Moslems, who without provocation or cause rose upon their Christian neighbors and robbed and killed them with nameless horrors, when the poor wives and daughters and goods and cattle of the Armenians shall have been restored, then possibly the poor Armenians will consent to return to their desolated villages. We apprehend, however, that many of the survivors will never return to the scenes of such horrors and abominations, and that those who can

possibly find the means to get away will leave the country. What a work of hell to have reduced to destruction such a city as Adana — one of the most enterprising and prosperous cities of Turkey — to have slain in cold blood so many thousands and to have reduced so large a part of the surviving inhabitants of the province to unspeakable misery! Such is the work of blind Moslem fanaticism, instigated by the horrid man whom the Tanvim — the organ of the Young Turks — in this morning's number, the first number published since the destruction of its printing-office on April 13, calls the enemy not only of Turkey but of all mankind.

Of course it will take a long time to regulate the affairs of the province of Adana, and all the land will watch with anxious eyes the doings of the government there. Moreover whatever the government does there will be infinite need of private charity. Here the government is continuing with energy the punishment of guilty officers and ringleaders, the reorganization of the city government and of the police, and so confident

is it of its mastery of the situation that from week to week it is sending back to Adrianople and Salonica detachments of troops. Yet it is a serious question whether the Government can prevent new and fanatical and reactionary outbursts in cities of Asia Minor where the Moslem population is greatly in excess. Under such circumstances it may possibly be thought best to go back on our decision to hold the annual meeting in Cesarea, and confine ourselves to an informal meeting here. It seems too much to subject our ladies to the nervous strain, to ask interior stations to send their men away, to take Mr. Peet away from pressing duties at such a time, and to subject us all to fresh anxieties. Yet our minds are not yet made up, and we shall watch the course of events for two or three weeks more before deciding.

Question as to place of Annual Meeting

We hope and we pray for the new Government, and thus far it has not made a serious mistake, but so far as a very considerable element of the population is concerned the new Government is playing the part of a conqueror.

Meanwhile the old, proud, bigoted, fanatical Moslem element waits and watches, and any mistakes of the new government and any divisions among the members of parliament and among the Young Turkey leaders will be quickly observed. Hence the situation for a long time will be critical, and it will be very difficult to restore the happy and joyous confidence of nine months ago. Of course without confidence all the material interests of the country will suffer.

I enclose a revised list of the martyred pastors and preachers and delegates going to the annual meeting of the Cilicia Union. This the list of Dr. Christie, revised according to information received from various other letters. Yet, thank God, the preachers of Dort Yol and of Eybez, previously reported as killed, got word of danger while on the way, and fleeing to the mountains escaped. Even then we stand aghast at the dreadful loss. Add to the loss of life the loss of some thirteen houses of worship and of the property of so many hundreds of members of our Union.

gelical Churches. And are Europe and America going to stand by and observe in silence such massacres of their fellow-Christians? We hope not. May God guide our Government and the Government of England to take such steps as will leave a salutary impression on the Turkish mind! It is dreadful ever to hear fanatical Turks saying that, rob and murder their Christian subjects as they please, the Christians of Europe and America will never come to their help.

With best wishes to the Officers of the Board, so sorely tried,

Ever faithfully yours
Joseph K. Greene

P.S. Miss Halsey desires me to enclose her letter of resignation.

J. K. G.

Constantinople
May 15. 1909.

Rec'd JUN 3 1909

Bible House, May 19. 1909

Dear Dr. Barton:

The list of martyred preachers and brethren enclosed in my letter of yesterday was hastily rewritten in order to correct a few mistakes, and yet fearing that the proper names may give trouble, I have again written out the list more carefully and now enclose it.

We learn that by reason of the martial law proclaimed in Marash quiet and confidence have been restored.

We learn also that Antab barely escaped a massacre. A wicked Turk in the evening enticed a nine year old Turkish boy

Reason Amitab escaped a massacre

into his house and taking the boy into the cellar, cut off his head, hands and feet. The trunk he buried in the cellar, the feet and hands he threw into a garden and the head, so disfigured as to be unrecognizable, he threw into a garden adjoining one of the Protestant churches. In the morning the head was discovered by a Turk, who spread abroad a report that the Armenians had murdered a Turkish child. A crowd of Turks came, placed the head in a basket and carried it to the government house. Fortunately the governor was cold-blooded and calmed the Turks. Immediately he sent heralds through the city, to inquire if any one had lost a child. Soon a Turkish woman

appeared, and said that her boy had not returned the previous night. Finally she identified the head as that of her boy, by means of the teeth. It was then found that a Turk named Mustapha, a maker of ploughs, had been seen with the child. This man was found and brought in, and though he denied everything it was observed that there were stains of blood on the man's shoes. Officers at once searched his house, and finally found the trunk of the child's body buried two feet deep in the cellar. Thereupon the man and his wife confessed the crime, and the Armenians were justified and saved from the attack of revengeful men. Had there been such a governor in Adana, possibly that city might

J. K. Greene

Constantinople May 19, 1909.

have been saved!

Yours very Truly

Joseph K. Greene

JUN 3 1909

List of martyred pastors, preachers and delegates.

Professor, preacher and delegate.

Prof. Sarkis Levonian	Aintab

Ordained.

Rev. Setrak Ekmekjian	Corfa
" George Shemmas	Corfa
" Nazaret Hoghissian	Marash
" Zakar Bedrosian	Garmouj
" Giragos Zhamgochian	Severek
" Nerses Kouyoumjian	Adiaman
" Hagop Koundakjian	Hassan Beyli
" Stephan Hovhannessian	Harné
" Levon Soghovmeyan	Hadjin
" Stilianos Arslanides	Hadjin
" Kevork Kassarjian	Fimdajak

Unordained.

Rev. Takvor Hagopian	Baghchei
" Garabed Kupelian	Osmaniyé
" Ardashes Boyajian	Shar
" Abraham Seferian	Yeré Bakan
" Gosdantin Sizakian	Kars
" Asdour Topalian	Bekké

Unordained (continued).

Rev.	Melidon Malian	Sis
"	Hovagim Kayayan	Alburlan
"	Markar Kalousdian	Hamidiye
"	Hagop Abarian	Geben
"	Garabed Hassesian	Geoksun

Lay delegates

Mr.	Hagop Sinjian	Amitab
"	Hagop Nouskhajian	Marash
"	Hagop Ashjian	Marash
"	Hagop Salatian	Marash
"	Mikael Ayajian	Hadjin
"	Armenag Koullebjian	Shar

In all, ordained preachers	11
Unordained "	11
College professor	1
Lay delegates	6
	29

Possibly it may be thought well to have these names recorded in the Missionary Herald.

Bible House, Constantinople, May 19, 1909

Joseph K. Greene

JUN 1 1909

List of martyred pastors, preachers and delegates

Ordained.

1	Rev. Petrak Ekmekyian	Dorfa
2	" George Shemmas	Dorfa
3	" Nazaret Heghinian	Marash
4	" Zakar Bedrosian	Gazmouj
5	" Girayis Khanzochian	Severek
6	" Nerses Kouyoumjian	Diarbekir ~~Hassan Beyli~~
7	" Stephan Hohannesian	Harné
8	" Levon Soghovmeyan	Hadjin
9	" Hagop Komdakjian	Hassan Beyli
10	" Stilianos Arslanides	Hadjin
11	" Kevork Kassarjian	Bundajik

Unordained:

1	Rev. Takvor Hagopian	Raghché
2	" Garabed Kupelian	Osmanié
3	" Ardashes Boyajian	Shar
4	" Abraham Sefferian	Yeré Bakan
5	" Azdour Topalian	Jekké
6	" Melikon Malian	Sis
7	" Hovagim Kayazian	Albustan
8	" Goldamtsin Siyahian	Kars
9	" Markar Kalousdian	~~Gurun~~ Osmanié
10	" Garabed Hasperian	Gorkan
11	" Hagop Avarian	Gebein

Lay delegates.

1 Mr. Hagop Sinjian Amitab
2 " Hagop Nerskhapian Marash
3 " Hagop Aghjian Marash
4 " Hagop Palatian Marash
5 " Mikael Ayjian Hadjin
6 " Armenag ~~Koulleb~~ Shar
Koulleb

Professor, teacher and delegate

1. Prof. Parkis Levonian Amitab

Possibly it may be thought worth while to have these names recorded in the Missionary Herald.

Lay delegates

JUN 3 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, May 21, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Dr. Post of Robert College called at my house yesterday afternoon and told me of letters received from his brother, Dr. Post of Talas. It appears that at the very time of the mutiny of troops here, April 13, the Turks of Cesarea and Talas assumed a threatening aspect; Turks from the surrounding country came and settled themselves in the gardens surrounding the city, and 500 armed Turks took possession of a mosque in Talas near the Hospital. All the Turks were greatly irritated because the Armenians had fire-arms and were disposed to use them in self-defence. The Armenians, greatly frightened, took refuge in the missionaries' houses and schools. The missionaries at Talas made every preparation possible to defend themselves and those under their protection, but

feared that at any time some small incident would give occasion for a general massacre. This state of things continued until April 27, when the news of the deposition of Hamid and of the succession of Mehmed V arrived. Immediately the Turks assumed a new aspect, and those gathered from the country withdrew.

Dr. Barnum of Hartford writes that such, for substance, was the situation in that city. From friends just arrived from Sivas we learn that the Vali of Sivas had received evil orders from Constantinople which he kept to himself until news came of the change of sovereign. According to Abdul Hamid's scheme general massacres throughout the country were to have occurred, and these massacres were to be a proof to the world that a constitutional scheme of government was not suited to Turkey! It is bad enough that Hamid's plan was carried into effect in the province of Adana; what would the world have witnessed if the train had been exploded throughout the country? Praise to God for his mercies! Yours truly, Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople May 21-1909.

JUN 10 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, May 28, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Martyrs Memorial Service at Pera

Last Sunday afternoon, May 23, there was held in the new Protestant church in Pera a largely attended meeting in memory of the martyrs of Cilicia. The newly elected Catholicos of the Armenians, the aged and revered Esmirlian, and the Armenian Patriarchate sent representatives to the meeting, and they spoke with high appreciation and brotherly love. Two dear Swiss friends and noble helpers, who have just returned from visits to Asia Minor, namely M. Favre and M. Fermaud, of Geneva, made fervent and touching addresses. A letter received from Ivas informs me that for three nights M. Fermaud watched in the house of Mr. Perry, while the latter was very ill, and while every moment they were fearful of a massacre. The meeting in Pera continued two hours and a half, and closed with a fine collection. Let me add that the members of the Pera church have been

Constantinople May 21-1909

indefatigable in collecting clothing and money for Cilicia, and all our congregations have done nobly. European steamers have taken large quantities of clothing and supplies Smyrna free of charge.

Letters from various cities of the interior inform us of their deliverance from massacre only by the prompt deposition of Abdul Hamid. Violence, murder, massacre and robbery were the chief characteristic of his infamous reign. Ten of his former ministers, who since last July have been detained on the island of Prinkipo, have this week been tried by court martial, and have been condemned to the loss of rank and civil rights, to the confiscation of their goods, amounting it is said to a million pounds, and to exile; already are they on the way to the island of Rhodes and to other places.

Of other evil-doers, condemned by the court martial, forty-nine have already been hung. Among these were Sevher Agha, the chief eunuch of Hamid, an imam, military officers and civil officials, policemen and soldiers. Of men who

plotted the overthrow of the Constitutional government, the murder of the leaders of the party of Union and Progress and of the members of parliament and a general massacre of Armenians. They well deserved their fate. For these men and not a few others it is a veritable day of judgment. These men have for years taken advantage of their office to plunder the people and so enrich both their masters Hamid and themselves, and they were ready for any form of reaction, however bloody. Yet the court martial is releasing many more than it condemns. Our city government and the police force are entirely re-organized, and now for the first time in years the streets are cleared of hucksters' stands, for which bribes were given to the police.

Govt. in Adana — The new government is acting with energy in Adana and in other parts of Cilicia arresting evil-doers and recovering stolen property. The government knows very well that their action in Cilicia is a clear test

both of their power and sincerity. Indeed the lives of the new Sultan and of all his advisers and of the members of parliament depend on the success of the new government. They have passed the Rubicon and must either win or die. They are supported by the Roumelian troops and people, and have a great number of supporters in Asia Minor. I am inclined to think that they are God's own instrumentality to enlighten and revolutionize the great Mohammedan mass, and to bring Turkey in line with Europe. Of course the risks are tremendous. God knows the issue, and in Him we trust. May He break down the walls of bigotry and fanaticism and open the door to His truth by whatever means He chooses.

Many thanks to Mr. Bell for his letters of May 6 and 13. We too hope well from the coming of Mr. Straus. When he arrives, our ambassador and our first and second secretaries of embassy will all be Jews! May they all help to lead God's people out of Egypt!

Very sincerely Yours
Lewis S. S. Greene

Constantinople
May 28-1908

Rec'd JUL 5 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, June 24, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

The Annual Meeting of the Bithynia Union convened here on Tues June 15, and closed its sessions today. The delegates, including pastors, preachers and lay brethren, numbered twenty three. All the churches within the bounds of the Bithynia Union were well represented save those in the Brousa field, from which only two preachers came. The churches of Smyrna and Bodemish were also represented by their pastors. This annual meeting of the Union has been unusually profitable and harmonious. The reports from the churches on the whole have been encouraging, both as regards new members received and also generous gifts for the support of public worship & schools and care for the poor, including donations for the sufferers in the province of Adana. This year for the first time it is reported

Constantinople
Recd Aug 28-1909

that the churches of Nicomedia and Bardezag receive no aid from the Board. Great sympathy was expressed in the meeting of the Union for the small and weak churches within its bounds, churches greatly weakened by emigration — and especially for those churches, like that of Adrianople, which for a long time have had no regular minister. A special committee was designated to inquire into the needs of such churches, and it was voted to request all the churches to make a yearly collection to help meet those needs. The meeting devoted much time to prayer and conference, and was much edified by the participation of Rev. Kavme Abla hadian, formerly of Harpoot and latterly minister at Marsovan. Armenian Protestant friends in New York have undertaken to bear the expenses of this brother as a general evangelist for a year, and for several weeks he has been laboring with general acceptance and success in Nicomedia, Bardezag, Adabazar, Bilijik and elsewhere. By his meetings

Christians have been brought into more peaceful union and many Gregorian Armenians have been happily impressed. We trust that Mr. Ablahadian will now make an extended tour in the Brousa field. In short, this Annual Meeting of the Bithynia Union has been the best one which I have attended for many years.

The commencements of the Girls' College and of Robert College were held with large attendance last week, and this week occur the closing exercises of the Gedik Pasha schools and of the High School in Bardezag.

The Committee ad Interim meets next Monday, and if delegates arrive, as we hope, from Smyrna, Marsovan, Sivas and Cesarea, the meeting will probably take the form of an Annual Meeting. At least one person from each of the places mentioned is expected.

Since I last wrote you, on June 2, the Government has consolidated its power both in the Capital and Provinces. The

Courts martial here and at Adana have been visiting with condign punishment many guilty of reactionary efforts and various crimes. Mall, thus far, sixty-five men, mostly civil officials and military officers, have been hung. Among those hung at Adana were six Armenians, while several others have been condemned to many years of forced labor. No public statement has been made of the evidence against these Armenians. Several others are awaiting execution here, including Cherkess Mahmoud Pasha, one of Hamid's highest officers. About a hundred high officials and officers and others have been exiled, and the work of purification is still going on. Parliament also is passing severe laws, and the new law on the press, passed by the Chamber of Deputies gives great dissatisfaction. In short, severity is taking the place of the former laxity and indulgence, and this is no doubt necessary in order to preserve peace and order. Not only the reactionary element, but

the great unruly, bigoted, fanatical Moslem element must be overawed. The old Turk is not a bit changed, and the Christian population has no abiding security against murder and rapine. No wonder then that the Armenians in many places are in despair, and without hope for the future are planning to emigrate. The Greeks also are disappointed and fear that they may be robbed of their traditional rights. No satisfactory laws touching the press, schools and military service have yet been enacted. The Young Turks are brave and determined, but from fears of reaction they too are liable to become absolutists. In the present trying situation it is almost impossible to find the golden mean — to secure both liberty and security. In short, the Turk can never be trusted until he is Christianized. Those native Christians, who to help on this good work, are willing to face possible massacre and remain in this land are Christian heros.

We hope that among native Protestant Christians there are some such. Here and now it is truly a martyr age, and the native Christian is put to even a severer test than the missionary. It is God's way, no doubt, and when those willing to die for Christ — and his Gospel here are sufficient in number, surely God will help them win the day and establish the Kingdom. Some of us will soon pass away, but by and by the battle will be won. I bid here henceforth no faint-hearted men and women, but some more like Trowbridge and other heros, men and women, in the central Turkey field.

I enclose a copy of "The Jack of Kesab," which very likely you have already seen. What do you think of those Armenian heros, like the girl Beridé and the eight-year old boy? Surely God will not leave to utter destruction such a people. But, alas, how are the people, women and children, to live in the midst of Turkish murderers?

Yours very truly, Joseph K. Greene

Dec. 11th 1909

JUL 9 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, June 25, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

In hastily concluding my letter of yesterday, I forgot to mention one or two things.

In my letter of May 18 I enclosed a list of four martyred pastors, preachers and lay delegates — 29 in all. Fifteen of these were killed in Osmanie and 11 in Sajh Gechid. There were three other preachers reported by Dr. Christie and Mr. Macallum as killed in another place. We have recently learned that two of those three men, namely Rev. Kevork Kassarjian of Kundajak and Rev. Garabed Hassessian of Geoksun, succeeded in escaping from the murderers and hid themselves, and at length returned to their fields. There remain therefore 21 pastors and preachers killed, including Prof. Levonian. I am glad to add that the English Branch of the Evangelical Alliance is undertaking

to raise a fund to provide for the widows and orphans of these martyred ministers.

In view of the fact that a great solid, fanatical body of Mohammedans bear a fierce hatred towards the Armenians and that many of these Mohammedans having had a taste of plunder wait for another opportunity to rob their Armenian neighbors, and in view of the fact that the Armenians throughout the country are in a state of nervousness and uncertainty in regard to the future. Our local Evangelical Alliance, of which Prof. Mallinjer is president and Dr. H. S. Barnum secretary, has prepared a memorial to the other branches of the Alliance in behalf of the Armenians. I doubt not that you will receive a copy of this memorial and a letter from the secretary of the Alliance. This is a vital question not only for the Armenians but also for our missionary work in behalf of the Armenians in Turkey.

The Bithynia Union before al-

joining yesterday took wise action touching the difficult question of the Protestant Chancery, and we hope that this question will now be settled by united action. Since last July this question has caused much unhappy controversy and division among our Protestant brethren.

I am informed that we are going to have a tour meeting next week quite a good representation from interior stations, namely Mr. MacLachland of Smyrna, Dr. Tracy of Marsovan, Mr. Partridge of Sivas and Mr. Wingate and Miss Orris from Cesarea. With those on the ground and Dr. Chambers we shall thus have a body large enough to take the form of an Annual Meeting, if this be thought best.

Many thanks for Mr. Bell's letter of June 11, and for the announcement that the W. B. M. gives $2700 for the girls' school, Marsovan. Very sincerely yours

Joseph K. Greene

Cottonwood - June 7 1909

JUL 22 1909

Bible House, Constantinople,
July 10, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I am sorry that my letter written some days ago has been delayed so long. Mr. Peet's Stenographer and assistant have had so much work that I have found it difficult to secure copies of the Minutes, Reports and Letters, and even now I have not gotten a copy of the Sivas Report. This Report I will send in a few days.

I now enclose, under separate cover, Tabular views of Cesarea, Constantinople, Marsovan, Sivas and Smyrna, and the Summary of the same.

Minutes of the Annual Meeting.

Reports of the Cesarea, Constantinople, Marsovan, ~~Sivas~~, and Smyrna Stations.

Report of the Publication Department.

The Letter to the Mission House from the Mission.

My own Letter, dated July 5.

Constantinople - Jul 22 1909

Report of the Missionary Geological Soc'y.

By today's Post I am also sending Missionary Letters to

The American Bible Society
The American Tract Society
The Religious Tract Society, London
The Bible Lands Missionary Aid Society

Friends who came to our Meeting have all left, and the teachers of Colleges and Schools have generally gone abroad.

Expecting to leave on Tuesday next for some six weeks, I give below my address, should I be favored, either directly or indirectly, with a word from you.

Villa Hohenzollern
Brückenberg i. Riesengebirge
Deutschland
Germany

I am sending today copies of the Minutes to all the Stations.

With all best wishes and earnest prayer for the Officers of the Board, Yours Very Truly

Joseph K. Greene

This completes all the Reports.

AUG 2 1909

Brückenberg i. Riesengebirge, Germany,
July 30, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Not knowing his address I enclose to your care a letter for Dr. Crawford, with a copy of the Minutes of your recent meeting. The letter contains a letter to Dr. Jewett, written by request of the Mission in token of Dr. Jewett's care of your work in Trebizond during the absence of Dr. and Mrs. Crawford.

Mrs. Greene, Theodore and myself left Constantinople in the forenoon of Tues. July 13, and crossed the Black Sea to Constantza and travelled thence by train through Roumania to Cracow and Breslau and thence by another train to this place in the Silesian mountains, arriving here on Thursday evening, July 15. The journey of three days and two nights was wearisome, but we are very thankful that we were able to come. From April 13

for three months the strain on myself, as on others, was severe. It is a relief to be in a land where there is no fear of violence and massacre, and to escape for awhile from the heat and worry of our Constantinople life. Here the woods, the greenfields, the hills and the mountains are lovely and attractive, though there is not the grandeur of Switzerland. There is much rain, but the roads are good, and the air is cool and invigorating. Even now we feel the effect of the tonic of this mountain air. In this little hamlet of some 300 people there are about thirty hotels and boarding-houses (pensions), with many German guests. The place is so far East that no English or Americans come here. Our daily expense in simple quarters with simple food is not much more than in Constantinople, and the extra cost is the cost of travel. In nearly fifty one years I have visited America but three times and have hardly ever been sick, but I have found a change of air and scene quite necessary, and

have ever been happy that I have not been obliged to call on the Board for a grant in aid. My wife enjoys a visit from a lady cousin from Hannover and from a male cousin - a Major in the German army - from Neisse. We expect to remain here some five or six weeks.

Your letter of June 22 in regard to medical information touching returning missionaries came yesterday, and I sent it back to Constantinople by return mail.

You will have observed that at our recent meeting we coupled the names of Dr. & Mrs. Crawford with others in our invitation that they return to their fields of labor, yet as regards Dr. Crawford's health the members of the Mission have much concern. We trust that the Officers of the Board and the Prudential Committee will not act hastily.

May God bless you all in preparations for the coming Annual Meeting, free the Board from debt, and give its friends true courage and power in prayer! Very Sincerely Yours

Joseph K. Greene

Bruce Lemburg Lemburg July 20-1909

AUG 19 1909

Bräckenberg i. Riesengebirge,
Silesia, Germany
July 28, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your letters of July 7, both official and personal, were forwarded to me at this place, and came to hand yesterday. It will be a great comfort to all the members of the Mission that $300,000 and more had been received, to cancel the debts of three societies, and help on the general work. I am sure that great credit is due to Dr. Patton. Yesterday I received a letter from Mr. Charles Rijs, and he writes enthusiastically of his trip, and is most thankful for many new and happy acquaintances and new views of the relation between the churches and the Board. I do hope and pray that your best expectations for July and August may be realized, and that at the time of the Annual Meeting your hearts may all be

Rec'd Executive Com. July 20-1909

made glad.

By this time you will have received all the documents which I sent you on July 10. The Estimates were not included, because Mr. Peet had not been able to get them ready. Even from the brief Minutes of our meeting you will have seen, I think, that the meeting was not in vain. The difficult Bessaraa Question was handled as best we could. As to the outcome we are quite uncertain. The question presents two principal difficulties. The first is the relationship of the Hospital to the Station, and the second, and the more difficult, is the doctrinal difference. On the one hand the doctors, their wives and all the Hospital assistants espouse the Seventh Day doctrines, and they have, perhaps, a majority of all the members of the churches behind them. Apparently for the very life of the cause they wish to maintain and propagate their views in every church and community, and their preference for helpers is entirely or very largely governed by their doctrinal views. It is acknowledged, moreover, that the

Hospital people most earnestly wish to promote the spiritual life and activity of the native Protestants. All this would be admirable, if they could but show more generosity and tolerance in their judgment of their fellow-missionaries and native fellow-workers. Dr. Post is esteemed not only as an expert physician, but also as a sweet and loveable man. On the occasion of his visit to Constantinople in April he made a very happy impression. At the same time Dr. Post is a very conservative man, like his greatly esteemed father, and finds it very hard to endure what he esteems as unsound views.

Mr. Wingate's full and candid statement to the meeting made a good impression and showed us the difficulties of the situation as we had not apprehended them before. First Miss Davis and then Mr. Wingate were guests in my house, and in view of their statements one could but feel that the Station has had real occasion of dissatisfaction with the Hospital for its course pursued on evangelistic lines by the

Hospital people. At the same time there is wide-spread suspicion and dissatisfaction touching Mr. Wingate's doctrinal views among the native Protestants. The Christians of Turkey, and preeminently the Protestants, are devout believers in the virgin birth and divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ and in the authenticity and authority of Holy Scripture, and it is most unhappy that, looking to his influence, Mr. Wingate should be judged unsound on these points. At a recent weekly meeting of our native pastors and preachers Rev. Kavmé Ablahadian, pastor of the Marsovan church, and at present supported for a year as a general evangelist by Armenian Protestants in New York, spoke in very severe terms of the unsound views of Mr. Wingate. Pleasures, Mr. Elmer of Marsovan and Mr. Lorey of Harpoot. Mr. Ablahadian is a very conservative man, and he and many other natives find it hard to tolerate views which missionaries bear with, though the older missionaries too deprecate exceedingly the outbreak of doctrinal conflict and division among the native churches. Would that

it were possible to avoid sending a broad missionary of the new and radical views. So far as I can judge, men who hold such views will have very little influence for good among the Christians of Turkey; moreover if such men come in touch with the Turks, they will find themselves in severe conflict with Mohammedans also. It would be amusing, if it were not also serious in its import, to see an American missionary contending with a Mohammedan in regard to the reality of Abraham's existence! This remark, of course, has no reference to any known opinion of Mr. Wingate or any other missionary on this point. Possibly our missionary churches also are to be disturbed and torn by conflict over the new theology ~~and~~ radical views so prevalent in America, but for me it is inexpressibly sad, and forebodes naught but disaster to our spiritual and evangelistic work.

Under the circumstances it is hard to say, whether the withdrawal of Mr. Wingate and Dr. Post from the Cesarea field would be

favorable to peace and progress there or not. At present they pretty well counterbalance one another. The better way would be that they both live and work ~~to~~ live and let live in peace and love. We are happy to hope that the conservative and tolerant missionary influence surrounding Mr. Palmer and Mr. Carey ~~is~~ having a mollifying and happy influence. Would that such might be the fact in Caesarea also!

Of course, this is a personal letter, and I have ventured to express myself freely in answer to your inquiry. I send, however, both your letter and my reply to my dearly esteemed missionary brethren, Drs. Barnum and Herrick, that they may read the letters, and, if they deem best, add to what I have written their own comment, whether in agreement or disagreement. I am happy to say that generally we three old fellows hold together. And we do not wish to be too anxious about the future, knowing that the helm of the Gospel ship is in the hand of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

Permit me to add that this place is doing wonders for myself and family. It is not yet two weeks since we arrived (July 15), and for several days our son Theodore was a bed, but yesterday Theodore, his mother and I, with friends, roamed over the mountains above our village for more than seven hours, and today are none the worse for it. A climb of 2000 feet is here an ordinary walk. These forests of fir trees, the well-kept roads, the beautiful air and water are giving us new life, and we are most thankful for the kind providence which led us here. The entire daily expense of us three is not more than seventy piasters, say $3. For those who know German this is really a beau-ideal health-resort, and for those coming from Constantinople, the expense of travel is moderate. From Breslau to this place everybody travels third-class. We expect to stay here until the sixth or seventh of Sept. and reach Constantinople D.V. on Friday Sept. 10.

With all best wishes and prayers for the Officers and constituency of the Board, Yours,

Joseph K. Greene

Druckenburg, Germany - July 28-1909.

Personal
Care
Hotel Case
at Tolas

AUG 25 1909

Villa Hohenzollern, Brückenberg, Riesengebirge,
Silesia, Germany, Aug. 14, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your letter of July 21 came to hand a few days ago through Dr. Herrick. The action of the Prudential Committee in appropriating $500, each, for the Syrian and Cesarea Schools will afford much needed relief. We are all very glad that the Committee were able to make these appropriations.

I rejoice to have been permitted to have so much correspondence with you the past year, and hope soon to resume the correspondence from Constantinople, though I trust and pray that no new trouble may afford occasion for writing. We all rejoice that the Young Turks are now accepting official position and responsibility. The new appointments of minister of finance, of the interior, of governor of Adana and of Harpoot are very encouraging, and

Rec'd Sept 28-1909

give promise of good and efficient administration; that the good promises and high ideals of the Young Turks will be followed with fitting deeds. Hitherto the new government has been more concerned about its European relations and its prestige abroad than about internal reforms, and it is high time that a change occur. The government must of course have regard to public sentiment in Turkey, but it ought to lead public sentiment, and the bother about Crete has been quite overdone. The hungry and destitute in Asia Minor must be provided for before winter, or there will be a great cry of suffering.

Dr. Herrick tells me that he has made some observations in regard to a plan for changes in methods of work in Turkey, and perhaps I need not add any observations of my own. We have a good and great work in Turkey in varied lines, and I hope and pray every day and hour that the Board may ere long be in a position to help the missionaries and native workers on the ground to save and strengthen the things that remain,

and quietly, efficiently carry forward existing forms of work. The continuance and the growth of our native evangelical churches is the test by which our missionary work will be judged, and it is a serious fact that many of our churches and ministers are depressed and discouraged. However much educational and medical work may engage and cheer us, the loss of devoted, living witnesses for Christ in Turkey will be an irreparable misfortune. Believe me, dear Dr. Barton, the spiritual work, the evangelistic work, is the one great work which needs strengthening. Would God that I could begin my life over again, and give myself to this work. We must at the same time look forward to more and more direct work for Mohammedans, but we must not contemplate any such plan of propaganda as, coming to the ears of the Young Turks — the new Government — might cause them inquietude, and lead them to take, for policy's sake, a pronounced pro-Mohammedan position. Be assured, it is not a good time to arouse Mohammedan sentiment. The quiet, thoughtful,

prayerful, continuous seed-sowing seems to me to be the best policy. The new Government will help us in many ways, and will permit us to do many things, if we do them very quietly. All this is nothing new to you, but it is, I think, something that must not be forgotten.

We are now here about four weeks, and have some three weeks to remain. Almost every forenoon I have studied and written, finishing a new sermon every week, and in the P.M. we have taken tramps on the beautiful roads over these mountains. Yesterday wife, Theodore and I attacked and captured Schnee Koppe, 5268 feet above sea-level, the highest point in Germany — a feat that every patriotic German is bound, if possible, to do. The roads through fir forests and in the upper half of the way over open spaces command splendid views, and from the top we see Germany on one side and Bohemia on the other. The wind was so strong and cold that we stand not long on top. We were seven hours on our feet, and I am happy to say that today we are none the worse.

Praying that you may be greatly blessed in your report and in the Annual Meeting, with all best wishes, Very sincerely Yours, Joseph K. Greene

Brückenberg-Bo.
Aug. 14 1909

SEP 30 1909

Bible House, Constantinople,
Sept. 15, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

We are glad to return to Constantinople on Friday last safe and sound, and really benefitted by the summer change. In the mountains of Southeastern Prussia Theodora gained eleven pounds in eight weeks and Mrs. Greene and I gained in strength if not in weight. I was able to make very considerable preparation for work the coming year, and returned with new and deeper appreciation of God's goodness and of the preciousness of his work. I find all well here, though they have had a hot dry summer. I begin now a systematic visitation of all the native Protestant families in the city, and today my wife opens her private school with 24 pupils, several of them are from Turkish families. Dr. Parmen

Mr. Riggs and I have today agreed on a plan of visitation to our outstations and to places in the Bronsa field. Some native pastors will assist in this work. The Colleges and other schools open this week, and some of them have already more applications than they can accept.

Politically we are not free from anxiety. Personal and national differences and animosities are manifesting themselves. The Greeks feel themselves ill-treated and are not friendly to the new government. Justice comes all too slow to the distressed Armenians, and in Adana the authorities seem to find it impossible to punish guilty Turks without hanging a few Armenians. The latter killed more than a thousand Turks, and find it hard to get their plea accepted that they did it all in self-defense. Here internal reforms move slowly, and the poverty and distress of the common people are very great. It seems as if work on quietly and patiently, keep looking

to and trusting in our God.

I have in hand letters, from you and Mr. Bell, of June 22, July 9 and 21 (with copy of letter from you to Mr. Macallum of July 29) Aug. 5 and 13, and your letter of Aug. 27 to the Comple Station. On Monday next shall read these to our Com. ad int.

I enclose a letter, addressed to you by Mr. Irwin under date of June 19. He thought the letter had been sent to you, but it never came to my hand. A letter from Mr. Macallum states that the Marach Station had invited Mr. Irwin to come to their assistance in the possible absence of Dr. Lee.

We are hoping that your financial year closed favorably, and that you may go to Minneapolis with glad hearts. Our prayers certainly follow you. With all best wishes,

Very Sincerely Yours

Jos. Ph. R. Greene

Constantinople Sept. 15-1909.

Rec'd OCT 1 1909

Furlough for Dr. & Mrs. J. K. Greene

Bible House, Constantinople, Sept. 18, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

It is now fourteen years since my return from my third and last visit to America, and should I live until Feb. 22, 1910, I shall then have completed fifty one years of missionary service. For the privilege of this service I am very thankful to my dear Lord and Master, and to the secretaries, officers and friends of the American Board, from whom at all times I have received only kindness, consideration and generosity. I have greatly desired to continue in the work here so long as by reason of strength, I might be useful. The work, however, requires an able-bodied man, to visit not only the Protestant families of the Capital, but also

Constantinople Sept. 15-1909.

the outstations, including those in the Brousa and Nicomedia fields. For the outside work I find myself hardly equal, and yet reminds me that it is best to give place to a younger man. My wife, should she live till next summer, will have seen some twenty one years of missionary service, — six in Japan and fifteen in Turkey, and she agrees with me that the time is near when we should return. A year from this time our boy Theodore should be placed in an American school, to prepare for College, and our five sons and eleven grandchildren in America claim a visit. This would, of course, mean withdrawal from the missionary work, and this I cannot contemplate without a pang. Under the circumstances, however, the time seems to have come, and it seems to be a duty, to ask permission to visit America in the early summer of 1910, and this my wife and I do now respectfully request. This request

we shall submit to the Committee ad Interim for indorsement. Should our request be approved, we are thinking, for the sake of our sons education, to make our home for a while in Oberlin, Ohio.

Believe me, dear Dr. Burton, it has taken me a long time to bring myself to the point to make the request now made. On the one hand I see and profoundly feel the critical state of our Evangelical churches and the imperative need of more laborers and of new and aggressive effort. On the other hand, such are the changes in life and manners and religious thought in America that I almost dread to go home. Would that, like dear Dr. Elias Riggs, I could live on and work on here until the Master call. On the whole however, it seems best, though with many a prayer and many a sigh, to take the step decided on. Possibly the Lord

may have something for us to do in our native land.

Grateful beyond all expression to God for life so long continued, for health uninterrupted, for mercies unnumbered and undeserved, I shall withdraw from this loved work and from my esteemed missionary and native fellow-workers with deepest regret. My only comfort is that I can commend to the work and the workers Him who is Lord over all and whose name is Love.

Yours Very Sincerely
Joseph K. Greene

Endorsed by the Com. at Int. Sept. 20, 1909
J. K. Greene

Constitution Sept. 18, 1909.

OCT 6 1909

Bible House, Constantinople Sept. 22, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your very kind and thoughtful letter of Sept. 10, announcing the closing of your financial year without debt, came to hand this forenoon, and, though I wrote to you yesterday, I cannot forego the pleasure of expressing to you our united and very hearty congratulations and our sincere gratitude to our dear Lord and Master. What a brave hard fight you have all made the past year to secure this happy issue! Indeed your end of the work — that of all the officers of the Board and of the Woman's Boards — seems to me to be attended sometimes with more hard and anxious endeavor than the task of the missionaries. God be praised that you will go on to Minneapolis with good

Constantinople Sept. 18-1909.

cheer, and I doubt not that you will hear from many a friend of the Board, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

This happy issue assures us, I think, that there will be no diminution in the appropriations for 1910, and encourages us to hope that the Officers of the Board may even dare to make an increase. Even to hold our own in many a needy field an increase of appropriation is a necessity.

Anyway, I am sure that your Missionaries, in accordance with the exhortation of your letter of Aug. 27, will do their best to use wisely whatever may be entrusted to them.

With thanksgiving and with prayer,

Very sincerely yours
Joseph K. Greene

Constituting Letter
Sept. 28, 1909

OCT 29 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, Oct. 14, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Our thoughts and prayers follow you day by day while you are planning and praying for the progress of the Kingdom in Minneapolis. We do thank God that you were able to present such a financial showing, and we beseech God that by the power of the Holy Spirit all the friends of the Board may have a clearer appreciation of their great vocation and obligation as witnesses for Christ.

We have our usual religious meeting today in connection with your sacramental service, and I am to preach my Jubilee sermon, which I should have preached in May had we had a regular annual meeting. I take the liberty to send copies to the officers of the Board, with copies for members of the Prudential committee.

Constantinople Sept. 29 1909

Your letter of Sept. 29 came to hand yesterday, and we all congratulate you on the unanimous decisions taken. Your conclusions seem to us to be the best that could have been taken under the circumstances, and we do hope that peace may hence forth reign in Talas and Cesarea. We greatly hope that your long and patient consideration of the Talas trouble may have a happy issue.

We are grateful for Mr. Bell's letter of Oct. 1, announcing the action of the Ren. com. touching increase of missionary salaries in Marsovan, Sivas & Cesarea, also the additional grant of $2100 for the Girls' school building at Marsovan. I will at once inform our friends of this action.

I am making a regular visitation of all the native Protestant families in Constantinople, Armenian and Greek, and, as in previous years, I am delighted to see our brethren and sisters in their homes. While trying by prayer and counsel to do good, I am sure that I myself am

Com. action on Talas matter

Prem. Report

getting a blessing. Among other places, last week I visited the English Mission House and their new School Building in Koum Kapou. The quarter of Gedik Pasha extends along the crest of the hills in central Stamboul and on the side of the hills facing the Marmora, while Koum Kapou is an extensive quarter at the foot of the hills. Some twenty-five years ago the Quakers of England opened a hospital and small school in this quarter, under the management of a native Protestant doctor, and some distance further on the main road the "Disciples" of America opened another school, also under native management. Neither of these enterprises prospered, and a few years ago the Disciples gave up their work. The work of the Quakers, however, some fifteen years ago passed under the care of an energetic and devoted English woman, named Miss Burgess, and since then wonders have been witnessed. The medical work has been

Con. action on Italian matter

Koum Kapou

given up; but in an enlarged and greatly improved building a Sunday school of some 400 children has been gathered, in a large and fine auditorium religious meetings are held both on Sunday and during the week. During the past year an Ethical Improvement Society, including a large number of Turks, has held meetings in the same place, and a large industrial work for poor women has been opened. During the present year the school building, formerly used by the "Disciples," has been purchased for £1000 and £1500 have been expended in greatly enlarging and improving the same. Under the leadership of Miss Burgess the English Quakers have responded generously and are helping her to devise and accomplish great things. Thus with generous support, with a large corps of teachers and helpers, Miss Burgess has inaugurated, in the midst of a great and needy population, a great work — religious, educational and industrial. The forms of work started and the —

facilities for the work afforded are such as the times and the place demand. The object of Miss Burgess and her helpers is to teach, not Quakerism, but the simple Gospel, and we all heartily join in wishing her God-speed.

Not content with the work mentioned, Miss Burgess now purposes to purchase for £1000 a large piece of ground near the English Mission House in Koom Kapou, and erect thereon a Hall, with capacity for a thousand persons, at an expense of some seven or eight thousand pounds. For the control of this Hall a Board of Trustees, composed of five Englishmen, three American men and one woman, (Mrs. Marden) has been constituted. For this large enterprise Miss Burgess has already received £1000, and has now gone to ~~America~~ England to solicit the remainder.

While, however, as I mentioned above, we rejoice in the zeal of Miss Burgess and in her success in getting

in touch with the people, the work of the English Mission differs in an important respect from ours. The English Mission forms no native organization, while we seek to organize the native evangelical element and to develop self-sustaining and self-propagating Churches.

While we Americans have no complaint to make of the officers of the Board, and while we response to the exhortation of your recent Circular Letter and mean to make the best use we can of the means placed at our disposal, you will not wonder that our Ladies at Ichikawa, and that your missionaries who wish to inaugurate new forms of work in other quarters of the city, are saddened and not a little depressed that the amount given for general work allows for no enlargement and no new effort. Our expenditure for the Evangelization of this great city is simply and utterly unworthy of the American churches.

I wish I could write on some Mohammedan developments, but I must delay a little. Yours very truly

Joseph K. Greene

Continuation of Oct. 14-1909.

NOV 8 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, Oct. 20, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

On Oct. 8 I forwarded to you the letter of Rev. H. M. Allen, with the indorsement of the Com. ad Int., asking for a grant of £t. 20 towards the expenses of a month's vacation.

Mr. Bell's letter of Oct. 5 and yours of the same date, addressed to the Consul's Station, have been received, and at the next meeting of the Com. ad Int. we purpose to refer your letter to a special committee, that we may be able to give you a fitting reply.

I will venture to say in advance that the gathering here of a special Conference, with representatives of the other missions, would seem to be justified only on two conditions:

1. There should be delay until the policy of the new government towards Christian workers becomes apparent.

Constantinople Oct. 14-1909.

The leaders themselves seem to be feeling their way, and, while on the one hand there is a growing assurance of stability, on the other hand there is among both Armenians and Greeks wide-spread distrust of the sincerity of the Government officials. The old Turkish and Mohammedan sentiment is mighty in the Young Turks, and to confirm their power they must feed & cultivate the Mohammedan sentiment. Their protestations as regards Christians are loud and constant; their actions, whether here or in Adana, do not confirm their words, and show them either weak or insincere. The Grand Vizier, Hussein Hilmi Pasha, formerly Imperial Commissioner in Macedonia, seems to have a small friendship for Christian workers, as may be inferred from his attitude towards Mr. Erickson and Mr. Kennedy.

2. If the Board really wishes to improve present opportunities in Turkey and inaugurate a forward movement in this land,

it must be prepared to incur a very considerable expenditure. To get in touch with any considerable body of the people, we must be prepared to enter whatever doors of opportunity offer. Here and now if we sow sparingly, we shall reap also sparingly. If in expenditure we are to go on, as for fifteen years, at the same poor dying rate, any Conference you can gather will lack enthusiasm, for the conviction will abide that the American Churches are not prepared to meet the new and enlarged opportunities. On hearing from the different Stations you will be able to judge whether these thoughts have worth or not.

If I mistake not, some time ago I wrote to you at some length respecting a Converted Turkish Imam from a village near Erzroum, who when baptized, took the name of "Avedaranian", Son of the Gospel. I send you herewith a Turkish paper, called "Balkan" published in Philadelphia, which has a picture

of three baptized Turkish hojas or teachers. As you look on the picture the man on the right is Rev. Mr. Avedaranian, now for perhaps twenty years a Christian preacher, who has labored in Bulgaria for a long time and since the Revolution of last year has published in Philippopolis a paper in Osmanli Turkish called "Gunesh", Sun. On account of its articles on Christianity and Mohammedanism the entrance of this paper into Turkey has been forbidden. ~~Some time~~ A few weeks ago the Mohammedans residing in Bulgaria held a large and representative meeting in Philippopolis, and a committee appointed at this meeting presented to the Bulgarian Government a petition begging that the paper "Gunesh" be suppressed. So far as we know, the Bulgarian Government has not replied to the petitioners.

The second person represented in the picture is Mohammed Nesimi Effendi, of some 35 years of age, and the third person is his brother, Ahmed Keshaf Effendi, of some 50 years.

These two men are Mohammedan hojas or teachers, natives of Turkey. For some years they have read and studied the Bible by themselves, and we know not that they have been in touch with any missionary or Christian teacher. If not, their case is a remarkable instance of the power of God's Word, illuminated by the Holy Spirit, to guide men to the truth. They became convinced that Christ is the Son of God and Saviour of the world, and appear to have committed themselves to him for salvation. With the beginning of the new regime these two men began to travel from place to place in Asia Minor, preaching in the mosques. During the month of Ramazan of last year they were at Adrianople and there Nesimi Effendi preached in the mosques several times a day, and in his sermons made such reference to Christ as at length to excite suspicion that he and his brother Ahmed were inclined to Christianity. ~~they were Christians~~. Thereupon their lives were threatened, and they fled to Philippopolis. They appealed to the Bulgarian

Government for permission to preach the Gospel in Turkish. As they had no formal missionary work or mission house the Government offered to send them to a Bulgarian convent. Before, however, any decision was come to, they heard of Rev. Mr. Avedaranian and his paper, the "Guneoh," and the three converted Turks became fast friends. On the invitation of Mr. Avedaranian Nesimi Effendi began to publish articles in the "Guneoh", showing that Islam is not enough for salvation and that Christ alone is the Saviour of the world. Articles have been published on "The Relation of the Civil Constitution and the Sheriat" or Mohammedan law; on "Ignorance an obstacle to Civilization"; on "Fanaticism a great Evil" &c &c. The two teachers remained in Philippopolis until July last, when on account of threats of personal violence they went with Mr. Avedaranian to Postdam in Germany, where Mr. Avedaranian has German friends and supporters.

After some weeks of intercourse with German friends Nesimi Effendi and Ahmed Effendi were baptized by Rev. Mr. Avedazzyan in the church of Saint Nicolas in Potsdam. Thus God at his own time and through the enlightening and guiding influence of his own blessed Word has won to himself three educated Turks, all regular teachers of the sacred Mohammedan law. Through the thousands of copies of the Bible, sold throughout Turkey during the past fifty years, how many other Turks may have been awakened and convinced and may be cherishing in secret a hope in Christ! May the time soon come when the Turkish government will recognize that such Christian Turkish subjects are no menace to the state and are not lacking in patriotic desire to honor and to defend the national interests of their native land! We know not what the above-mentioned

three Turkish teachers may do, but we ask the prayers of all God's friends that God may preserve and guide them and use them for his praise and the advancement of his kingdom.

I shall shortly write you on another interesting Turkish subject.

Very sincerely Yours
Joseph K. Greene

P.S.

The object of the "Balkan" newspaper in publishing the picture of the three Turkish teachers is stated to have been to warn its Turkish readers against them. J. K. G.

P.S. No. 2.

Let me add that the above-mentioned teachers have used such language in their discussion of the cardinal doctrines and practices of Islam as to arouse great opposition, and that in our opinion such a style of writing would be very inadvisable in any foreign christian worker. If we wish to do the Turks good, we must remain in the land where they are. J. K. G.

Constantinople - Sept. 20 - 1909.

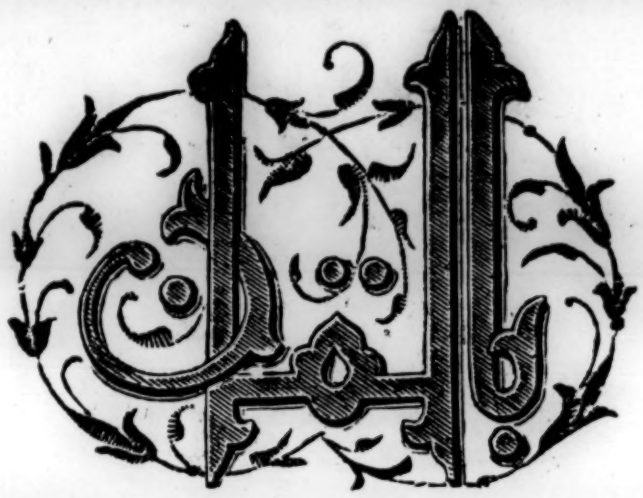
"Balkan" - Published in Philippopolis.

نومرو ۷٤۹ — جمعه — ۱۳۲۵ مایس ۱۵

آبونه شرائطی

خارج ایچون بلغارستانه
آلتی آیلغی
۱۸ » فرانق « ۷ » فرانق

اوچ آیلق
۱۰ » فرایق « ٤ » فرانق
آبونه بدلی پشیندر



آدرس

فلبه‌ده [بالقان] اداره خانه‌سی
ADRESSE :
Redaction de „BALKAN
PHILIPPOPOLI

صاحب‌ومحرری : ادهم روحی

نسخه‌سی (۱۰) پاره‌در

№ 749 — بازارلر یسی‌دن ماعدا هرکون چیقار بیطرف ترك غزته‌سیدر — اوچنجی سنه

مخلصی مدرس قطب‌زاده محمدنسیمی و احمدکشاف اولان ایکی‌صاریقلی فرارینك فلبه‌ده تنصر ایدرك پروتستان پاپاسی آویطارانیان افندی حضور رشادتنده (!) چکیلن فطوغرافیادر. (ایکنجی طبعی)

لوحهٔ ارتداد

ایشته امت محمده عبرت آمیز بر لوحهٔ ارتداد (!) که افکار عمومیه‌ده کوریلن میل و هیجان اوزرینه ایکنجی دفعه اوله طبع و تعلیقلنه مجبور اولیورز .

بز بو لوحه‌ده ملتمزم ، اخوان دینمزه نه کوسترمك ، نه اکلاتمق ایستیورز ؟

اکلاتمق ایسته‌دیکمز بر حقیقت ، مدهش بر حقیقت وار . اوده شوکه شریعت محمدیه ایسته‌رز ، ژون ترکلر شریعتی قالدیردیلر ، شریعت ایسته‌رز یالانیله امت محمدی آلدادان کلیشی کوزل باشنه صاریق صارمش کیمسه‌لر آراسنده نه منحوس فطرتلر بولوندیغنی عبرةً للسائرین ملته اثبات ایتمکدر .

اولجه قطب زاده‌لر ، مدرس ، وبوکون کیریل بوریس ناملرینی طاشیان بو خواجه افندیلر کچن هفته انتشار ایدن (کونش) اسملی پروتستان غزته‌سنده باقکز نه یازییورلر :

[ادهم روحینك جهالتی! فلبه‌ده ایکی خواجه‌نك نصرانیت دینی قبول ایتدکلرینی و اول ایکی خواجه‌نك و پروتستان وا عظلرندن آویطارانیان افندینك فطوغراف رسملرینی ۷٤۳ نومرولی بالقان غزته‌سنده طبع و تصویر ایتدی . عجبابو فطوغرافده نصل بر دهشت وارایمش ادهم روحی بو خصوصده آلدانیور و کندی ملتنی یهوده‌یره تلاشه دوشوریور زیرا تنصر ایتمکده چوق قواعد و شرائط واردر . او قواعدك و شرائطك او ایکی خواجه‌نك حقنده اجرا اولونوب اولونمادیغنی غزته‌سنده اصلا بیان ایتمیور. یالکز فطوغراف رسملری آلندیغنی و

کریمدن نه
ورلر ؟

ارتدادینی
اولان
اثبات ایتمش
ستیان دینه
غار مترهپو
بر جاهل ،
بر متعصب اولمسی ایجاب ا
تزمی ؟

نهدن آویطارانیان افند
دولوسی پارا مقابلنده حضرت عیسینك آووج
فداکار أولادیم دیه س ، بودیندن
باشقه دینی ترجیح ایدهمه مسی تعصب
اولمیورده مسلمان دوغمش، مسلمان اوغلی
مسلمان اولان ادهم روحینك کندی دینی
شرفنی مدافعه یه قیام ایتمسی می متعصبلق عد
ایدیلیور ؟

حقیقت بویله اولونجه عجبا آویطارانیان
افندیله مریدلری اولان ایکی صاریقلی
مرتدکمی دیندن ایماندن خبری یوق ،
یوقسه ادهم روحینك می ؟ زواللی عالملر !؟
عجبا دین ایمان نه اولدیغنی ادراك ایتمش
اولسه کز بوقدر عادی برهدیان یمورطلار
بو درجه اثر بلاهتمی کوستریردیکز ؟
کندی جهالت و ارتداد کزی بوقدر عا
دیمی کوروردیکز ؟

ما بعدی وار
ادهم روحی

خاطرهٔ شکران

استانبول سور استبدادینی یقمق
اوززه سلانیکدن حرکت ایدن کوکلی افراد
محترمه سی صفلرنده اثبات وجود حمیت
ایدن بالفانمزك سلانیك وکیلی افندی
یه استانبولدن یازیلیوز :

۳۱ مارت رومی وقعهٔ ارتجاعیه سی ،
دکل حریتمزی موجودیت ملیه مزی ، مو
جودیت سیاسیه مزی بیله محو ایدیبیوردی .
سلطان حمیدك ترکی اولان بو وقعهٔ

کلیسایه کتدکلرینی و خواجه قیافتنی
ك و تبدیل ایتدکلرینی خرستیان
ولدقلرینه دلیل و برهان اتخاذ ایدهیور.
قط بالقان محرری جاهل اولان متعصبلرك
ورینی کندوسی حقنده اثبات ایدییور .
یرا دین و ایمان و کفر نه اولدیغندن
خبری اولمدیغی ایچون بو عصر مدنیتده
جرا اولونان عادی شیلری غایتده دهشتلی
وستریبور]

آویطارانیان افندینك زادهٔ فکر و
امهسی اولان شو افاده ، اول باول بالا
مکی فطوغرافیاده نهکبی بردهشت اولدیغنی
ی استفهام ایدییور ؟

بوفطوغرافیاده ، شولوحهٔ عبرت
بجندهدکل یالکز مسلمانلرك ، خرستیانلرك
موم عالم انسانیتك بیله نظر دقت وعبرتنه
ایان بر دهشت ، دهشتلی بر حقیقت وار
اوده مرشد جمعیت بشریه یز ، ورثهٔ
بیاز دیین ، حتی آز کون اول یالان یره
ریعت محمدیه ایستهرز دییه ترکیاده
کلرجه معصومك قانی آقیدان و حالاده
تانمادن حریت فدائیسی نز دیین برزمرهٔ
نافقینك صورت جبلتی سیرت حقیقیسی
یمای منحوس ریاکاریسی در .. بودهشتی
ویطارانیان افندیله مریدلری اولان او
اریقلی مرتدلرده ادراك ایدرلر و ایتمکده
رلر اما بویولده تجاهل عارفانهدن باشقه
سپر مدافعه اتخاذینه مقتدر اولهمدقلری
چون بلاشمزی بیهوده تلقیده کورینور
!

نه می وار ، نه دهشتمی وار ؟ دها
ی سویلیهیم ، أوت شولوحهٔ عبرت
بجنده تاریخ انسانیتك نیجه قانلی صحیفهلرینه
مدار عبرت اولان بر حقیقت وار ، که
ازمنهٔ قدیمهدنبری زواللی انسانلری حیوان
حیوان سوریسی کبی بلادن بلایه سوق
ایلمکده ، مقاصد ومنافع حسیسهلرینه ناحق
یره کتب مقدسهیی و دینی آلت ایدن ها-
تفلرك (!) ، ریاکار پاپاسلرك و ساخته

علمانك صورسیهی نظر عبرت اوکنده
تجسم و تمثل ایلیور ! دهامی سویلیهیم
سابق مدرسیندن قطب زاده نسیمی و
کشاف ، فی یومنا بوریس وکیریل افیدیلر ؟

کلهلم تنصرك قواعد وشرائطنه ! شو
ایکی صاریقلینك ، شوساخته خواجهلرك
تنصر قواعد و شرائطنی بوکون تمامیله
حائز بولونوب بولونمامهلری بزجه موضوع
بحث و مقال اولهماز . اونلرك تمامیله
خرستیان اولهبیلملری ، بوشرائطی حائز
بولونمهلری ذاتاً ممکن اولهیدی پروتستان
کلیساسندن اول بلغارمتروپولیدینه مراجعتله
مسلمان دینی انکارو تنصر ایلمك ایسته
دکلری زمان رتبتلو متروپولید حضرتلرینك
مراجعت واقعهیی قبول ایلمسی لازم
کلیردی . حالبوکه بو مرتدلر مترهپولیده
مراجعت ایتدیلر . بو مراجعتلری اوراق
رسمیه ایله ، مفتیٔ بلدهمزجه ده ثابت بر
کیفیتدر . بلغارمترهپولیدلکندن جواب
رد آلدقدن صوکره درکه پروتستان پاپاسی
آویطارانیان افندیهیه مراجعت ایلدیلرو
اوراده قاپولاندیلر ! دیمك اولورکه بو آدملر
برکره دین محمدیهیه انتسابلریی ردوانکار
ذاتاً بو ضلالت فکریهلرینی بزه قارشی
یازدقلری مقالهده ده اعتراف ایدییورلر :
(شمدی دنیاده تعمم ایدن حریت ومشرو-
طیت سببیله دینده سربستلك ویرلمشدر ،
هرکس ایستدیکی و بکندیکی دینه کیرمکه
مرخصدر . بر آدم دینی تبدیل ایتدیکی
ایچون یاخود دینسزلکی اختیار ایتدیکی
ایچون او آدمه تعرض ایدوب أذیت
ویرمامك عصرمزك قواعد ثابتهسندندر)
فقرهسیله دین محمدیی ترك ایلدکلرینی ،
کندولرینه مسلمان کبی سوزسویلمکه حقمز
اولمادیغنی ، ذاتاً اسلامیت لافنی آغزه
آلمامهلریلهده تمامیله اثبات ایتمیورلرمی ؟

نهایچون کسن کس بز حالا مسلمانز ،
درت کتابی حق طانیمقله برابر رهبر نجات
امتمز ، دیانتمز قرآن کریمدر سوزینی نه

ایچون سویلهمیورلر ؟ قرآن
فنالق کورمشلرکه آندن قاچ
بز شو ایکی جواجه
تلعین ایلدیکمزدن طولایی
متعصبلرك طورینی کندمزده
ایسهك مرقوم مرتدلری خر
بیله قبولی جائز کورمهین بل
لیدینك بزدن دها مدهش
بر متعصب اولمسی ایجاب ا

نهدن آویطارانیان افند
دولوسی پارا مقابلنده حضرت
فداکار أولادیم دیه س
باشقه دینی ترجیح ایدهمه
اولمیورده مسلمان دوغمش،
مسلمان اولان ادهم روحینك
شرفنی مدافعه یه قیام ایتمسی می
ایدیلیور ؟

حقیقت بویله اولونجه عجبا آویطارانیان
افندیله مریدلری اولان ایکی صاریقلی
مرتدکمی دیندن ایماندن خبری یوق ،
یوقسه ادهم روحینك می ؟ زواللی عالملر !؟
عجبا دین ایمان نه اولدیغنی ادراك ایتمش
اولسهکز بوقدرعادی برهدیان یمورطلار
بو درجه اثر بلاهتمی کوستریردیکز ؟
کندی جهالت و ارتداد کزی بوقدر عا
دیمی کوروردیکز ؟

ما بعدی وار
ادهم روحی

حشؤمه ، بر عثمانلیلرك اله الابد مفکرملرندن سیلنمیه جکدر . اوتوز اوچ سنه‌دنبرو هر درلو ملعنت و [illegible] سائسیله ملت معظمه و محترمه‌مزك جکرکاهی جریحه‌دار و عناصر ملیه‌مزی تفریق و پریشان ایدن او «قان سلوکی» نك شو صوك بر حرکت مزبوحانه‌سی ۳۱ مارت حادثهٔ ملعونه‌سی اولدی . وقعه‌نك تاریخ وقوعنه دقت ایدیله‌جك اولورسه غربلیلرك ، فرنکلرك بر اعتقاد عجیبی خاطره تبادر ایدییور ، غربده [اوتوز بر و اون اوچ] رقملری مشئوم و منحوس عد ایدیلر . واقعا بز شرقلیلر بویله بر ذهابده دکل ایدیسه‌کده شو وقعهٔ اخیره احتمال بزم ده مفکره‌لریمزده بویله بر ذهابك یر طوتمسنه بادی اوله‌جقدر .

عزیزم ۳۱ مارت وقعه‌سنی متعاقب استانبول اهالیسنك دوچار اولدیغی مظالم و مهالك تعریفی غیرقابل درجه‌ده ایدی . هله بزم کبی کنج مکتبلیلرك کروه عاصیه و معتنده طرفلرندن اتهام و محکومیتمزی دماغ بشریتی قاووره‌جق درجه‌ده مدهش و مؤلم ایدی . جمله‌مزی بد استبداد ایله قتل و نلف ایدیلوب شعلهٔ حریتله برابر سونوب کیده‌جك ایدك . اوتور بر مارت وقعه‌سنی تعاقب ایدن [بش کون] تاریخ ملیتمزك اك مظلم صحائفنی تشکیل ایتدی .

فقط منبع و مطلع حریت اولان سلانیك مناستر و ادرنه‌دن شهرمزه شرفورود ایدن مجاهدین مقدسه‌نك موفقیات و حرکات جهان پسندانه‌سی تاریخمزه او منحوس و مظلم صحائفی متعاقب پك پارلاق و رنکین صحیفه‌لر اتحاف و علاوه ایتدی !

ایشته بتون [illegible] تاظیلر و تخصیص استانبوللیلر سیچ[illegible] شکرانه قپانه‌رق[illegible] سز مجاهدلره [illegible] ایدیورز . نیسان رومینك اون بر[illegible] جمعه ایرتسی کونی استانبول افقلرنده [illegible] انداز سرور اولان صدای حریت و اشارت ورود مجاهدین ملت [محمود شوکت پاشا] حضرتلرینك قوماندا[illegible] سنده‌کی اوردوی حریت ، نمونهٔ حماست و مدنیت ، بزی و معززوطنمزی جادوی استبدادك النده قورتاردی ، بتون عثمانلیلری احیاایتدی ،

حریت اردوسی‌نك وقتیله فرانسه‌یه انقلاب زماننده پارسی محاصره‌یه آلان حرکات و موفقیاتی عثمانلی حریت اردوسنك یاننده پك کولکده قالیر بیلمم بو مقدس حریت اردوسنه ، قوماندان وارکانه و محترم کوکللیلرینه نصل تشکرایتملی یز . بو خصوصده استانبول سکنه‌سنك احتساسات منتدارانه‌سنی تعریف بحق تو صیف غیر قابل‌در . بتون استانبول عائله لری ، اسلام ، خرستیان والحاصل جمله مز عائله‌لریمزله کیجه کوندوز ، روم ایلی کوکللیلرینك اوجنجی و ایکنجی اردو عسکرینك شجاعت ، حمیت ، ادب ونزاکتندن اجراآت و حرکات خارق‌العاده سندن بحث ایدیوریر . مفکره‌لریمزك بتون مشغله‌سی [سزلری] بهادر سوکیلی قاردشلریمزی یاد و تخطردر .

سوکیلی قرداشم : شوکا متأسفم که سوکیلی کوکللی و عسکر قرداشلریمزه شهرمزده لایقی وجهله مهمانلنوازلقده بولنه‌مدق ، اعزاز و اکرام ایده‌مدك . بوکاده سبب‌ینه اوملعون استبدادانقاضنك ملعنتی‌در . شو شرزمهٔ ملعونه انسانلرك قبول ایده‌میه جکی ملعونلقلره جرأت ایدیکز مثلا سوقاقلرده صاتیلان توتونلری تسمیم ایدیکز . کوزبیکمز اولان سوکیلی مجاهدلریمزی تسمیمه قالقشدیلر . آه قارداشم تصادفاً کورشدیکم اوچ مناسترلی قهرمانه بر رحاضر سیغاره اکرام ایمك ایسته‌دم . مناسب صورتده ردایتدیلر . رجاواسترحام ایده‌مدم . درحال سینی اکلادم محزون اولدم . ایچم ، ایچم ، اغلادم ، ایکی اوز قرداشی وطن‌چوجقلری اولدیغمز حالده بر بریمزه بر سیغاره‌جق اولسون اکرام ایده‌جك قدر امنیتسزلکه سبب اولان فسدیه لعنت‌خوان اولدم . لعنت بیك کره لعنت ! او خونخواره و عونهٔ ملعونه سنه ! قان قوقوسنه آلیشمش اولان او جاناوار هیچ‌قان دوکلمکسزین راحت طوره بیلیرمی ایدی ؟

م ث

بلغارستان حوادثی

() کچن کون طرنوه‌لی بر آووقاتك خانه‌سندن آتش ظهور ایتمش ایسه‌ده بر طرفه سرایت ایتمکسزین باصدیرلمشدر .

() بلجیقا دولتیله بلغارستان حکومتی آراسنده عقد و امضا ایدیلان تجارت معاهده‌سی جارك تصدیقندن سکز کون صوکره مرعی‌الاجرا اوله‌جغی مستخبردر .

() بلغارستان شمندوفرلریله اهون فیأتله یولجیلق ایتمك ایچون بر معتاد هر سنه اولدیغی کبی بوسنه‌ده حزیرانك ابتدا سندن اعتباراً شمندوفراجرتلرنده تنزیلات اجرا ایدلمسنه قرار ویرلمشدر .

() بلجیقادن بلغارستانه و بلغارستاندن بلجیقایه کوندریله‌جك مالارایچون کمرك رسمنك اخذینه بدأ و مباشرت اولونه‌جقدر .

() شرق شمندوفرلری ایچون بلغارستان طرفندن وعد و تأمین ایدیلان بر میلیون فرانغك تسویه مسئله‌سی بلغار افکار عمومیه‌سنك جلجانی موجب اولمقله صوبرانیانك کشادیله مذکور بر میلیون فرانغك صوبرانیادن قبول ایدیلوب ایدیله میه‌جکی مسئله‌سی هنوز مشکوك بولندیغندن بوبابده واقع اولان قرارسزلق هنوز بر دوامدر .

() صوفیه‌ده کچن کون یورطلر [illegible] بسه‌سیله بیوك شنلکلر اجرا ای[illegible] اولدیغی مستخبردر .

() درسعادتدن عودت ایدن بو[illegible] مرخصی غوسپودین منستر لیاپچف د[illegible] حال چار فردیناند طرفندن حضورلریه قبول اولنمش و ملاقات بر بچق ساعت[illegible]

قدر دولم ایلمشدر .

() غوسپودین لیاپچف صوفیه‌یه ورودلرنده استاسیونده رئیس نظار غوسپودین مالینوف حربیه و خارجیه ناظرلری و چارك کاتب خصوصیلری طرفلرندن استقبال اولنمشلردر .

() انکلتره صوفیه سابق پولیتقه مأمورینه دیکر دولتلر پولیتقه مأمورلرینك ویرمش اولدقلری ضیافتده یالکز بلغاز رجال سابقه‌سنده کنادیه‌ف مدعواً حاضر بولنمشلردر .

پاپاغال

بوهفته پاپاغال ترکیاده بوکون وضعیت نه اولدیغنی ، اسکی استبداد طرفدارلریله حریت و مشروعیت طرفدارلرینك حال تیقظنی کوستریور .

لوحه‌نك اورته یرنده کورونن تحت سلطنت اوزرنده اننده ماربوج باداش قورمش اوطوران عثمانلی حکمداریدر ، که بونك باشنده بیاض ، بیوك بر قاووق کچیرلمش ، تپه‌سنده‌ده هلال مبارك پارلایور بوقاووغك آرقه طرفنده حکمدارك باشندن چیقارلمش اولان قرمزی فس دده کلاهیدر .

حکمدارك صول طرفنده دوران صاریقلی ، قوجه فسلی بر طاقم عبوث الوجه آدملر ارتجاعیوندر ، که بو آدملر أللرنده قوجه بر بومبا طاشیورلر . بو بومبایی پاطلاتمق ایچون فرصت قوللایورلر . بو بومبانك اوزرنده ترکیاده خرستیانلرك قتل عامی ، عمومی بر یانغین کسی عقله وله و دهشت ویرر وحشت آکین شیلر ایچنده ...

...دارك صاع طرفنده نورانی یوزلی ...یملی برطاقم کنج ترکلر ، أللرنده ...ن اساسی ! یا أولوم ، یا حریت) ... برلوحه طوتمرق قولاقلرینی حکمدا... تخت سلطنتنه توجیه ایله‌اورادن کله‌جك ... صدایه منتظر ، هر حاله قارشی متیقظ داورانیورلر .

کنج ترکلر حکمداره دیورلر : (افندمز . ارتق سزك باشکزده‌کی دده کلاهنی دکیشدیردك . یمورطه بر کره قیرلمشدر . قورقوله‌جق بر شی ده قالمامشدر . شمدیکی حالده‌عواقب حاله انتظار ایلیه‌جکز)

صوك خبرلر

§ صوفیه‌ده تحت سلاحه آلنمش اولان قرعه نفراتنه اونیسی کون چار وولی عهد و پرنسلر حاضر اولدقلری حالده یمین ایتدیرلمشدر .

§ روسیاده حارقوه دارالفنونی پروفسورلرندن م . دیرینوف نام ذاتك بلغار و بلغارستانی اولمق ملابسه‌سیله جنازه‌سیله برابر کتبخانه‌سی بلغارستانه نقل اولنمشدر .

() ردیف و احتیاط ضابطلری جمعیتی صوفیه‌ده ماه جاری رومینك ۱۸ نجی کونی اجتماع ایده‌جك استقبالاری ایچون مذاکراتده بولنه‌جقلری مرویدر .

() شمدی‌یه قدر صوفیه‌ده بولنمقده اولان انکلتره دولتنك صوفیه پولیتیقه مأموری موسیو بیقانات مأموریت جدیده سنه متوجهاً سرعت قطاریله صوفیه‌دن حرکت و عزیمت ایتمشدر .

§ انکلتره دولتنك صوفیه پولیتیقه مأموری موسیو بیقانان مأموریت جدیده سنه حرکتندن اقدم چارفردیناند طرفندن برای وداع حضوره قبول اولندقلری اثناده چارفردیناند مومی الیهه غایت مزین چارچیوه‌یی حاوی بر فطوغرافی و بر عدد التوندن معمول پرلانطه‌لی توتون قوطیسی و فاملیاسنه پرلانطه طاشلری و ذیقمت طاشلر ایله مزین بر باروش ، کریمه سنه دخی پرلانطه طاشلر ایله ایشلنمش کذا بر عدد باووش احسان ایتمشدر .

§ پترسبورغه عزیمت ایتمش اولان بلغار اسلاو جمعیتی رئیسی غوسپودین بوبچف و سائره پترسبورغده فوق العاده استقبال اولنمشلردر .

§ طرنوه سکباده یکی بر تلغرافخانه‌نك رسم کشادی اجرا ایدلمش اولدیغی استخبار اولنمقده‌در .

() قلبه باغجوانلری بلدیه‌نك کندولرینه تحمیل ایلدیکی رسومدن بیزار اولدقلرندن بعدما قلبه شهرینه و صوفیه‌یه سبزه‌وات صاغمامغه قرار ویرمکله اغتشاش چیقارمشلردر .

() غوسپودین لیاپچفك صوفیه‌یه مواصلتنده‌درسعادتدن بلغارستانه نه کتورمش اولدیغی دوستلری طرفندن سؤال اولندقده صلح ومسالمت کتورمش اولدیغنی بلغارستان و ملتك سلامتی مفید أدله‌لر کتوردیکنی جواباً بیلدیرمشدر .

() بلغارستان حربه نظارتجه ضابطان عسکریه‌ده اجرا اولنه‌جق تبدیلات الان کیزلنمکده‌در . چونکه احتیاط و ردیفه ضابطلری جمعیتی بر قوغره عقدینی تصور ایلمکده اولدقلرندن بو قوغره نتیجه‌سندن خوف و احتراز اولنمقده‌ایمش .

() صوفیه‌دن بکرشه لاجل الزیارة عزیمت ایده‌جك اولان بلغار دارالفنونی طلبه‌لری رومانیا طلبه‌لرینه غایت صمیمانه برتلغرافنامه کشید ایدرك حقلرنده کوستریلان تلطیقاته بیان تشکر ایتمشلر .

() چارفردیناند اوستریا سفیرینی حضورینه قبول ایتدکی اثناده غایت صمیمیتکارانه بر نطق ایتمش سفیر مومی الیه‌دخی بونطقه مناسب سوزلر ایله جواب ویرمشدر .

درسعادتده وکیل مومزعمز : سرکه‌جیده قلبه‌اوتلی مستاجری احمدافندی

Отг. ред. Нури Салнеъ

NOV 11 1909

Outline of Address by Mohammedan preacher in St. Sophia.

Bible House, Constantinople Oct. 27, 1909

Rev James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

On Sept. 25, during the recent month of Ramazan — the month of fasting —, Eobeidoullah Effendi, who is both an imam or Mohammedan preacher and the deputy to the Turkish Parliament from the province of Aidin, gave a remarkable address in the mosque of Saint Sophia. His theme was: "The Constitutional Government and Mohammedanism". Mr. Krikorian, the editor of the Turkish Avedaper, was present in the sacred mosque amid the crowd of worshipping Turks and subsequently gave the following synopsis of the address:-

"Some persons doubt whether Constitutional government can harmonize with the sacred law of Islam. Such persons do not deem it legitimate that a Mohammedan government

should be administered in co-operation with men of another religion. For this reason the Scheikh-ul-Islam — the head of the Mohammedan religious body — recently sent to all parts of the Turkish Empire a circular letter for the purpose of enlightening the minds of Mohammedans on the point in question. In this circular letter the first point which attracts our attention is the ~~judicial~~ question of sovereignty. In a Mohammedan government to whom does the sovereignty belong? Since the object of government is the well-being and happiness and peace of the people, sovereignty belongs, not to the Padishah (King), but to the nation. The King is the servant of the people. In the recent reign the Padishah (Sultan) was sovereign, and the people were slaves. They could not open their mouths. Everything was administered according to the whim of the Sultan. But such is not the system of Islam. To the Sultan falls the duty to seek the

peace and happiness of the people. The Sultan is not supreme, but subject. The Nation is supreme.

There are also persons who think that the object of government is to provide a living for its officials. Formerly such was the idea of government officials from the highest to the lowest, and even today officials do not relinquish this idea. Such is ever the complaint of those who by reason of reform in the administration are dropped from the service. He said: 'I have served the state for twenty years and now the state must take care of me.' He is not said: 'I have lived on the state for twenty years: that ought to suffice.' Who is there of your officials who enters the public service for the purpose of serving the people? Every man wishes office to secure the means of subsistence. The object of government however is not to provide a living for officials, but is so to help the people

that every man may earn his own living. Officials must learn to regard public office as a service, yea, as a service to God.

Let us come to the question whether the sacred law of Islam tolerates a constitutional government. Europe in fact found out the best form of constitutional government only after centuries of endeavor and experiment. During the past two centuries such a form of government has been established in England, France and other countries. Recently some Four people have visited Europe and there have learned both the benefits and the best method of a constitutional system: then returning home they have established the same in Turkey. And now there are some persons who think that the European system cannot be harmonized with Mohammedanism, and that to follow European ideas is a denial of faith. But such persons are mistaken. We have indeed brought the constitutional system from Europe, and from books on sociology we have learned what the best system is.

But Mohammedans did not learn the importance of a constitutional system, like the Europeans, 200 years ago, but learned it 1,300 years ago. When the sacred law of Mohammedans says, "Administer the affairs of government so and so," "Settle the law of marriage and inheritance in such and such a way", it does not say this to the Padishah (Sultan), nor to the children or successors of the Prophet (Mohammed), but says it to the people. In fact, while the word parliament is not in our sacred law, the parliamentary system is there.

If this be so, why up to the present time has not Mohammedanism followed the constitutional system? The reason is that the Mohammedan people has not understood the Koran, and has not known the divine law of Islam. Since the Koran was written in Arabic the Turks naturally have not understood it. It ought to be translated

into Turkish, in order that every one of us may know his duty and his privileges. There can be no objection to the translation of the Koran into Turkish. Inspiration knows no difference between Arabic and Turkish. Mohammed was the child of the Arabs, and hence the Koran was given in Arabic. For Turks a Turkish translation is indispensable. If we do not read the Koran in our own language, we shall remain in ignorance. It is because of ignorance that our people have been addicted to fanaticism. It is for this reason that it is said in Europe, "Mohammedans are barbarians," "Mohammedans are savages," "Mohammedans cannot be reformed," "Mohammedans cannot be civilized." So long as we remain in ignorance we shall both be subjected to such judgments, and shall lose all our possessions.

Let us not confuse the "Sheriat" (sacred law) with civil law. These are

both the same; they are synonymous words. The sacred law (Sheriat) and the civil law (Kanoun) are the means which God has made known for the happiness of man. The law distinguishes between right and wrong; commands the one and forbids the other. The sacred law (the Mohammedan Sheriat) was given to promote the peace and happiness of men. Mohammed said:- "If any one gives you a good command and says that the Prophet gave this command, observe the command even though I did not give it; but if anyone gives you a bad command and says that the Prophet so commanded, do not observe it; I do not command what is bad."
The constitutional system of government is a good thing; we must observe it. Tell, if it were not for our constitutional government, could we this day assemble here? The constitutional system is liberty; the sacred law of

Islam enjoins liberty. If anyone does not believe as you believe, you have no right to oppress such an one. God guides men to the truth. Who art thou that judgest another because he does not think as you think? Tell the other man what you know, but know that you have no right to compel him. Man himself is not the master even of his own mind; for the mind (conscience) rules and judges the man himself. It is God who governs minds. This the Mohammedan law confirms, and this liberty the constitutional system prescribes. Every man who freely makes known his thoughts or opinions serves the whole community, and this is most profitable. Even if the Successor of the Prophet (the Sultan) or the Sheikh-ul-Islam teaches or commands that which is not conformable to our sacred law and does not minister to the happiness of the people, the people themselves must remind them of the sacred law's demands.

Mohammedans, however, remain ignorant and fall into ways of fanaticism, and on account of their fanaticism they speak of certain unimportant things as religious innovations, and so they fall behind in the way of progress. How many things are regarded as innovations which are not innovations; such as eating with a fork, letting the hair grow long et cetera. And some people rise up and for such unimportant things condemn others as deniers of the faith. Do you know what innovation really is? Real innovation is ignorance, is fanaticism. Some people do not approve of the teachings of astronomy and of other sciences, and live in ignorance. But in one of the traditional sayings of the Prophet (hadis) it is said;- (God) have ordered everything in heaven and earth for your good". Here the word 'your' means all mankind; but this very day Mohammedans are deprived

of the rights of humanity, for there are things in 'earth and heaven' of which they derive no profit. Even if the word mentioned (your) means Mohammedans, then you are not Mohammedans. Why should we not derive profit from the air by means of balloons, and from the stars by means of astronomy? To say that such sciences are contrary to Mohammedanism is to rob us of the rights of humanity. I would rather say that the study of geography is a religious duty. He who does not know geography may mistake the direction towards which he should turn in prayer (Mecca); it may be that his compass is out of order. But if one knows geography he can find the south wherever he may be.

Some persons maintain that Islam is a hindrance to civilization and progress. Now to say that the religion of Islam is not opposed to progress is not to praise Islam. What religion is there which hinders progress?

"Din" (religion) means the Way, - the way which guides man to happiness. The religion of Islam not only does not hinder progress, it is the very power which moves men to progress; and if it be not so, it is worthless. But in fact Mohammedanism is a great power for progress."

The preacher gave many other illustrations and finished his sermon with prayer.

Dear Dr. Barton:

It is a great event that such a preacher should deliver such a sermon before thousands of Mohammedanism in the great Church of Saint Sophia - the most sacred Mosque of Mohammedans outside of Mecca. Such are the doctrines which are now being taught to Mohammedans throughout the Turkish Empire. Very likely not many old Turks accept such doctrines - such new inter-

pretations of the Koran —, but the old men are bound to die, and a new generation is bound to make their traditional religious system of government — founded on the Koran — conform more and more to the constitutional system of Europe. This seems to be the way by which God is little by little to bring liberty of belief and liberty of instruction to the Turks. May the day of real religious liberty for Mohammedans soon be ushered in!

Very sincerely Yours
Joseph R. Green

Constantinople
Oct. 27, 1909.

NOV 18 1909

Bible House, Constantinople Nov. 5, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.

Secy A.B.C.F.M.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

At a meeting of the com. at Int., held on Nov. 3, your letter of Oct. 5, touching the calling of a general conference was read, and after discussion was referred to a special committee consisting of Dr. Herrick and Mr. Riggs, who are to report to the com. at its next meeting.

Mr. Allen, whose request for a grant of £t. 20, endorsed by the committee was recently sent to you, has returned to his work, improved in health.

After long search an English lady teacher, formerly connected with the English High School for girls in Pera was obtained, to go to Brousa and assist Miss Powers, whose strength is strained almost to the breaking point. We have asked the W.B.M.P. to authorize

Letter Sent

the use of the sum already appropriated for the salary of Miss Allen for this English lady teacher.

I enclose a letter from Miss Willard which explains itself, which please pass on to the W. B. M. The great work in Marsovan demands the help of Miss Gage, not only for the school but also for the sake of the village schools; these need very greatly the supervision of a wise lady teacher.

I enclose also a letter from Miss Kinney & Miss Gile, and a letter to the W. B. M. touching a grant for Miss Farnham. These letters also please pass on to the W. B. M.

By special invitation I went to Adabazar last week, and on Sunday last preached there three times, twice in Armenian and once in Turkish. There is always progress & harmony in Adabazar, and the schools and church give us great joy. The gift of Mrs. Harris ($1000) to help finish the interior of the new church was a very good send. I cannot bear the thought of not visiting that church after this year — the church which has been so dear to me for fifty years. Yours very sincerely

Jose A. K. Greene

Constantinople Nov. 5-1899.

DEC 3 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, Nov. 18. 1909

Rev James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

In reply to an invitation extended in the card enclosed, some seventy five friends met at Mr. Peet's house yesterday afternoon, and quite astonished Dr. Herrick and myself by the fervor of their expressions of love and esteem.

I wish to acknowledge the letters addressed to Dr. Herrick and myself (made known to us yesterday for the first time), which informed us of a minute adopted by the Prudential Committee in April last, in which minute is expressed a very generous appreciation of our fifty years of service. Dr. Herrick will no doubt write to you for himself. Please convey to the Prudential Committee my own very sincere thanks. A very cordial letter, suggested by the occasion of our Jubilee and addressed by Pres. Capen to Mr. Peet, was also read.

Constantinople. Nov. 5-1909.

Perhaps some friend will give you a little account of the reception. I need only say that after the reading of the letters addresses were made by Dr. Patrick on behalf of the American College for Girls, by Dr. Yates on behalf of Robert College, by Professor Jejizian on behalf of the Protestant Community, by Dr. Bowen on behalf of the Bible Society, by Dr. Barnum on behalf of the W. F. Mission and by Prof. Van Millingen. Dr. Herrick and I made brief replies. I must say that, so far as concerns myself, the words of the speakers and the congratulations which followed were quite too generous. I feel most deeply, not what I have done, but what I have failed to do, — what I might have done had I had more faith and a closer walk with God. O may he forgive the mistakes and bless the service so inadequately rendered. And may God bless the dear old Board which for fifty years has dealt with us with so much kindness and generosity. Yours Very Truly

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople
November 1909.

Rec'd DEC 10 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, Nov. 23, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Yesterday I received a letter from Rev. M. S. Papazian, pastor of the Armenian Evangelical Church in New York, in which he speaks of "missionary brethren who suggest to the American Board to surrender the Missions in Turkey to the mercy of the Armenian Patriarchate", and he depicts the dire consequences of such an act on both the Evangelical churches and on the Gregorian Church.

I have at once replied to him that we know nothing of such a suggestion, and have asked him for further information on the subject. I have said to him that if there be any missionary brother with such a conviction, it seems to us that he has made a mistake in coming to Turkey. I have assured him that the missionaries

Constantinople
Nov 23 1909.
Rec'd Dec 10 1909
Armenian Evangelical Church

in Constantinople repudiate such an idea. God's call to us is far otherwise, and we pray that all missionaries in Turkey may clearly apprehend that they are called to bring about, through the Word and the Spirit, a true spiritual reformation. This, we doubt not, is God's purpose.

We cannot believe that Mr. Papazian has fallen into any such information as that mentioned, from the Officers of the Board, and we apprehend that he has learned what he refers to from some native source, possibly from Rev. Mr. Abbahadian, who is an ultra Conservative and is very hard on Messrs Carey, Elmer and Wyckoff. We, however, don't believe that any one of these brethren is disposed to make any such suggestion as that mentioned.

Yours very sincerely
Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople
Nov. 23-1909.

Rec'd DEC 10 1909

P.S.

Dear Dr. Barton:

There is, it is well known, a Postal Convention between the United States and England and Germany which permits the sending of letters to England and Germany with a 2 cent stamp. That law, however, does not hold for Turkey. Yet many people are sending letters to missionaries in Turkey with two cent stamps. The consequence is that, not only is the 2 cent stamp lost, but also we are obliged to pay on every such letter six (6) cents; the letter, too, is held back until this sum is paid. Is it possible to make mention of this matter in a paragraph in the Missionary Herald? If so, please pass this on to Dr. Strong.

Yours Truly
Joseph K. Greene

Bible House, Constantinople, Nov. 23, 1909

Corresponding Secretary
Nov. 23-1909.

Constantinople Nov. 23-1909.

J F 13 11

DEC 16 1909

Bible House, Constantinople Nov. 29, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

At a meeting of the Com. ad Int., convened on Nov. 24, the letters from the Missionary House received since Nov. 3 were read and considered. For them all we thank you.

The letter of Dr. Chambers touching the travelling expenses of Mr. & Mrs. Ferguson (H 240) was never presented to our committee and hence had no indorsement.

We rejoice in the appointment of Mr. Vernon Rigg's. The next Annual Meeting must settle the question of designation.

We are glad to have gotten the appropriations so early, and shall divide the sum for general work as last year. You have inserted only six months' salary for Dr. & Mrs. Herrick, though they will probably remain here at least until the summer of 1911. Very likely Dr. Herrick has already written you on this subject. Your special appeal

Constantinople
Nov. 23-1909.

for $10.000 for the Turkish Missions is gratefully appreciated. Should at least a portion of this sum be received before the Convening of the next annual meeting in May, it would bring much cheer to your missionaries. The poverty of the people in many parts of the land and their spiritual destitution are very distressing, and such are the calls for aid that your missionaries can scarcely eat their own bread in peace. Even in Constantinople the poor, the sick and the blind bring thus their pitiful appeals from day to day.

The special committee to which was referred the question of a religious Convention presented their report through Dr. Herrick, and the report, with slight amendment was very heartily indorsed. I enclose the same. (Rec'd from Dr. Herrick Dec. 13) It is thought that the summer of 1911 — the time of the annual meeting of that year — is as early as such a general convention could well convene. The question of Mohammedan work is being settled in a natural and providential way. The daily increasing number of Turkish pupils in our schools is bringing

us into happy touch with Turkish families. In the two colleges, the Gedik Pasha schools and in Mrs. Greene's school on Bebek there are now nearly 200 Turkish pupils, and many of these come from the families of civil officials and military officers. It is not well that such pupils should exceed the number of pupils from other nationalities and control the sentiment of the school. Slow and sure is the true policy. There is a wonderful change coming over the land, and God's providence must guide our measures.

At a meeting of the Constantinople Station, held on Nov. 3, a letter received from Miss Annie T. Allen, asking for our endorsement of her plan to raise money for the Girls' Boarding School at Brousa, was read. The question was so important and complicated that we deemed it best to send to Brousa a special deputation, consisting of Messrs Peet and Riggs, to examine the whole question on the ground and present a report. Fortunately Dr. & Mrs. Chambers were on a visit at Brousa, and our deputation

School - Brousa

had the benefit of their Counsel. Our missionaries had happy interviews with all parties interested in the question, especially with the Committee of the Evangelical Church, and arrived at a unanimous conclusion concerning the best site for the School, the necessary buildings, and the money needed. Their report, presented ~~to us~~ last week, was heartily approved by the Constantinople Station and endorsed by the Com. and Int. Inclose the report, with a letter to the Ladies of the Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific. Please send the letter, with the report (or a copy of the report) to Miss Allen. The report is well-considered and conclusive, and satisfies all parties. The Brousa church is much pleased with the plan and with the suggestion touching the use to be made of the property in West Brousa. The situation and the work present a most urgent call for a medical missionary at Brousa, and at small expense — scarcely anything more than a doctor's salary. It is really a Providential Call, and has

regard to the entire missionary work in the Brousa field. Left in a sad, sad state for years, this field is very extensive and hopeful. With Mr. McNaughton as the missionary at Brousa and a good medical man at Kaya Bashi, with the hearty cooperation of the native churches and communities in the field, there is no doubt that in a few years there would be a wonderful change for the better. We must sow if we would reap. Never was there a louder or clearer call. We are all united in this conclusion. This region in and about Constantinople was the first field of missionary activity in Turkey, and we must not give it up. Would to God that I could go back to the Brousa field, where I labored with great joy and earnestness from 1862 to 1868, travelling over the wide field some one hundred days each year! Others, however, must take up the work, and our hearts are set on Mr. & Mrs. McNaughton and Miss Jillson. Kindly let them see this letter and the Brousa report, or copies of the same.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I have written this letter at home in Bebek, where I have been confined since Friday last by an attack of lumbago, and I have no copy of the same.

I wish to add my special thanks to yourself and Mr. Bell for your generous appreciation of my sermon on "The Kingdom of God." Copies of the sermon were sent to Harpoot and to the other stations, and happy responses have been received from many places. Native Christians reject utterly the new teachings respecting the historicity and authority of the Bible, respecting miracles, the Virgin Birth &c, and it is an awful pity to disturb their minds and introduce controversy on topics and teachings based on German rationalism and evolutionary theories. The Oriental Christians generally will join with the evangelical pastors of India in protesting against the destructive views of German rationalists and of their American followers. What we need is the dear old Bible and a living faith.

Yours Very Sincerely

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople

Nov. 29, 1909.

Rec'd

Rec'd DEC 16 1909

Bebek, Nov. 30, 1909

Rec'd Dec. 13

Dear Dr. Barton:

I learn by a note from Dr. Derrick that he has sent you directly the report of the special Committee on the Religious Convention. My letter has been delayed on account of my confinement at home for a few days. It will be mailed, however, tomorrow.

I enclose a letter received from Mr. Irwin, asking permission to take a furlough next year in accordance with the new regulations. This application is approved by the Com. ad int.

Believe me

Very Truly Yours

Jonathan K. Greene

Constantinople

Nov. 29-1909.

Congratulations

Nov. 30-1909.

Ernest Rizzo

DEC 31 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, Dec. 16, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.

Secy A.B.C.F.M.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

On Nov. 30 I forwarded to you a letter, addressed to yourself by Rev. H. M. Irwin and dated Talas Nov. 18, 1909, asking for himself and family a furlough in 1910. Said letter was indorsed by the full com. ad int. at a meeting held on Dec. 13.

A letter from Rev. E. C. Partridge dated Iwas, Nov. 27, asking on behalf of the Iwas Station that the Prud. Com. grant permission to Dr. and Mrs. Clark to take a furlough, to begin at the beginning of the Summer of 1910, was read and indorsed by the Com.

A letter from Rev. C. C. Tracy D.D., addressed on behalf of the Marsovan Sta. to the Com. ad int., and pleading that Mr. Ernest Riggs should be assigned to Marsovan, was read, and it was voted to leave the decision of the question to the Annual Meeting. Voted also to request

Ernest Riggs

the Secretary write to the Officers of Board and recall their attention to the action of the Com. at Int. taken on July 1, 1909, and to reaffirm the same, but that we call, and with urgency, for one new missionary for Sivas and one for Marsovan. We are deeply grateful for the appointment of Mr. Ernest Riggs, but so great is the competition for him between Sivas and Marsovan and so great is the need in both places that we are greatly embarrassed and refer the decision to the Ann. Meeting. There is a large force of workers in Marsovan, but the work there is great and manifold and pressing, and in connection with the Theological Seminary there is a special need for such a man as Mr. Ernest Riggs. At the same time there is a great work in the Sivas Station and a very inadequate force of workers. Nothing but the speedy arrival of a second new missionary can meet the demands of the work in these two Stations.

At a meeting of the Station, Mr. Peet made an extended verbal report respecting the need and opportunity for medical work in Brousa. Today the Com. at Int., after long they discussion voted to endorse the action of the Constpl Station in the appointment of a special Committee, consisting of Messrs Peet and Herrick, to take all necessary steps for the opening of medical work at Kayra Bashi, Brousa, and to secure possession by the Station of the Hospital equipment left by Dr. Carrington and now stored at the Bible House.

At a meeting of the Com. at Int. rec'd on Dec. 15, a letter, addressed to Rev. E. P. Bell by Rev. E. C. Partridge and dated Sivas Dec. 4, asking, on behalf of the Sivas Station, that the Prud. Com., in case Dr. Clark takes his furlough the coming year, make a grant of £t. 100 for the salary of Dr. Karekin Sewney, was read, and it was voted to endorse the same.

A second letter from Rev. E. C. Partridge dated Sivas Dec. 6, asking, on behalf of

the Siwas Station, that the Com. at Int. designate Mr. Ernest Riggs to Siwas, was read, and the Secy was requested to inform the Siwas Station that the question of the designation of Mr. Riggs had already been referred to the Annual Meeting.

A letter addressed to Miss Kate G. Lawson, Sec. W. B. M., by Mrs. Carrie P. Fowle and dated Talas, Dec. 2, asking, on behalf of the Cesarea Station, that the W. B. M. make an additional grant of $1000 for the Cesarea Kindergarten building, was read, and it was voted to authorize the same. W. B. M.

A letter, addressed to Rev. James L. Barton D.D. by Rev. R. M. Irwin and Mrs. Irwin, and dated Talas, Nov. 20, asking that the Prud. Com. accept the resignation of Mr. & Mrs. Irwin as missionaries of the Am. Board, was read, and it was voted to request the secretary to forward the letter to Barton and to express the regret of the Com. at Int. on account of the sudden action of Mr. & Mrs. Irwin; to express also the hope

that, if eventually it be deemed best for Mr. & Mrs. Jewett to withdraw from Cesarea, they may be assigned to some other station of the W. O. Mission.

A letter, addressed to Dr. Wm. S. Dodd by Rev. Henry K. Wingate and dated Talas Nov. 17, 1909; also a letter addressed "To the Friends of the Cesarea Station" by Dr. W. S. Dodd and dated Talas Nov. 19; also a letter addressed to the Com. ad Int. by Rev. Henry K. Wingate and dated Talas, Dec. 3 were read, and after discussion the following action was taken: "Resolved that we regret that the excellent agreement concluded between the Am. Board and the Talas Hospital Board has not been cordially accepted and carried out by both parties at Talas; also that it seems clear to us that the next step in the matter must be taken by the Hospital Board." It was voted that the Secretary send to Boston a copy of the aforesaid letter of Mr. Wingate to the Com. ad Int.

Dear Dr. Barton.

Language fails me to express our regret and sorrow on account of continued disagreement at Cesarea.

We do not believe that the action of Dr. & Mrs. Irwin legitimately follows from the statement in your letter of Sept. 29.

Dr. and Mrs. Dodd have sent their resignation to the Hospital Board.

It is a thousand pities that our friends in Cesarea could not have held on, and worked together even for a year, and so have avoided the scandal, disgrace and loss which will ensue not only to work in the great Cesarea field but also to the work in all our missions.

The deep religious convictions of our Hospital friends and sharp theological differences seem to be the root of the difficulty. It is probably on this account that the Hospital friends find it hard to carry out the terms of the agreement. Should the Hospital Board allow Dr. & Mrs. Dodd to withdraw, it seems to us very likely that the Mission would invite them to undertake

the proposed new medical work at Brousa. In fact, we don't wish to part with any of the laborers at Beirut and Talas. Now, alas, for the first time the people of Turkey behold a sharp disagreement between missionaries; and this is doubly lamentable, since inability to harmonize their differences and pull together is the rock on which our churches are exposed to shipwreck. Yet we ourselves are at a loss how to advise you, but in our heart of hearts we are sorry that the officers of the Board should be pained and tasked with such a question. And this comes upon you at the opening of what promises to be a great and glorious campaign for our Lord and Master in Turkey.

Yours Very Sincerely
Joseph K. Greene
Sec'y

P.S.

A private letter received from

Mr. Nagata informs us that copies of all important documents have been sent direct from Cesarea to Boston. Hence it is not necessary for me to send you copies of letters received by us this week from Cesarea.

J. K. G.

Constantinople
Dec. 16-1909.

Hon. Alvin Ford
Chicago

Rec'd JAN 17 1910

Dear Mr. Bell:

You seem to have dropped from your address on letters to us the words:- "Open Mail via London." I know not that anyone has made complaint, but the letters coming now through the Turkish Post Office are somewhat delayed, and I think we should have preferred to retain those words a little longer. We know what the English Post is, but the Turkish Post as the rest is a long way behind in despatch and security. We still send all our letters from here through the foreign Offices.

Yours very truly

Joseph K. Greene

Pikes House, Dec. 29.

over

J. K. Greene

Constantinople Dec. 29-1909.

P.S. It is thought best that Dr. & Mrs. Barnum go to Brousa, to render what aid and advice they can, and they go by tomorrow's steamer. We feel that if he is Powers is in excellent hands, but the presence of your brother and sister is fitting. May they reach to send us good news!

Yours

J. K. G.

JAN 17 1910

Bible House, Constantinople, Dec. 29, 1909

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Ass. Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell:

Permit me to express my hearty thanks for your very kind personal letter to me and for your appreciative words in regard to the service of Dr. Herrick and myself. The service has been a labor of love and joy for both of us, and I am inexpressibly sad to leave the land and its distressed people and our own feeble and needy Church at such a time as this. For the future of the land we are full of hope and full of solicitude. Many of the Young Turk leaders mean well and are doing well; only there are too few of them. Among the Asiatic Mohammedans there is but a small proportion which heartily accepts the new regime, with its doctrine of equality and its new interpretation of Mohammedan law. For this reason the Government does not dare

to give up martial law, and the rule of courts martial is prolonged until March, 1911. To change the theory and practice of centuries is simply an Herculean task, and demands not only real harmony and union among the Young Turks, but also the cordial cooperation of the army. Until the body politic is wonderfully changed, only a strong and united military force can give the new government any assurance of continuance. Now, then, is the time quietly and efficiently, with all caution and prayer, to let in the light, to get in touch with individual Mohammedans and their children, and so far as possible get good books in circulation among them. In my wife's school at Bebek and at Jedik Pasha some of the Turkish pupils have, of their own will, taken part in Christmas festivals and come regularly to the Sunday School. At such a time as this how can I, for one, leave the land? Would to God that I could labor on till the hour of the Master's call and be buried here by those for whom I have labored so long!

Condition of Churches

Thanks for your letter of Dec. 6, with the appropriations of the W. B. M. and of the W. B. M. P. We wait for those of the W. B. M. I.

Thanks also for your letter of Dec. 10. We shall watch for Dr. Devins. We are very much pleased with what you write about Miss Gillson's going to Brousa. However much she may be needed at Smyrna, a new missionary lady could work in there, but Brousa one could not at all fill the bill at Brousa. The sudden and serious illness of Miss Powers, concerning whom Mr. Peet has written you, makes imperative an early decision of the question of Miss Gillson's going. Miss Powers was attacked on Wed. Dec. 22, with acute congestion of the lungs, and her age and exhausted physical condition make the case very serious. She has been attended by Dr. John Loutfian, an Armenian doctor educated in Philadelphia, and has in Miss Metcalf an experienced and devoted

Condition of Powers

nurse. Dr. Southgian has consulted other local doctors, and everything possible is being done for the patient. All pupils, teachers and friends are united in prayer for her, and we hope that she may be spared. We are getting daily reports. Even if spared, Miss Powers will naturally be in a very feeble state, and can hardly be expected to do much more for the school. Perhaps you will kindly communicate this to Miss Gillson.

Thus far we have had a very mild winter, to the great relief of the poor. Appeals to us are continuous and appalling.

I beg leave here to express very heartily thanks to Dr. Barton for his kind and thoughtful and brotherly letter from Paris, Dec. 15. We have read it with great pleasure. May he be safely returned to you, and be strengthened for his manifold and arduous labors! I wonder that he endures so much. Would that we, poor naughty missionaries, were not grieving his heart and adding to his burdens. Yours very sincerely

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople Dec. 29-1900

Rec'd JUL 24 1908
JUL 25 1908 n4

Mrs J. H. Greene
Ripon, Wis.,
July 22, 1908.

127

Dear Dr. Barton,

As my husband did not feel that he could get away on a furlough this year, and as my mother was entering on her 85th year, I came on in June with my boy to see her. I intend returning to Turkey the beginning of September and so venture to ask for whether the Board will be sending any missionaries at that time and by the Southern route, i.e. via

I dare to trouble you.

I suppose my husband is just returning to C. for the annual meeting at Marsovan. I hope he will spend a few weeks at Samsoun in Bulgaria. He has been exceedingly busy all the year, scarcely a day at home either Sundays or week days. But he is very well and very thankful to be able to work.

With grateful memories of the kindness you always showed me when I was in direct correspondence with you. I am

Very sincerely yours,

M. M. Greene

Mrs. J. K. Greene –
C/o Miss Meyer,
Ripon,
Wis.

Naples, with whom
I might travel. I
would also like to know
whether the Board
can get any reduc-
tion or ratio by the
North German Lloyd,
or the White Star going
from Boston.

I know, dear Dr. Bar-
ton, that you are a
very busy man and
~~that~~ I ought not to
ask you, but I feel
acquainted with
you, and being ac-
quainted — you see

Miss Gwen Griffiths 128

2007 Grand Ave, Des Moines, Ia

March 22, 1904

Dr Judson Smith Recd March 25

14 Beacon St, Boston

My dear Dr Smith =

A letter from Mr Rowland acknowledging the papers I sent you, asks for a letter from my pastor. In looking over my papers you will see that I have been five years away from any church home. For six school years previous to that I was in the Congregational church at Altoona, Iowa but the minister who

was my pastor there died a few years ago. I am writing for a letter from Dr Marshall of Mc. Gregor, Iowa under whom I worshipped for three years but as he was an old man eleven years ago and as I am uncertain whether he is still there or indeed if he is still living, I do not feel sure that we shall get what you wish.

The pastor of the Baptist Church here when I was a little girl, who knew me well then and who has known my family for long years is spending his last years here

in Des Moines. If you wish, I can ask him to write to you but he has not known me much since I grew up.

The year before I went to Constantinople, I spent at the Chicago University. I sent to the Trustees a letter such as I imagine you wish, from Dr Foster whose Bible courses I was attending. I believe they had other letters from my friends. If they have not kept these papers on file, I think that I can supply a copy of Dr Foster's letter, if you wish. The letter from

Dr. Chambers will answer some what the same purpose, for much of the time while I have been in Constantinople Dr Chambers has come once a month to preach at the College and we all look to him as we might to a pastor. I believe Mr Peet talked with the ladies of the Board more or less about me. Dr Patrick and Miss Prime whom you know so well, can answer any questions you wish to ask or will write a general letter, I am sure.

I am sorry that I seem so irregular but cou-

ditions change rapidly here in the West- and I am myself surprised at the difficulty- I have encountered over your very simple and reasonable request. I should feel it more seriously if it were not for the fact- that- some of the Trustees know me already, well by reputation and a little personally, and that there are within easy reach several people in whom you have confidence who know me very well.

I am having a good many invitations to speak here in Iowa. This afternoon I am to speak to

the young women of the Congregational Church at the home of one of my friends, and next week I am to speak to the sixty- or seventy- ladies of the missionary society of that church in their beautiful new building. I find that they are already much interested in the work of our College.

With regards to Mrs Smith -

I am Very sincerely

Grace Griffiths

I have addressed a women's club at the Settlement - here in Des Moines, and I am to have the pleasure of speaking at the Reform School for boys in another part of the state, later.

Alta Loma, Galveston Co. Texas
May 12, 1904

My dear Dr. Smith:

Your letter of May 4th announcing my final appointment by the Board has been forwarded to me from Iowa. I thank you very much for your cordial words and I shall certainly hope to remain in hearty sympathy with all the members of the Western Turkey Mission and with the work it is doing. I shall enter upon my position as a permanent member of the College at Constantinople with renewed interest. I have very much appreciated the confidence you and the ladies have shown in me and

the great cordiality - you have shown me.

I shall hope to send out most of my things by the July shipment. Will it be possible for me to have the outfit-money by the middle of June when I come east? I shall send some boxes from here within a few weeks. They should be consigned to Mr Wiggin, should they not?

Miss Prime and I expect to make the journey together, and we will consult Mr Wiggin about the arrangements for it.

With warm regards to Mrs Smith I am,

Yours very cordially
Ivan Griffiths.

Inclosure

Miss Gwen Griffiths

Alta Soma, May 12, 1904

Recd May 18

Miss Charlotte Halsey. S
Smyrna, Turkey.

Dr. Judson Smith Rec'd Nov. 16. 1901
" 14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass. —

Dear Sir;

You will see from the heading of my letter that I am actually in the long talked of Smyrna. We arrived a week ago to-day but I have been too busy to write a word. Miss Bartlett put me right to work so I have felt very much at home. I have had charge of the Kindergarten from the first and had several chances of trye

ing my hand at disciplining the young Armenian. I find that children are the same the world over and I quite forget that I am not at home when the children are about me. Especially when they surprise me as they have several times this week by singing English words to our songs. I begin to think it will be almost easier to teach them English than for me to learn Armenian. It surely will if I have to have a training class this year beside the charge of the Kindergarten I don't see how I will get time to

study the language very much, and I feel that the Language is the first thing, for I can do twice the work with the children if I can say things in my own way.

Now I will not talk shop any more but tell you a little of our trip. I enjoyed every minute especially the time on the water. I guess I am a pretty good sailor for I don't know what it is to be sick. I fear some our friends were provoked at me because I was so well and happy and could not sympathize with them one bit.

I certainly think

I am a privileged person to be sent to live with such people as are here. If I am ever dissatisfied you will know it is with myself and no one else. I feel more and more each day that the Lord has sent me and I only hope that I may be given wisdom and stre strength to serve him as he has planned.

I shall send my account by this mail to Mr. Higgin Mr. Macallum was a perfect chaper and I hated to see my traveling companions go.

Yours truly,

Charlotte Halsey.

October 26, 1901.

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or
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tre
e

n
her

Miss Charlotte P. Healey
Smyrna,
Rec'd March 17. 1902

Dr. Judson Smith,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

When I wrote you before I was such a stranger here I could not write much of interest, now I feel like such an old timer that the things which seemed so very strange to me at first are so common place I forget to write of them in my letters home. However I will do my best. First I want to tell you I am very happy indeed in my work. In fact I almost dread the vacations. I find plenty to keep me busy an interested. I assure you I have a good chance to try all my pet schemes on disciplining. I do every thing I know

how to do and then pray hard that they may have self control. We have some very stubborn characters and a number of the hottest tempers I ever had anything to do with but I love them every one and it does make me so happy to see them conquer self. I have a class of seven girls who are doing part of the work this year but who will remain another year to graduate. They are such nice girls and I do enjoy them so much. I really ought to be the happiest girls in Turkey and I guess I am. Every one is so good to me and I am in such a pleasant home. I said when I came I would be happy if I was successful. I don't know how successful I am but I do know I am happy. The only thing

I regret is that I do not have time to give to the language as I ought to have the first year I am sure. I suppose it is because I manage so well without, that I don't. If I was unable to work without it I should have time to study I know. There is one comfort the Lord knows best and I am trying to do as he guides me.

Every friday afternoon Miss Bartlett and I go home with a child to call, so I am getting an insight into the home life which helps me very much in my work, as you can tell what to expect of the child if you know his parents condition. You can not blame them so much for being out of sorts when you know they have come to school on an empty stomach. On the whole

they are a pretty nice set of chi-
ren and I would not trade them
for a free Kinder-garten in Ame

The climate seems to
agree with me or I with it. If
could live out of door all the d
I am sure I would get fat. I a
glad I like tennis for that is
our way of getting our recreati
Our tennis court is certainly a
great blessing. I have my wh
too so I am so much ahead o
the others. Of course I can't ta
a ride alone but there is a
large lot next door where the
boys play and I can ride ther
for exercise. When I go to Bou
the suburb where Mr. McLaugh
lives, I take my wheel and r
all I please. To-morrow if i
is pleasant Mr. & Miss Bartlett
are going to drive out there.

and I am going to wheel it. On Saturday a gentleman took a party of us in his naptha launch, for a ride around the bay. I enjoyed it very much for I do so love the water. I was rather disappointed when I found we could not see the sea from our house. I had under stood that we could. It is a good twenty minute walk down and we really don't get going very often. I don't go anywhere alone except around the corner to the tennis court. I did not suppose it would be such a second but there is so much wicked ness around and I fell it is better not as long as I cannot speak to anyone if I should get in trouble. I go with others when I have the chance. I had a very pleasant

trip. some time ago into the interior. Mr. McNaughton went up to Marissa to hold services during part of the week of prayer. Three of us went up Monday A. M. and spent the day with him. I had my first experience at removing my shoes to enter the mosques. We went into two but were only able to get a picture of the interior of one. I will enclose a picture to you also one of the town from the top of the hill. At Xmas the children worked very hard to trim a tree for their parents so I had a friend take the picture after they had decorated it themselves. Every one has two or three things on it which they made out hung on. I really did not do much but direct. I am afraid this picture is a little dark but

it is the best one I have printed just at present. By the way my ink bottle came through safe and sound and I am now using the ink. Next time I write I will send you some pictures of the children if you would care for them.

How thankful we all were to hear of Miss Stone's release. What wonderful experiences she will have to tell. I don't suppose any one person has been prayed for more in the past six months than she.

I heard from Miss Gordan that she and Miss Walpton were very happy at Marash. They well all miss Mrs. Lee there I am sure for I have heard such lovely things about her work. I quite fell in love

with Mr. McCallum coming here I call him my Daddy. I guess he liked me too for he begge me to go to Marash with hi Such noble characters as his make a lasting impression on one even if we only see the for a short time.

Now I wished to be re member to Dr. Daniels and all the others of the Board wh remember me. Messrs. Swett an Higgin bothowe me a letter so I shall hope to hear from them soon. Please tell the dea little lady who gave me the candlesticks that I have them on my desk and sometime I mean to write her a letter and send her a picture of my room.

Yours very truly,

Charlotte Halse

Smyrna. Tu

Halsey

Rec'd NOV 23 1908

Charlotte P. Halsey

Constantinople.

November, 5, 1908.

Dr. James L. Barton,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston,
Mass.

Dear Sir:—

Your letters of Sept. 4 and Oct. 9 are at hand. I don't know as I have anything particular to write you but I might be able to explain some things. Miss Jones has taken the responsibility of raising my salary from some where I guess. I know I don't intend to beg for it. If the A. B. C. F. M. don't care to have me out here all they need to do is say the word, for none of my family are pleased to have me here.

would not care to remain in Turkey more than a year. I might have said nothing and waited until the end of the year before resigning. I felt that would be unfair, so let you know at once so that another might be found to fill my place another year. I knew the Crawfords would not need me this year. I did not realize the importance of the work here but I do now. If it was important enough for Miss Jones to cable, urging me to come if possible, I knew I was really needed and I left all my own plans and came. Dr. Learned advised me to come and I took it for granted that everything was alright. If I made a mistake in sending my resignation to Chicago I am very sorry for I meant right. I can't see yet how the acceptance is recognized if you say the W. B. M. I. have no authority to accept resignations. The whole affair

If I had made the sacrifice for the sake of the W.B.M.I. I might feel sorry but I did it for the sake of the Lord's children and He said, "As much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my children etc." There fore I have nothing to regret. If He is pleased with my work He can make it right for me to stay. I am doing the very same kind of work I have always done and can't under-stand why I cannot train teachers here as well as in Trebizond, Sivas and Smyrna and still be under the W.B.M.I. I have never been a member of any station and have drifted around as it seemed best. I tried to do right by those who had taken such a kindly interest in my work and resigned as soon as I had made up my mind that I

has completely upset me and if I am sick again my work will suffer. I have a training class of eight and about eighty children to care for everyday so I hope I shall not have to worry any more over my finances.

Yours very truly,

Charlotte Halsey.

C/o Bible House,

Constantinople.

Rec'd APR 21 1909

6

Constantinople,
April 6, 1909.

Mr. James L. Barton, D.D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:—

Yours of the 23rd received. We all felt like having a praise meeting immediately. It is too bad that so many people have had to suffer so much because of a misunderstanding. It is very kind of you to write so encouragingly and I appreciate all your efforts to straighten

out this unpleasant matter. I hope I will make no more mistakes. I shall know one thing at least and that is, where to send in my resignation. I suppose I will have no other occasion to resign. This year I don't seem to belong to any one. If I had even whispered, into one man's ear, he would have settled matters in another way. Such things as this I never tell until they are satisfactorily settled. I felt sure that if we were all working for the same end it would come out right. This is surely the Lord's work and He is better able to plan for it than I am. Surely He would not have brought me back here unless there was money to pay my expenses. I can make a little go a good way but when I

have nothing but debts to face I would rather not stretch them.

Hoping that this affair will soon be a thing of the past and you will have more time for other things, I remain.

Yours sincerely,

Charlotte Halsey.

Charlotte Haley

Constantinople Apr. 6-1909.

Rev. James R. Barton, D.D.
Oakland.

Rec'd JUN 1 1909

Constantinople,
May 17, 1909.

To the A.B.C.F.M.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs:-

I hereby hand in my resignation, as a missionary of the American Board, to take effect at the close of the school year 1909.

Sincerely yours,
Charlotte P. Halsey,
Gedik Pasha,
Constantinople.

132-133-134

Charlotte P. Hakey

Constantinople May 17-1909.

a

Cyrus Hamlin-

JAN 15 1900

Jan 14th 1900.

My dear worthy Pupil
Rev Dr Barton

Your letter touched me your most unworthy teacher very deeply for that been thinking how useless are these my last days! Would I write anything that would be the cup of cold water that He would acknowledge at the that great day.

I have already engaged two copyists who will study & be able to copy my most cruelest handwriting that I could read myself the next day. One will work on the forenoon & the other in the afternoon They offer to do it at 8 cents a page

I cannot do anything by dictation with regard to my old life & experience With my pen, I alone, those scenes live again with wonderful power & reality. I see Aali Pashas black frowning eye Fuad Pashas cadaverous face dying of consumption & Lord Stratford de Redcliffe fine imperial countenance & so on till

Cyrus Hamlin -

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sometimes I drop my pen to lean over again those scenes. I could have no such experience with another person whose auditory nerves I must think of

Their just courtesy is laborious but let me run on without forming since those holy the letters & I can write rapidly without great fatigue

I have made a bargain at fifteen cents a page just to see how I will work

I want Helen Boston that than any great experience different from your letter summer or interest only I have a great deal retrospection. I can't help it often at night when I begin to count on how the little I could have gone to sleep

Last night I got as far as 4.30 am & then dropt off They that I may not been insane I think all those old fellers are actually loving.

I must stop right here with heartily thinks that you write me as you did

I am yours most truly
Cyrus Hamlin

Lexington, Jan. 14, 1900

Rev. (Dictated.) Cyrus Hamlin

FEB 27 1900 136

Messrs. Brooks & Bartow –

MAR 1 1900

Dear Sirs,

Few things could give me the pleasure & honor that I should enjoy in being at the dinner of the Middlebury Alumni to which you have invited me. My health has been too uncertain to allow of an early reply – which I hoped to make one of grateful acceptance.

But as I am now (Feb. 26th)

Lexington, Jan. 14/1900

confined to my bed, under the care of a trained nurse, I regard a negative as necessitated, without regard to my wishes.

The condition of Middlebury College, in 1880, when I accepted the Presidency, is known to but few of you. (Dr. Barton, & Dr. Markland if present, are fully aware of all the dislocations that had occurred.) The aspect of things was not hopeful to all the friends of the College.

The day after my arrival, I

* and had heard more common talk, in fifteen minutes, from him than from any others (2)

met one of the Trustees of the College, who said he was glad of my arrival, for he knew no one who would administer the funeral rites of Midd. College with more propriety than myself!

Perhaps he thought it might be a mutual concern — as I was then well on in my 70th year. But when I met Ex-Gov. Stewart, he took a more cheerful view of the possibilities of the College; & we had an interesting conversation. And the first word of cheer that came was a reporter's remark of Gov. Stewart — that he "had met the new young-old President."* I trust the Ex-Gov. is present, & may affirm or deny the remark!

* (and had heard more common sense, in fifteen minutes, from him than from any other man!)

My reception in Middlebury was cheerful, & friendly, & very encouraging. The College did not die! as is evident, to this day. I have never ceased to remember with gratitude & love, my Middlebury friends, & Middlebury students; and to rejoice in the success of my successor Pres. Brainerd. I only wish that he might receive from the wealthy friends of Midd. College a summons like that given by the wealthy friends of Robert College, lately, to Pres. Washburn who has been invited to come over in April, & spread before them his most considerate view of the measures needful for the advancement & perfection of

college; "and the means shall
furnished him"!
Let a similar invitation be
given to Pres. Brainerd; and
am sure that he & his co-
adjutors will spread before
you a programme for the
wise investment of at least
one million of dollars!
Praying that all this may
be in fact what is now only
a vision. I am Your most
unworthy, aged, worn out, feeble,
yet fellow-servant

(Signed) Cyrus Hamlin.
(On the 52d day of
my 90th year.)
(in the goodness of God.)

Eighty
b. 26th 1900.

Reverend Byrne Hamilton

My dear Dr. Barton -

My worthy Pupil.

Your letter has done me great good. It touched my heart & cheered me. I see that I have good friends among the Middlebury alumni. And I hold that there is no better blood in this world than Vermont blood. It builds & endows colleges, & governs States.

It gratified me that Ex-Gov. Stewart was there, & ac-

knowledged that what I said was true.

I am still confined to my bed - but have hope that I may be able, after two or three weeks, to visit you in your office-room -

I am cheered by the spirit & present prosperity of Middlebury College -

Your most unworthy teacher

(Signed) Cyrus Hamlin.

Dear Dr. Barton

Thank you much for those transcripts, & for your kind words.

I hope that my dear husband may, as he says, soon be able to see you.

Meanwhile, we both remain

Yours truly

Mary E. Hamlin.

Lexington
Mar. 2d 1900.

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MAR 12 1900

Rev J. L. Burton

'Worthy' & Beloved

When your most gratifying letter of March 1 came, I was closely confined to my bed, under the care day & night of a trained nurse my wife confined to her bed by a severe attack of lumbago. Though the goodness of God she is now quite well & I am so far recovered that Friday I dismissed the nurse & I can now go down to dinner. I have feared my disease would prove to be Bright's disease but the Doctors then is no indication of it. Entire stoppage of urine with immense swelling & some pain have made the past fifteen or sixteen days a time of trial, but spiritually has brought this relief that I can now to observe the Master call. I have nothing to do with my sins, with mistakes, blunders, unfaithfulness etc. I lay them all on Him who died for me, & the religion was comforting.

My strength is gone but I am regaining it & the Dr says I may go out of doors soon.

What a lot I have written about myself!

Lovingly B. M.

And I am going to write more: for your letter about the dinner was most gratifying. I knew I had done something that the college needed but I felt with great difficulty a vote of the trustees to authorize the doing of them. It is now very gratifying to know that they are recognized as useful. I made some mistakes & blunders. I have done that all my life. And now they sometimes torment me. Can I stand in judgment? Not for one moment! A crucified Redeemer bearing all our sins in her own body on the cross is the only one who can say to us "Come for I have found a ransom."

I have written so much at these sittings I am surprised that I can write so well! But I have a little muscular strength. I am going home day after tomorrow. I should be good by Wednesday or Thursday or Friday of the week. If the Dr says "Go it will do you good" I may look in keeping you.

Grace Mercy & Peace be with you all.

Your most unworthy teacher
& most worthy friend
Agnes Hamlin.

Lexington, Mass
Nov 23/20

Sunday Eve 9 PM

1) Mrs. Mary E. Hamlin.

Lexington, Feb. 28, 1902.

Dear Dr. Strong:

Many thanks for your kind letter of sympathy in the loss of our dear & deeply-lamented daughter. We feel that the Mission work is bereaved, no less than we! She was one of those who combine, in a rare degree, the practical with the ideal; quietness with efficiency. As a child, she was remarkable for her conscientious, painstaking discharge of whatever seemed to be duty. These traits went with her through her life & her work. When touring, with children around her, for the in-rush of the Turkish mob that was then during at her door, ~~in the time of the massacres~~, she was calm & collected. She knew in Whom she believed!

cus

[illegible] time of the massacres in 1895

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I can but recur to the closing passage of one of her late letters. She, with another worker, had been absent from Marash for several days, touring among the very poor villages surrounding that city, in order to see to the welfare of orphan children who had been sent back to live among them.

"The comforts of civilization," she wrote, "do seem good, after two days of semi-barbarism! It was dark when we reached Marash, and, as I stepped into our cozy parlor, with its white curtains, carpet, & bright lamp-light, I could not help exclaiming! The first impression was as though I had stepped into a palace. though it is very simple, as you know. But the contrast between comfort & misery never struck me so sharply before!"

I love to think that when, so soon

3) after, she stepped across the threshold of the Home above, there came to her fearless, trusting soul a far more intense & glad surprise! - stepping from Earth's darkness to Heaven's light - with the welcome, "Well done, good & faithful servant! Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!"

I do not know, dear Dr. S., whether anything that I have here written will be suitable to add to your article? Her late letters have mostly been of a business & family nature - & contained no foreboding of the great change that was so suddenly to come to her -

Yours truly
Mary E. Hamlin.

Lexington
Feb. 28th 1902.

P. S. I send, by the same mail with this, our latest photograph of Mrs. Lee. It hardly does her justice, we think; but, as we have no other (late one) I am sorry that I cannot give it to you for the Missing Photograph book –

Rec'd SEP 30 1908

Bi-Ma House, Constpl. Sept. 17, 1908

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I arrived at Constantinople two weeks ago today, and found a changed City. The streets, buildings and the old bridge were the same as aforetime, but the attitude of officials and the smiling faces of the people were such as I had never seen before. On leaving the train I walked with my porters through the custom-room, and nobody moved to look at my baggage and no body asked for bakhsheesh. Behold a revolution involving changes unheard of and unthought of for 45 years, and almost without bloodshed and without any disorder or change in the ordinary course of life! This wonderful. And the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the legal expounder of the Koran, officially declares that all those changes, involving the equality in civil rights

of Mohammedans and non-Mohammedans, like in accordance with the spirit of the sacred book of the Moslems? Such liberal interpretation of the Koran is a thing unheard of, and if the attitude of the Government towards non-Mohammedans continues to accord with the above interpretation, then at last will Mohammedans and Christians realize that they have a common country; then will they begin to learn the meaning of the word patriotism. Thus far the good work goes quietly on. Old Turks rub their eyes in amazement, but the younger and educated Turks, including the military, the civil and the religious classes, are firmly united to carry out their programme. All high offices are now filled with men who sympathize with the new regime and have sworn to uphold it. Even the secretaries of the sultan and the keeper of his palace are changed. Economy is the watchword of the hour.

It is reported that out of 382 aides de camp who were personal attendants on the Sultan only 30 remain; out of 800 cooks in his palace all but 17 have been dismissed; his stud-farm has been broken up and the horses turned over to the army; his private theatre, within the precincts of his palace, has been closed and three clowns who received, each, one hundred Turkish pounds ($440) a month, have been dismissed; some twenty nine mansions and palaces in and about Constantinople, and various farms and estates throughout the provinces, whose revenues went directly to the Sultan, have been given up to the state. Such changes in the palace and in the perquisites of his Majesty, who for thirty two years has ruled as an absolute monarch, truly indicate that Hamid the Obstinate has become Hamid the Obedient.

Deliverance from the press censorship is a wonderful boon, and new papers and

magazines in many languages are constantly appearing. The cartoonists are abroad, and I send you herewith some specimens of their work. On the whole the editors of the newspapers, especially the Turks, are writing with moderation and with a just sense of their responsibility, and are helping greatly to acquaint the great body of the people with the new regime. The League of Union and Progress — the most influential unofficial body — is sending agents, military, civil and religious, throughout the provinces, to enlighten the public mind. Surely God is in this movement, and let all God's friends pray for its success! . . . . . .

Robert College and the Girls' College and the Jeftik Pasha schools and Mrs. Freeman's private school at Bebek are full to overflowing. Turkish children are coming without fear, and there is no place to receive them; neither rooms enough or teachers enough.

Dr. Burton arrived here, with his secretary, last Saturday, and leaves to-morrow. He has visited the Cottages and Jedik Pasha schools, and yesterday he met four of our missionaries in a meeting at the Bible House. He professes himself greatly impressed with our educational work, and had various questions touching our educational needs and openings and policy. He gave us a good opportunity of showing up those needs, especially at Jedik Pasha, and that without any form of begging. Prof. Harper, of Chicago, who is also here, — the brother of the late President Harper, — has encouraged us to lay fully before Dr. Burton our educational needs. I am happy to say that, while the latter has given no assurances, he has been very cordial towards us.

Dr. & Mrs. Herrick returned yesterday, and our Com. ad Int. is to meet next Wednesday. Several troublesome personal questions confront us, and we are

much concerned as to the issue. Mr. Allen declares that he can no longer work with Mr. Krikorian, the assistant editor of the Avedaper for the past six years. It is now some four weeks that Mr. Krikorian has had no part in the editorial work, and not only the people in the Central Mission but also many subscribers of the paper in this region are up in arms, and there is much talk of establishing a new and rival paper. Then in the question of the Native Protestant chancery Mr. Allen's course in publishing matter agreeable to only one party is highly resented, and letters of Protestants, published in Armenian papers, call loudly for his resignation. May God help us to a happy and peaceful solution!

We thank you for a copy of the letter which you addressed to Mr. Baldwin and all here highly approved of the same. Next week Mr. Baldwin will meet with us, and will then hear of a fresh letter from the Brousa church, just received,

a translation of which I give you on my own responsibility on a separate sheet. Please not mention this letter in your official correspondence, unless the action of the com. ad int. on the same is officially reported to you.

I thank you for your letter of Aug. 21, with the cutting enclosed. May God bless the spread of the light!

Mrs. Greene is to arrive on Saturday, and will find a royal welcome from many friends. May God grant special help in her work this and school year. Many thanks for the kindnesses of all friends at the Rooms to her.

Yours very sincerely
Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople Sept. 17 1908.

2.7.13

Dr Pennell

OCT 7 1908

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BIBLE HOUSE
CONSTANTINOPLE
SEPTEMBER 21st. 1908

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.
Boston., Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Many thanks for your favors of August 28th, September 2nd, and September 4th. We rejoice and take courage on account of the good financial showing. May the Lord greatly bless your Brooklyn meeting!

My wife and Theodore arrived on Saturday evening from Naples, safe and sound, to my relief and joy. Mrs Greene mentions with pleasure and gratitude her very pleasant meeting with you and other friends at the Rooms in Boston. She enters on school duties today with hope and prayer. I wrote you Thursday last.

On Friday last, Sept. 18, I was present at a great public meeting and concert held in the public garden at Bebek. The principal speaker was prince Sabah-ed-din, whose mother is Sultan Hamid's own sister, and whose father, Damad Mahmoud pasha, nine years ago, being in danger on account of his liberal ideas, fled to Europe, taking his two sons with him. The father died in Paris three years ago, and gave orders that his remains should not be taken to Turkey so long as the era of despotism continued. Recently the son above-mentioned returned, bringing his father's remains, which were deposited with the utmost manifestation of respect in the most sacred precincts of the mosque of Eyoub, on the Golden Horn. Since then the son, Sabah-ed-din, has been graciously received by his Majesty the Sultan, and is now acknowledged as one of the leaders of the Young Turkey party. He has been making addresses in various parts of the city, and, with the above description of the man, I give below some of the salient thoughts of his address at Bebek.

"The government", said prince Sabah-ed-din, "exists for the people, not the people for the government; the government is to be earnestly supported so long as the ministers show themselves worthy of confidence; every man has now the right to say to the ministers, What are you doing; when

BIBLE HOUSE
CONSTANTINOPLE
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when ministers make mistakes; a free press has the right and duty to point out the mistakes; civil rights and privileges are now one and the same for all Ottoman subjects, without regard to race or religion; Turkish girls and women must now be educated, for the welfare of the country depends on the culture of the mothers and on the training of the rising generation."

Much of the address was directed to a large company of Turkish women, gathered in a reserved place on one side of the platform, their faces all uncovered and beaming with joy, while with their hands they clapped enthusiastically. Many and loud were the cheers of the Turks, Armenians, Greeks and foreigners. Entrance tickets brought in a sum of about $2,200, most of which will be distributed to the Turkish and Armenian exiles now returning to the city, many of them in a very destitute condition. The finest military band of the city, under the lead of a distinguished German musician, played beautiful classical music for more than two hours. Such meetings are being held in all parts of Constantinople. Who would have dreamed of such a sight even two months ago?

Several Turkish ladies are now publishing significant articles in the Turkish and French papers, printed here. One of these ladies, a graduate of the American College for Girls and the wife of the Turkish director of the Imperial Observatory - a gentleman who has rendered us great aid in the preparation of the Osmanli Turkish Astronomy which our Mission press is about to publish - has recently had an interesting article in the Outlook. Another of these Turkish lady writers a few days ago published an article in the French paper called the Stamboul, and a translation of the same appeared in the Turkish papers. The following is an English translation, which I make from the Turkish, of a part of that article.

"The sweet wind of liberty has opened a little the circle of my family life, hitherto indistinguishable from a gilded cage. O how delightful it will be like a bird to let go my body to the wind of chance and fly and go afar! But I am weaker than a swallow, for till now I have been condemned to a life of idleness and vanity. All at once a strange and beaming dawn invites me to take part in the concert of life. At last I am relieved of the pressure on my breast which only yesterday threatened to strangle me. At last I also wish to live. A new era is beginning, which is said to be full of beautiful hopes. Come quick and give to me my share of Equality. Let me be born again. O sisters, prisoners of yesterday, pitiable dependents, come, let us give hand to hand and form a ring of

when ministers make mistakes; a free press has the right and duty to point out the mistakes; civil rights and privileges are now one and the same for all Ottoman subjects, without regard to race or religion; Turkish girls and women must now be educated, for the welfare of the country depends on the culture of the mothers and on the training of the rising generation."

Much of the address was directed to a large company of Turkish women, gathered in a reserved place on one side of the platform. Their faces all uncovered and beaming with joy, while with their hands they clapped enthusiastically. Many and loud were the cheers of the Turks, Armenians, Greeks and foreigners. Entrance tickets brought in a sum of about $2,200, most of which will be distributed to the Turkish and Armenian exiles now returning to the city, many of them in a very destitute condition. The finest military band of the city, under the lead of a distinguished German musician, played beautiful classical music for more than two hours. Such meetings are being held in all parts of Constantinople. Who would have dreamed of such a night even two months ago?

Several Turkish ladies are now publishing significant articles in the Turkish and French papers, printed here. One of these ladies, a graduate of the American College for Girls and the wife of the Turkish director of the Imperial Observatory - a gentleman who has rendered so great aid in the preparation of the Osmanli Turkish Astronomy which our Mission press is about to publish - has recently had an interesting article in the Outlook. Another of these Turkish lady writers a few days ago published an article in the French paper called the Stambouli, and a translation of the same appeared in the Turkish papers. The following is an English translation, which I make from the Turkish, of a part of that article.

"The sweet wind of liberty has opened a little the circle of my family life, hitherto indistinguishable from a gilded cage. O how delightful it will be like a bird to let go my body to the winds of chance and fly and go afar! But I am weaker than a swallow, for till now I have been condemned to a life of idleness and vanity. All at once a strange and beaming dawn invites me to take part in the concert of life. At last I am relieved the pressure on my breast which only yesterday threatened to strangle me. At last I also wish to live. A new era is beginning, which is said to be full of beautiful hopes. Come quick and give to me my share of equality. Let me be born again. O sisters, prisoners of yesterday, pitiable dependents, come, let us give hand to hand and form a ring of

Union! While everyone is said to be crying out and demanding his rights, let us with harmonious music sing of ours. Let us demand our rights. From this day on I do not wish to be simply my husband's plaything and steward, to be simply a jewel to be put away in its casket as soon as a male guest is announced at the door. There must be some room for me in every place where a respectable woman may be found; I must be permitted to go to the theater and get my share of profit; I must share in the meetings of men where ideas are exchanged and thus cultivate my intelligence; I too must share in concerts and cultivate my musical talent. To relieve the weariness of life I too must be permitted to go to places of amusement; for clearly it is our right doubly to profit from rights of which till now we, poor women, have been deprived. In myself I feel the crying need of a culture like that of men. Nature has given to me the first privilege of teaching my little ones. I am the one to sow the seeds of patriotic thought in the minds of these little creatures who tomorrow are to be the defenders of this nation."

The article, of which the above is but an extract, has been critized in Turkish papers somewhat severely, and some old Turks shake their heads in amazement, doubting whereunto this thing may grow. The door, however, is ajar for the Turkish women, and the old Turks, if they want peace at home, will have to make terms with their wives.

While Turkish ladies are thus demanding their rights, male writers, in the Turkish papers, are arguing that the Koran should be translated into Turkish. The belief hitherto has been that the Koran was sent down from heaven in its present Arabic form, and it has been regarded a sin to attempt its translation. Clearly, however, the critical spirit touching their Scriptures is abroad even among the Turks.

I grieve to say that while God in his wonderful prividence is now calling us all, missionaries and native Protestants, to close up our ranks and enter on an earnest movement to enlighten and save our fellow sinners, fresh controversies touching the Avedaper, touching Mr.Allen, Mr. Krikorian and the Protestant chancery are dividing our people into two camps, and writers of letters in Armenian newspapers - Protestant writers - are washing a good deal of dirty linen in public. Worse than all, these controversies threaten division among ourselves, and the meeting of the Committee

Dr. Barton IV.

at Interim on Wednesday gives us some anxiety. May the Lord Jesus whose we are and whom we serve, help us to know and do his will!

With all best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

Joseph K. Greene

J. R. Greene

Constantinople Sept. 21-1908.

7 copies

(copied R.B.P.)

S.C.

Vol. 8

14

Private & Confidential

Bible House, Sept. 7th, 1908

Dear Dr. Barton:

I have just finished my official letter, but I must add a confidential word. We have been in a very anxious state on account of the serious break between Mr. Allemand and Mr. Kri Korian, which has now lasted four weeks. Mr. Allen was disposed to exercise his editorial authority in a way very offensive to Mr. Kri Korian, forbidding the insertion of articles which Mr. K. deemed important; Mr. Kri Korian also was passionate and insistent. The quarrel concerned also not only editorial utterances, but also the question of the Protestant Chancery. Great feeling has been aroused throughout the body of the subscribers to the newspaper, and there was danger that we lose a large part of the subscribers of the paper in the central Mission, in Cesarea, in Angora and other places. Thank God, Mr. Allen

accepted the view of his colleagues and in Saturday's papers there will be inserted a notice that Dr. Barnum and Mr. Kri-Korian have been made associate editors with Mr. Allen, Mr. Allen to have the chief responsibility for the Armenian and Dr. Barnum and Mr. Kri-Korian for the Armeno-Turkish and the Greco-Turkish Aveta papers. Mr. Kri-Korian has had five years' happy experience with Dr. Barnum, and we trust that henceforth the danger of friction and conflict is eliminated. With certain new features, in the present great crisis, the papers should accomplish a great work.

No mention was made in the minutes of the long conversation with Mr. Baldwin, first, because no action was taken, and, secondly, because the business pertained rather to the Station than to the Com. at Int. Mr. Baldwin read to the meeting your letter addressed to him, under date of Aug. 21, which you kindly sent us a copy, and after the reading

and much talk, Mr. Baldwin declared that it was his purpose to write to you soon and place his resignation as a missionary of the Board in the hands of the Prudential Committee, leaving the Prudential Committee to accept the resignation at such time and under such conditions as shall seem to them suitable and just. It was a great relief to us to have him say this. He intimated that for business reasons he could not withdraw from Brousa, and we, though sorry, recognize the fact. He said to us yesterday that it is 20 years since he began business in Brousa, and his investments are too many and too heavy to be rid of easily. At any rate it will partly relieve his reputation and retrieve ours too, if he is known as a business man, and not as a missionary.

I mentioned ~~the~~ in the meeting the receipt of the letter from the Brousa Church, a copy of the translation of

which I recently sent you, but I did not read said letter to the meeting, since, in view of Mr. Baldwin's declaration, it seemed unnecessary. With Mr. B's consent I shall reply to the letter, saying briefly that in view of a declaration made by Mr. B. to us and to you, it was not deemed necessary to enter into the question proposed.

What now we shall do for Brown and the broad field is a serious question for us.

Invite us hence, we'll see to Kansas's foot.

Yours very sincerely
Joseph K. Greene

J. K. Greene
Constantinople
Sept. 24-1908

Rec'd OCT 7 1908

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Bible House, Cons'pl, Sept. 25, 1908

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Possibly you may have had your attention drawn to an article, published in the New York Tri-Weekly Tribune of Sept. 9, signed "Ex-Attache", and entitled "Near trouble is brewing in Turkey." This writer knows a wonderful lot of things on a vast variety of subjects, but I venture to question the evidence which he adduces in support of his fears. To be sure, the future is dark all round, and the new government in Turkey has very great and difficult problems to solve; hence the best friends of the new regime cannot dismiss anxiety. I can, however, affirm that Americans who have lived many years in Turkey, know the languages of the country and are in close touch with the people, Americans who watch the local press and themselves

J. H. Greene

publish newspapers in different languages; Americans who are even now instructing some five thousand pupils in seven colleges and thirty high schools, and who, including common schools, have some 23.000 pupils under their inspection; these Americans, men and women, in all 178 in number, are very hopeful for the future.

The writer in the N. Y. Tribune, speaking of the situation in Turkey, represents the various governments of Europe as preparing for the worst, even if they hope for the best. We, however, who live in Constantinople, can find no evidence in the local press or in the papers received from Europe of any such preparation. After the massacres of twelve years ago the six great powers of Europe kept, each, in the Bosphorus not only a despatch boat but a gunboat. With one exception these gunboats were some time ago removed, and we hear of no movement to send them back at the present time. Neither do we hear of any movement of

any European naval or land forces. Save a strengthening of the Austrian garrison on the Bosnian frontier.

The writer in the N. Y. Tribune represents the recent revolution as chiefly a military mutiny, and asserts that "had the army received regularly its pay, there would have been no coup d'état and no revolution." This assertion is very wide of the mark. For at least ten years the leaders of the Young Turkey party, like prince Sabaheddin and Ahmed Reza bey, with headquarters in Paris, have been civilians, and though they have been in communication with many young military officers, and though some of these officers, like Enver bey and Nizagi bey and Ali bey, were the first to rise in arms in Macedonia, the civil leaders, reinforced from every class of the population, still lead the movement. They have been successful, because they have had a thorough understanding with a vast body of

military officers and have had the backing of the army, but these officers would repudiate the charge that their chief motive in the uprising was pecuniary. No, these officers and the army are one with the people, and the body of the people, of all nationalities and ranks and religions, is simply determined to rid itself from the corrupt and oppressive rule of absolutism. The peoples of Turkey demand their civil rights and a voice in public affairs, and to secure these great objects ~~they~~ merge their differences of race and religion. As in the time of the American revolution, so here years of oppression have convinced the people that, in securing the protection of their great common interests, they must ~~either~~ hang together. Let me repeat that in this great movement the real leaders have been civilian Turks, and these men in a vast organization are still the leaders, and now every form of administration, civil, judicial, military and religious, is in their hands. They rule both in the

palace and in the most distant province; they are defending and harmonizing the interests of the varied nationalities of Macedonia, and are protecting the poor hopeless Armenians of Van and Bitlis, and thus far in all this great work they are showing a wonderful spirit of wisdom and moderation. In short, the Young Turkey party, both by its conduct of affairs and by its programs appeals to the hearts and souls of the people of every race in Turkey, and the people gladly follow their lead. They are taking care that the best men of every nationality shall be chosen to the new parliament; they have a thoroughly responsible and united ministry; they have, through sympathizing officers, full control of the army; they are backed by the great body of the religious leaders of every communion, and their noble platform is equal rights for all. They have many and difficult questions to solve, but they are addressing themselves

to the solution of these questions with wonderful patience and in an admirable spirit. They are not demanding of Austria the restoration of the provinces of Herzegovina and Bosnia, nor are they demanding of the Great Powers the abolition of the Capitulations. Questions touching foreign relations are held quite in abeyance, and every effort is directed to the solution of pressing internal problems. We beg, therefore, that the prophets of evil will for the present lie low and keep quiet and give a fair chance to the new speaker to Turk and to his poor, oppressed but hopeful Christian brother. And let the friends of Turkey and of humanity not only give them a fair chance, but let them show also to the leaders of this great revolution and to the whole people of Turkey every form of encouragement that is possible, and at the same time let all Christians cry to the God of nations that He himself may guide the movement.

Yours very sincerely, Joseph K. Greene

Dr. H. Greene
Constantinople
Sept. 25-1908
Received Oct. 5-1908
R.P.D.

Rec'd OCT 8 1908

Private and Confidential

Bible House, Stambul, Sept. 26. 1908

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I wish to give you a little information unofficially in addition to that contained in my official letter of Thursday.

When Mr. Baldwin informed the Com. ad Int. on Wed. that he intended to place his resignation in the hands of the Prud. Com. he added that, though he began to make investments twenty years ago (it is only four years since we had the first inkling of such investments) and though, with some losses, his investments have been successful, at the same time his business enterprises would hardly afford him a suitable livelihood. To this observation no one made reply, but it seems only fair that the Prud. Com. should know with such distinctness as our information can afford what the business enterprises of Mr.

Baldwin are. Neither as individuals nor as a committee have we undertaken to investigate Mr. B's private affairs, but, so far as is generally known, some of his enterprises are as follows:-

1. A large dry-goods store, with a boot and shoe and a dress-making department. It is in a large two-storey building, located in one of the most prominent positions in the city. It has been in operation a good many years. The manager, Mr. Shahan-girian, for four years has been making monthly payments to Mr. Baldwin, but, unable to meet his payments as per agreement, in the spring of this year turned over the entire stock of goods to Mr. Baldwin to cover his indebtedness, and withdrew from the business. Mr. Baldwin said that since the spring he has been trying to find a suitable manager, but he did not say that he had found such a one. Should Mr. B. personally manage the business, it would require all his time.

2. In another part of the city and on the most prominent street Mr. Baldwin

has a grocery store, managed by Mr. Dingilian, who some months ago declared in court (when on trial on the charge of having set fire to the store) that he was but a clerk on a salary of £E. 5 a month, and that the insurance policies on the stock, amounting to £E. 600, were in Mr. Baldwin's name. I may add that Mr. Dingilian was condemned to three years imprisonment, (we believe falsely), but on the recent release of prisoners he also was released, and has again resumed business.

3. Mr. Baldwin has extensive mulberry gardens, adjoining the mission property at Kaya bashi (West Brown), with a large stone building for the keeping of silk worms. This business ought to yield a large return.

4. Mr. Baldwin owns a large silk cocoonery, for the storing of silk cocoons, which brings him a rental of some £E. 40 a year.

5. In his reply to our letter of inquiry Mr. Baldwin stated that he had under

various loans during the past four years, but he did not give the amount of these loans. We know of one loan, made to the widow woman who formerly owned the Silk Cocoonery, which brought Mr. Baldwin 10% interest. This loan was for several hundred pounds, for which the woman had mortgaged the Cocoonery, and Mr. B. took possession of the building to cover the balance of the debt.

Now Mr. & Mrs. Baldwin are economical people, living in the mission house attached to the Girls' Boarding School property at Kayabashi at a rental of £6. 25, from which are deducted charges for taxes and repairs. This rental is only half of that paid generally by the missionaries residing in Constantinople.

One other item of information which may be of advantage to you is this.—

At the conclusion of our conversation with Mr. Baldwin on Wed. Dr. Herrick said that he desired to propose that in the interest of the missionary work in the

Brousa field we express to the Pru. Com. our judgement that it would be well not to accept Mr. Baldwin's resignation immediately. No member of the Committee, however, was prepared to second Dr. Herrick's proposal, and no action was taken. You can judge for yourself the sentiment of the Committee. May God guide the Prudential Committee in the decision of the question.

I may add that conversation with Mr. Baldwin on Wed. was in a very quiet and friendly tone, and neither he nor Dr. Herrick undertook to criticize the unofficial action taken by their colleagues in the summer.

I have this week sent you various papers and pictures and a specimen of the new Hymn Book. The latter is happily received. No one work has given me so much satisfaction as this Hy. Bk. I send you today a batch of Levant Heralds. Most of the news is in the French part. After looking at the papers, please

F. M. Greene
Constantinople Sept. 26 - 1908.

Confidential

Dear Mr. Riggs.

Pass them to Mr. Riggs.
With all best wishes,
Yours very sincerely
Joseph K. Greene

Rec'd OCT 10 1908

Bible House, Constantinople, Sept. 28, 1908

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton.

On September 2 I wrote to you concerning the political situation and criticized the article of "Ex-Attaché" published in the N.Y. Tri-Weekly Tribune of Sept. 7. Since then the Tri-Weekly Edition of the London Times, called "The Mail" of Sept. 21, has come to hand, and contains an elaborate article by a military correspondent on "The Turkish Army." I find that this writer completely confirms the position we have taken, and I quote somewhat from his article, thinking that his declarations may be some advantage to you in forming or expressing an opinion.

This military correspondent of the Times says: "The writer has been fortunate in meeting many well-informed members of the Young Turkish party, both soldiers and civilians, who have at first been

Dr. Greene

with unexpected freedom of the misdeeds of the late Government, and of their hopes for the future regeneration of their country. A promising feature of the situation is the subordination of the military to the civil elements of the revolution, which was not due to the initiation of the army but to the many members of those secret committees which have been hard at work for the past three years, which have ramifications in every corner of Turkey and representatives in the capitals of Europe. Not till the political situation seemed assured did the leaders approach the army. The cause was good, the position intolerable. The young Turk leaders are men of determined character, and they will shrink from no steps necessary to secure their ends. The 3rd corps d'Armée in Macedonia was first-gained over, and then the 4th corps in Asia Minor. The 2nd corps at Adrianople was next

approached, but owing to undue precipitation on the part of the revolutionary delegates the men at first refused to follow their officers' lead. Understanding was, however, soon established, and the whole of the troops in the Adrianople vilayet have now subscribed to the oath binding them to the Constitution. Secure of the allegiance of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th corps (150.000 men), the leaders were prepared for coercion, after Constantinople's assision threw in its lot with the Palace. Fortunately the personality of the Sultan counted for nothing. Except to the troops of the 2nd Division quartered around Yildiz the Sultan is personally unknown..... When the Young Turks launched their attack, he surrendered without any pretence of resistance, and the power of the Palace disappeared, let us hope, forever.

While at Constantinople the writer

has taken pains to ascertain the feeling of the regimental officers of the garrison towards the revolution, and it was unmistakable. There is complete concord between soldiers and civilians. No word was heard except in approbation of the political objects of the Young Turks, who have brought about a revolt against one of the most wicked and incapable governments which have ever disgraced the world. This accord of opinion is what gives strength to the revolutionary cause, and is the best safeguard against reaction. The chances of a Coup d'Etat have now passed away. Of the 25,000 troops at Constantinople the 1st Division at Stambul is with for the constitution, so are the artillery at Scutari, and so also are the crews of the Cruisers now lying in the Golden Horn. The Palace can still count on the services of the Yildiz troops, 5,000 of whom have refused to take the oath; but there are no leaders left, and if there were, the force at the

Sultan's command is insufficient for successful counter attack. For the present the revolutionary cause is safe, not because the Sultan likes it, but because the first shot fired in the streets of Constantinople would be the signal for his dethronement."

This testimony of the expert military correspondent of the Times will be, I trust, reassuring. The Italics above are mine.

Yours very Sincerely
Joseph K. Freeman

J. W. Greene

Constantinople Sept. 28-1908.

J.W.G.

Rec'd OCT 21 1908

Bible House, Constantinople, Oct. 9, 1908

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

During almost fifty years I have made many visits to Adabazar, but a recent visit of three days was the most enjoyable I have ever had. I had two happy services on the Sabbath including the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and on Sat. and Sunday evenings gave addresses to the pupils of the Girls' Boarding School. On my way back I stopped at Nicomedia, and held an evening service, largely attended by Gregorian Armenians. I enclose an article for the Herald, in case its editor finds it worth publishing.

We have had an anxious week here. The proclamation of the independent Kingdom of Bulgaria, the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria and the declaration of the Cretans to seek union with Greece have given us a week

Sec. Greece
Consts. Tri. 10

of lively excitement. There have been demonstrations before the palace and the public departments against Bulgaria, and demonstrations before the English Embassy in honor of Great Britain. At the same time the general demeanor of the Turkish population and the tone of the Turkish press have been most admirable. The government, while sending forward to the frontier large quantities of munitions, has remained cool and calm, and all classes of the population have responded to the spirit of the government. At the same time the feelings of the Turks and of all classes of the population have been deeply wounded. That Bulgaria and Austria, without appealing in an orderly and legal way to the great Powers, should, in violation of the Treaty of Berlin, have taken advantage of the present situation in Turkey to achieve their object of independence and annexation, has shown the Turks that the powers concerned have no regard for the sanction of treaties when they deem it to their advantage to disregard

them, and so Bulgaria and Austria have made a very bad impression on the Turks and have set a very bad example. The Turks wisely and calmly appeal to the great Powers for the maintenance of treaty rights, and decide to wait and to watch the course of events. Meanwhile the government will carry forward its preparations to defend the interests of Turkey. The Turks think that Bulgaria is backed by Austria, and Austria by her allies, Germany and Italy, and that England and France are the only real friends they have in Europe. The turn of public feeling against Germany and in favor of England is very remarkable. We are proud of the Turks that they mean, first of all, to put their own house in order, to make the most of what remains to them from the old regime, and to bide their time. If through the intervention of the Powers Bulgaria is induced to make proper compensation for the line of the Oriental Railway which she has unjustly seized,

and if Bulgaria and Austria are induced to make fitting compensation for the part of the Ottoman public debt which properly falls upon the population of Eastern Roumelia and of Bosnia and Herzegovina, then the relations of the powers concerned can be arranged without a disturbance of the public peace. Anyhow it is a mean thing to show no consideration and sympathy to the people of Turkey in these momentous and trying times. We hope, however, that these blows also will be profitable to Turkey, and such will surely be the case if the Turks still maintain their self-control. They are naturally and specially concerned as to the influence which the events of this week will have on the more than a million Bulgarian subjects of Turkey in Macedonia. If they too should show a disposition to rise and join Bulgaria, then we should surely have war. May the God of Nations we owe all we have now of still guide and protect our ship of state. With prayers and all best wishes for your annual meeting, Yours Very Truly, Joseph K. Greene

Rev. Joseph K. Greene
Constantinople
Oct. 2, 1908.

Rec'd OCT 21 1908

Do Missions Pay? The Reply of Adabazar, Turkey.

An article with this title was published in the Missionary Herald of Dec. 1891, and the impressions received on a recent visit at Adabazar impel me to continue the story of seventeen years ago. I rejoice to say that the evangelical church and community of Adabazar have happily justified the hopes of former years. From an experience of almost fifty years and from intimate personal acquaintance I add that this commendation is well deserved.

1. ~~The evangelical~~ This church ~~of Adabazar~~, was organized in 1846 and became self-supporting ~~since~~ in 1861, and still continues to pay the entire expense of church and school. ~~This expense~~ amounting to about $660 a year. The church numbers 120 members, and the community has increased from four to five hundred, large and small. A few men have a business which affords them a comfortable living, but the great majority have a hard

and constant struggle to make both ends meet. Three years ago they erected a substantial and commodious church edifice at an expense of $7,000, of which by great effort and self-denial the people paid about one half. Since then, with the generous help of an American friend, they have paid a debt of $1,320. They continue to worship in the new church, though with much discomfort on account of cold in winter, and to finish the gallery, plaster the inner walls and put in a ceiling they need, and are now trying to collect, $2,000.

9. In a period of sixty two years the church and community have learned the art of self-government. Through a joint committee the affairs of both church and community have been so wisely administered that no serious controversy has ever occurred among the Protestants of Adabazar. The reason of this is that from the beginning the church has had but three pastors, and the present pastor is the wise son of a wise father, who held the pastoral office for thirty two years.

To labor with and advise the pastor there have always been found a few God-fearing, level-headed and devoted men, and such men, thank God, are still found in this, the third generation of Protestants. The lack of a wise leadership in church and civil affairs — a leadership which knows how to harmonize differences and keep the peace — threatens serious loss and danger to so many Protestant communities, and it is owing to the presence of a few wise leaders that, in all the changes, trials and difficulties of the past years, the varied affairs of the Adabazar community have been conducted so smoothly and successfully.

3. The Girls' Boarding School at Adabazar is the joy and pride of the community. This school was first opened in Bardezag, and, after a successful course of twelve years, in 1885, on the invitation of the Adabazar church, was removed to that city, and, with the cordial consent of all concerned, was placed under the management of a board of native trustees. The happy result

is that all parties are eminently satisfied. For twenty three years the native trustees have borne the entire responsibility of the external and financial business of the school, save that the salaries of the three American teachers have been paid by the Woman's Board. The past year the trustees, besides paying all the expenses of the school, save the salaries of the American ladies, have expended $352 in repairs and changes, and have had a surplus of $140. Thus the American lady teachers have been relieved of all care for the buildings, for the finances of the school and for the feeding of the pupils, and have been able to give their entire time to the ~~moral~~ intellectual, moral and religious instruction of the girls. Meanwhile the number of pupils has increased from year to year, and at present there are 227 pupils of all grades, including the Kindergarten and primary departments. In the regular course of the girls' school there are now 127 pupils, three-fourths of whom are from non-Protestant families. Be-

Besides the three American ladies, there are six female and three male teachers. The school has had 172 graduates, and several of these have also graduated with honor from various American institutions. Both as wives, teachers and doctors the graduates have been an honor to the school, and some of them are showing their gratitude to their alma mater by handsome gifts. One of the graduates, now living in New York, has promised aid for the opening of a normal training department to the extent of $2200 or more. The school is better equipped for service now than ever before, and the best thing about it is its religious influence. Its evangelical ~~character~~ influence and object are thoroughly known and respected, and it has never found it necessary in any way to hide its evangelical character in order to secure pupils. It has ever sought for thorough instruction in the Bible to teach the pupils what spiritual religion is and to point out to them the Gospel plan of

salvation through faith in Christ. In short, the development in the people of a true spiritual life as the basis of a moral and godly character is the prime object of the school, but all questions of church relations belong exclusively to the pupils and their parents. I may add that the knowledge of the evangelical character of the high schools and colleges under American management in Turkey has never been a hindrance to their patronage and growth. These institutions were never so full as at present, and with the coming of the new era of liberty the door is open to Turkish pupils as well as others.

Do missions pay? Yes!

In a word, the Adabazar church is now in a position to do a great spiritual and educational work, and is in itself the most satisfactory proof that missions pay. It needs aid, first, to finish its new church edifice, and, secondly, to enlarge and equip its boys' school. With these two material wants supplied and the blessing of God on its spiritual work the future of the Adabazar church is most hopeful.

Constantinople, Oct. 9, 1908 — Joseph K. Greene

Rec'd NOV 4 1908

Bible House, Constantinople, Oct. 21, 1908

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

An Englishman named Mr. Railton, a commissioner engaged for many years in the foreign work of the Salvation Army, came down to missionaries' meeting last Monday, and gave us an interesting account of the foreign work of the Army, especially among the Mohammedans of Java. A quiet but profitable work has been carried on in that island by some forty Army officers, half of whom are foreigners and half natives, and more than half of them all are women. Last night, for the second time, Mr. Railton spoke at the "Friends" English mission in Kozum Kapou, to a large audience, among whom were more than twenty Turkish imams, mollahs, soldiers and scholars. Mr. Krikorian translated into Turkish, and Mr. Railton told at length the story

Do Missionary Pay? Yes!

of the work in Java, though he did not mention that this work was among Mohammedans. On invitation some half a dozen of the Turkish religious teachers present spoke of their sympathy with such work as had been described, of their joy that now, after so many years of deprivation, they could attend such a meeting, and the common bonds which unite Christians and Mohammedans, and of their great gratitude to England, their best friend, who fifteen years ago had urged the Turks to inaugurate the reforms for which they now give thanks. Mr. Krikorian with fitting words closed a meeting of two hours' duration. Notice was given that an evening school is about to be opened at the Friends' mission hall which will teach English. It is thought that not a few Mohammedans will avail themselves of this opportunity.

The young men of the Y. M. C. Association of Gedik Pasha have also

opened an evening school at our Coffee House at Kum Kapou, and it is hoped that this school will draw Turkish youth. At the Jedik Pasha schools there are now over forty Turkish children, and a like number are students at Robert College.

We have been having somewhat anxious times here lately. Everybody has been concerned lest some injudicious step should compel Turkey to resort to arms. Several incidents which have occurred here have warned the authorities that a strong hand and a reliable force are necessary to curb impatient and ignorant and fanatical elements among the population. It is easy to revive national animosities. There is a natural impatience that needed reforms are slow in coming. There is a feeling among some old Turks that Mohammedan interests are sacrificed to the Christians, and that the latter have the best of the bargain. The action of States which wish to profit from

the times at the expense of Turkey, causes deep resentment. In short, while all energies of the young Turkey party and of the friends of the new regime should be concentrated on internal administration, the fear of foreign aggression and foreign complications paralyzes effort. Nevertheless the new government and the leaders of the new movement and the Turkish press have shown great self-control and have acted with moderation and dignity. We shall have to wait sometime for an assured state of peace and progress, but we are looking on the bright side and are waiting in hope that God will bring them up the dark side.

We are longing to get news of your Brooklyn meeting, and trust that you all had occasion to rejoice and take courage. We celebrated here the Lord's Supper last Thursday in connection with a like celebration at Brooklyn. With all best wishes,

Yours Very Sincerely

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople Oct. 21-1908

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Bible House, Const'pl, Oct. 23, 1908

Dear Dr. Barton.

Many thanks for your very kind letter Oct. 7 and for Mr. Bell's letter Oct. 9. I will see that you have two copies of all new books, inscribed as you request. They should have been sent long ago. I wrote you two days ago about papers I now send "To Near East", - well worth subscribing for from the Am. No. - No. 6. The newly arrived soldiers from Salonica are fine-looking fellows. Our young Turks mean business. Their words are love and brotherliness, but evil doers had better look out. Disorders will occur here & there, but we trust the friends of order & peace. Give us time to cast the devil out. Yrs. Jos. K. Greene

I am sending you another bunch of papers.

Rec'd

Rec'd NOV 11 1908

Bible House, Constantinople, Oct. 28, 1908

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

An instructive incident has recently occurred here which deserves mention. Some two weeks ago one of the regular preachers in the celebrated mosque of Mohammed the Conqueror, a man named Kyeser Ali, began in his sermons to denounce the new regime. He maintained that the "Sheriat" — the Mohammed sacred law — must be upheld; that the equality of Mohammedans with unbelievers (giaours) could not be tolerated; that ~~some~~ Mohammedan women must be veiled and secluded, and so on. Finally, with a chief supporter named Ismail, he gathered together some 200 to 300 men, bound white muslin around their heads as if to show that they all belonged to the religious order, and led the crowd to Yildiz, the Sultan's palace. When His Majesty

Samuel Phillips.

Samuel Phillips, you another brother

appeared at the window and heard what the leader had to say, he bade them be quiet and promised to do what was necessary. On their way back to Stamboul, the leader and his crowd stopped the carriages of some of the ministers and made to them the same declarations in opposition to the new regime, and received from them substantially the same form of reply. The same day the leader, Kyaur Ali, was quietly arrested, and, with his chief abettor Ismail, was taken to prison. After various preliminary examinations, on Monday, Oct. 26, these men were brought to trial before the civil court of Stamboul. The public prosecutor accused the prisoners of an attempt to overthrow the existing government and produced several Turkish witnesses who had heard Kyaur Ali's harangues. The prisoner claimed that his object was not revolutionary, and ~~that his object~~ was an attempt simply to uphold the supremacy of the Mohammedan law. He claimed also that he had seen visions of Mohammedan saints

and was inspired. His lawyer's plea was that the man was insane, and, therefore, not responsible. By order of the court he was at once examined by several doctors, who pronounced him sane. Thereupon both Kyeur Ali and Ismail were adjudged guilty of treason against the government and both were sentenced to death according to the civil law. The record of the trial is given in all the Turkish papers, with fitting comments.

Such a trial and condemnation of one of the regular preachers attached to the great mosque of Mohammed the Conqueror (1453) is a new thing under the sun, the like of which was surely never witnessed in Constantinople. It is the first public contest between the old Mohammedan spirit and the new liberal Ottoman sentiment, between the old regime and the new, and it shows not a little courage that the new government and the Young Turkey leaders have openly brought the contention to a legal test and have won the victory. When and how the sentence of the court will be put

into execution remains to be seen. The incident, however, is a salutary lesson to those Turks who hold to the old ideas and interpretations. The contention between the old Mohammadan letter and spirit and the new liberal sentiment will, no doubt, be long and severe, but light is surely breaking in, and we must watch the contest with incessant prayer and hope.

In spite of multitudinous rumors and reports the foreign outlook is peaceable, and the Turks will no doubt, accept pecuniary compensation for their lost rights. The internal state of affairs leaves much to be desired. To develop here a trustworthy police organization is a big task, but is being carried into effect, though slowly. Meanwhile the Christian population is swayed by little incidents and rumors and fears, and some timid souls make themselves uneasy. It is a time which demands cold blood, courage and firmness. Nothing serious has occurred either here or elsewhere; only what was to have been

NOV 16 1909

expected. And the conflict is bound to go on, no doubt with more or less disturbance. Let not American friends be disturbed by rumors and reports, many of which are gross exaggerations. We have good hope that the new element which controls the best sentiment of both civil and military leaders and of a majority of the people will carry on the conflict to success. And to God be the praise.

I enclose a letter to Mr. Hicks, which please read and forward.

The young missionaries for Harpoot and Van and Cesarea and the helpers for Bardezag have come and gone on their way. Mr. & Mrs. Partridge leave today for Sivas. Miss Bush has already left us for the home land, where we know she will meet the love and care she deserves.

Mr. Railton, the Salvation Army Commissioner, has given some very excellent addresses in Stamboul and at the colleges. Yours very truly

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople Oct. 28-1908

6 Cases

(copied)
R.B.P.

c'd NOV 16 1908

Bible House, Coïpla, Nov. 3. 1908

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,

Ass. Secy A.B.C.F.M.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell:

I enclose a letter addressed to Mr. Tarossian, which please read and forward. I thought it best to write to the man himself, and to send the letter through you, that you may be acquainted with my reply.

I am getting ready copies of our newly printed mission books, which I will send soon.

May God guide our people in their choice of President today!

Yours very truly

Joseph K. Greene

Rec'd Nov 18 1908

Constantinople Nov. 4 1908.

Rec'd NOV 23 1908

Confidential

Bible House, Constantinople, Nov. 8, 1908

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I send you herewith the Report on "The Needs of the Turkey Missions", which the special Committee of the Com. and Int. has prepared and which the full Committee has approved. I have sent copies of the same to the members of the Committee appointed by the Annual meeting at Marsovan, namely Dr. Lee, Marash, Dr. White Marsovan, Mr. Knapp, Harpoot, and Dr. Barkell, Philippopolis, and have asked these brethren to make, each, any comment they deem wise in writing to you.

Many thanks to you for your letters to me and to Dr. Barnum of Oct. 23.

We rejoice to hear of the good meeting at Brooklyn, and shall wait with interest to get the fuller report you promise.

3 copies

We are glad that Mr. Baldwin's case was soon to be taken up, and trust that his resignation may be accepted. We feel that the Brousa field imperatively needs a different and better supervision, and I may say to you, in confidence, that we are agreed to invite Mr. MacNaughton of Smyrna, to undertake the work as soon as the way is opened by the withdrawal of Mr. Baldwin. No new man can fill the bill, and no missionary on the field will be sent, or will be willing to go there, as long as Mr. Baldwin remains in charge. As, moreover, Brousa is now a part of the Constpl Station only one man is needed to work the field. If the Prud. Com. deem it wise and just to make Mr. Baldwin a retiring grant, nobody will object, but believe one, no missionary, so far as I know, with the exception of Dr. Herrick, would agree to continue Mr. B. in charge. Dr. Herrick at the meeting on Sept. 23 of the Com. and Int. made a motion to this effect, but no one seconded his motion. Brousa (my own field from 1862 to 1868) is an ex-

tensive and most important field, and has suffered from neglect & spiritual cultivation for years. And a fresh man, experienced, conciliatory, zealous, spiritually minded, is needed to take up the work as soon as possible. We think Mr. MacNaughton is the man, and that it will be far better to send a new man to Smyrna than to Brousa. Moreover, we have reason to believe that Mr. MacNaughton would accept the invitation of the Mission to go there, in case Mr. Baldwin is no longer a missionary there. May God guide the Prudential Committee in their decision!

Since the events of last Friday (Oct. 30) quiet and a feeling of security have prevailed here. The Sultan has declared by irade that the 2nd Army Corps is under the absolute control of the War Ministry. This ensures the change of the Palace Guard of 2,000 men, and leaves no body of troops at the disposal of intriguers and the reactionary element. The Government has managed

this jovial question of the control of the army quietly and splendidly.

The election of deputies to the new parliament is proceeding well, to the satisfaction of all parties save the Greeks. Their attitude is clamorous and selfish, and will redound to their injury. On the contrary, the Armenians have pursued a wise and unselfish policy, and are in high favor. We are getting a new police and a new navy, and quiet negotiations are going on between the Turkish and the Bulgarian delegates. It is a long way out of the woods, but we see daylight, and are not in fear. We are glad, nevertheless, that an American war-boat, the Scorpion, is coming here. This week the firman for the vessel to pass the Dardanelles has issued, and yesterday Mr. Leishman went to thank the Sultan. I send you an Avedaber of today, with notice of Mr. Bedros G. Torosian's request inserted.

Yours very truly

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople, Jan. 8, 1908.

(3 enclosures)

Rec'd NOV 27 1908

30

Bible House, Lonsple, Nov. 12. 1908

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Two days ago I sent you Rich two copies, each, of our new books and tracts. Some of the tracts bear a former date, but they are new editions, the former date having been retained on account of the censorship. The manuscripts of other important books, some of which have cost a good deal of money, are now waiting for publication.

I enclose a list of the books and of postage expense.

The one thing we now need, as regards published books, is a business man, a trustworthy and capable native, to secure sales in a business way, as all other publishers do. Our busy interior missionaries cannot push the business.

We are all quiet here. Mr. Robert

College, however, there has been insubordination in the Senior class, and as the class, from mistaken class motives, hang together, all the class, save one member, has been suspended for a month. All depends on whether the faculty hang together and remain firm. With divided counsels the College in its discipline and reputation will suffer great injury. Dr. Yates is seriously ill, though improving. He has been unable to take any part in the controversy. He is now improving.

In haste, Yours very truly

Joseph H. Green

Constantinople

Nov. 12-1908.

NOV 27 1908

No. 3986 Constantinople Nov 11 1908 153

Consignment

from the Book Department, Bible House,

to Mr James L Barton D.D. on account of Boston station

as per order of

Boxes No Mark

Via Care of

2	Titus Armenian	7	14
2	" Ar-Turk	7	14
2	Hymn & tune book.	15	30
2	Atshi Ar-	4 ½	9
2	" Ar-Turk	4 ½	9
2	Simple life	3 ½	7
2	Boys friend Arm-	1	2
2	" Ar Tur.	1	2
2	Chr. Life in Arm- (Catech)	2 ½	5
2	" " Ar-Tur	2 ½	5
2	" " Gr-Tur.	2 ½	5
2	Sermons Ar. Vol I.	7	14
2	" Ar. ~~Tur~~ Vol II	7	14
2	" Ar-Tur	5	10
2	Nat. Hist. Reader I	3	3
2	Readers. arm.	4 ½	9
2	Gens. arm	4	8
2	" Ar-Tur.	4	8
2	Primers arm	— ½	1
2	Physical Geogr. Osmanli	20	40
8	S.S. Lessons. Ar-Tur 1906.7.8.9.	1 ½	12
4	" " in Gruk. 1906.1907	2	8
	500 pages of tracts. %	1	5
			234
	Dis 25%		58 ½
			175 ½
	Gold 163 Pts.		
	post on 7 pk	63	
		226	
	Gold 226 Pts-		

Received payment in account

W W Peet

Jr. Treasurer

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Account of Book Department
Constantinople

Rec'd DEC 21 1908

24

Bible House, Constantinople, Dec. 1, 1908

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton

Many thanks for Mr. Wheeler's letter of Nov. 6 and your own of Nov. 9. The items mentioned in the former letter I have reported to the parties concerned. I am happy to learn that you can make use of many items of news which I send you. I am much pleased with the prospectus of your new book — Daybreak in Turkey — and enclose an order to Mr. Higgins for a copy of the same. Other brethren will no doubt order for themselves. You have chosen a happy title.

I have several items of business to report, but wait for a meeting of the Com. ed Pub., that the approval of the full Com may be obtained.

I have reported to you a visit of Commissioner Railton, of the Salvation Army, who was with us some three weeks. He held many profitable meetings, and endeared himself to all whom he met. It is thought that he will return and begin a mission in

the Kassma Pasha valley adjoining Pera — a quarter of the city thickly settled with people, mostly Greeks, of poor circumstances and low morality. We ourselves, had we money to hire a house for a Sunday School, would immediately begin work there. There are 400 Armenian families there, with many children, whom we could g[illegible] the means at our disposal for the evangelization of this great capital are pitiably meager.

We have invited Rev. F. B. Meyer, of London, to visit us in April or May, for a series of meetings, and he will come if an intended visit to India does not prevent.

On Sunday, Nov. 22, twenty seven persons (15 men and 12 women, members of other evangelical churches), who belong to the Bible House congregation, under the lead of Mr. Krikorian, declared themselves a church — the Emmanuel Church of Constantinople — and entered into covenant with one another. Six others, three men and three women, were at once received on profession. Nineteen of the above-mentioned church members formed what was called a branch of the Pera church,

but have long wished to be independent, and this was for many reasons desirable. It is a Turkish speaking congregation, and has considerable ability and zeal. The Pera church, however, had not dismissed the above-mentioned members, and the new church was formed without the intervention of council or the participation of any missionary. We wished the church to be formed, if formed at all, not as the issue of a quarrel, but by common consent and in accordance with ecclesiastical custom, which might, we think, have been brought about, with patience. However, it is a long story, which if told, would tax your patience and mine, and we content ourselves with prayer that God will rule and overrule to his own glory and the good of the great needy multitude about us. Perhaps it would be well to make no public announcement touching this new church for the present.

The outlook in Sentari is improved, with enlarged Sabbath attendance, a good Sunday School, Y. M. C. A. prayer meeting, and common school, — all under the manage-

ment of a good local Committee.

The Young Men's Chr. Ass. of Stamboul has opened a night school in the upper room of your coffee-house, called "The Rest", at Kozum Kapou. The Association has hired a very worthy young man - a college graduate - as teacher, and has assumed a responsibility for some fifty pounds Turkish. Young men, of several nationalities, including Turks, - to the number of about thirty - have already enrolled themselves, paying a moderate tuition fee. For all which we are very thankful. Our great effort is to arouse our Protestant brethren and help them to apprehend their call and responsibility in the great work of evangelization.

One of four Greek preachers, Mr. Paroulis, reports with great joy the accession of ten Greek young men to the Greek Evangelical congregation of Pera. These young men are hand-picked, mostly clerks in stores, who have been persuaded and redeemed from sinful courses in a remarkable way, and under severe trial have proved themselves sincere and true. They have won their

Greek employers, and have succeeded in persuading their employers to close their stores and shops on Sunday. These same young men are earnest in their labors for others, and the whole story of their conversion and endurance and testimony for Christ is most encouraging.

An English Mission, established by the Friends (Quakers) of England, in Koum Kapou — the quarter below Jedik Pasha in Stamboul — is doing very excellent work. They have ~~an~~ ~~excellent~~ a very suitable building, heated by a furnace, lighted by gas, with a fine auditorium which seats 300, reading-room, work-rooms and beds for a dozen orphans. They have a Sunday School, of over 400, with some 16 teachers, — children and young people, of all nationalities, gathered from the region right around them. They have also a day school, of 100 pupils, in a separate building, a little way off, and do a great industrial work through poor women. For twenty years an efficient and very liberally-minded English woman, named Miss Burgess, has been at the head of this

establishment, and now has five English women as assistants.

On Friday evening, Nov. 20, by invitation, I spoke in Turkish to an assembly in this English mission on the matchless parable - The Prodigal Son. Six young Turks were in the audience, four of whom were immediately before the platform on which I stood. Their attention was most earnest, and after meeting they begged Miss Burgess that I might be invited to speak to them again. Some forty years ago, when we were holding a special Sabbath service for Turks in Pera, in the Dutch chapel, we printed a small hymn book in Osmanli Turkish, containing selections from our large Armeno-Turkish hymn-book. As soon as the authorities heard of it, they strictly forbade the use of this Osmanli Turkish hymn book, and all these past years it has been shut up in the Bible House, now at last the book is released from prison, and is used in this English mission at Koum Kapou, and it was most interesting to see the young Turks before me sing with the

congregation and join in singing the Songs of Zion. Some of the Turks who come to this mission are regular readers of the Bible, and one of them, self-moved, recently said, "If only Christians lived up to their Book, they would soon convert the world!" How long, O Lord, shall the blessed Saviour wait for his followers to witness to his truth by example as well as by word?

Two students from the Turkish Law School, one a Turk and one a Greek, with the assistance of other young men and of Mr. Kosi Korian, have formed at Koum Kapou a society for the moral improvement of the people. Their object is to stem the tide of intemperance, gambling and other vices, which, alas, with the incoming of liberty, is rising on every side. The happy thing is that in many parts of the city the better class of young Turks, heartily uniting with Christian young men, are thinking what they can do to secure a moral foundation for their new edifice of liberty, justice and fraternity. We

are hoping and praying that ere long some of these young men may perceive that the only true and sure foundation of their edifice is the Gospel, and that there is no true morality without the true religion.

At our weekly meeting of native pastors and preachers yesterday we were happy to have with us a converted Turk, whose story is most interesting. Some thirty years ago he was an imam, or religious leader, in a Turkish village near Erzroum. An uncle of his, who had been a soldier in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8, was taken prisoner and sent to Tiflis. There one of God's colporters brought him a New Testament, which he learned to read, and which, when released, he brought with him to his village. On a visit one day the imam noticed this book on a shelf in his uncle's house, and obtained permission to take the book. On opening it to read, the first word which attracted his attention was John 10: 35, 36, and at once suggested to him that the Mohammedan teaching respecting Jesus (Isa) might

after all be wrong. He continued to read the book with more and more interest, and finally, going to Erzroum, conferred with a well-known Protestant Armenian there and obtained from the Protestant bookseller a volume containing, to his joy, not only the Gospels but also the Old Testament. In short, the man became convinced that Jesus was the Son of God, and so declared to his Turkish countrymen. They, distressed, summoned from Erzroum two Turkish teachers (mollahs), who discussed with the man, at length the question of Jesus and the true religion. Finally one of the mollahs said that it was of no use to try and convince the man, and that the only remedy for him was the Sword. The man, then young and unmarried though betrothed, left his village and went to the Armenian village of Chevirmé near Khanous and remained in the house of a good Protestant brother for a month. Going thence to Erzroum, he received kindness and instruction there from our missionary, Rev. Robert Chambers,

and, finally, to save his life, fled, by way of Persia, to Tiflis. Here he met a Swedish missionary, and eventually accompanied him to Sweden, where he learned Swedish and pursued a course of religious instruction. By the Swedes he was sent as a missionary to the Mohammedans of the Caucasus. Here in the course of a few years, besides other work, he translated the four gospels into the old Turkish language, as now spoken by some thirteen millions of the Mohammedans of Central Asia. For the purpose of printing this translation of the gospels he was sent to Germany, where he learned German, completed his work, and, with a German wife, was sent to labor for the Mohammedans of Shumla, one of the chief cities of Bulgaria. Previous to entering on missionary work he, by his own choice, had been baptized under the name of Avedaranian, Son of the Gospel. After laboring some years in Shumla he removed to Philippopolis, which is now his home. In August last he attended the

Jubilee Meeting of the European Turkey Mission in Sofia, and in the picture published in the November Herald he appears as the whiskered man almost in the middle of the upper row. This is the first time he has dared to visit Constantinople. In the prime of life, with a good reputation for zeal and prudence, thoroughly familiar with both Mohammedanism and Christianity, he is destined, we trust and pray, notably to help spread the truth of Jesus among his Turkish countrymen. Let those who love Jesus pray that such may be the case. And may God raise up many other witnesses to his truth from among the Mohammedans of this land!

Praying earnestly for the Prudential Committee and the Officers of the Board, we wait with much concern to learn what our appropriations are to be for 1909.

Very Sincerely Yours
Joseph K. Greene

(over)

P.S.

While cries of distress come to us not only from crowds of the needy in this city and from the suffering poor in many parts of the interior, and while in the negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria nothing is settled, internally affairs are moving on quietly and well, and on all sides the new government is consolidating its power. The new parliament house is about ready, the majority of the delegates (about 240 in all) are chosen, and the friends of the new regime, under the guidance of the Young Turkey Committee, are already carefully considering the measures most necessary to take the form of law. Hence all eyes are on the national assembly, to convene about Dec. 14. May the merciful God be their guide, to the furtherance of his Kingdom! I hope to write to you about the new parliament in due time.

Yours

J. K. J.

Constantinople
Dec. 1-1908

Rec'd DEC 26 1908

Strictly Confidential

Bebek, Constantinople Dec. 10, 1908

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

In order to gain time for an Armenian sermon for next Sunday I remained at home today, and to night your letter of Nov. 25, enclosing the appropriations and a letter from Mr. Bell, of the same date, have been brought to me. I shall now call a meeting of the Com at Inst. and lay before them these letters and quite a good deal other business. I am sure that all our missionaries will respond very heartily to the very kind and sympathetic letters just received, and will desire to express to the Prud. Com. very hearty thanks for the additional appropriation of $1000. There is no doubt that this sum will be added to the regular appropriation for publication work. Though to me 2000 copies of the new Armenian Hymn Book have already been sold, on the whole the receipts from the sale of books are not so

large as we could wish. The times are hard everywhere, and in many parts of the interior there is great distress. Hence we are not a little anxious concerning subscriptions to our periodicals for the New Year.

My special object in writing to you this evening, however, is that, in all confidence, I may refer to Mr. Baldwin's case. You have made the usual appropriation for Mr. & Mrs. Baldwin for 1909. This shows, I take it, that the Prud. Comm. had not had time to take up and formulate a decision in regard to Mr. Baldwin. Yet you can hardly imagine how anxiously, in the interest of the spiritual work of the Bronsa field, we all wait for your decision. Miss Powers and Miss Allen in Bronsa and we all here, save Dr. Hewitt, are exceedingly anxious that Mr. & Mrs. McNaughton be invited to take up the missionary work in the Bronsa field, and they are ready to go there when invited and when, by the withdrawal of Mr. Baldwin, they will

be left free to carry on the work without interference. It seems to us that the work cannot bear the burden of Mr. Baldwin's reputation any longer. He has now put a new man in charge of his dry goods store and has himself assumed charge of his grocery store. For the former he has laid in a new stock of goods, and in his former partner he now has a formidable rival.

With great reluctance and embarrassment I enclose the translation of a copy of a letter which Mr. Allen received this week from Mr. Nigoghosian, the original of which Mr. Nigoghosian sent to Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Nigoghosian is the civil head of the Brousa community and the agent and a large interior district of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. There has been a dreadful quarrel between him and Mr. Baldwin and unless Mr. Baldwin withdraw from the position of missionary he intimates his purpose to publish his letter in the papers of Constantinople, not to mention his intended publication of the same in Armenian and

England. This would be nothing short of a calamity for our work, and would place us in a most trying position. Mr. Baldwin would claim that there is in Mr. Nijgh's letter not only much that is ~~extravagant~~ exaggerated and incorrect, but also much that is false; and this is certainly true, in part. At the same time there is so much of truth in the letter, and so wide-spread is the condemnation of Mr. Baldwin by the native Protestants, that it would be simply impossible for us as missionaries to undertake the defence of Mr. Baldwin in the public prints. It seems to us that the Prac. Com. have now in hand every thing they need in order to arrive at a just and speedy decision. Mr. Baldwin has declared to us (in our Sept. meeting) his willingness to withdraw, and we do beg you to accept his resignation and save us from a most unhappy controversy. May God pity us and save us, as missionaries, from a public breach among ourselves. Surely the Lord calls us to more happy work.

Yours very sincerely, Joseph R. Greene

P.S. Mr. Allen tells me that he has written to Mr. Nigophosian, who is temporarily on business at Sinope, and stated to him that the case of Mr. Baldwin is in the hands of the Prudential Committee, who have full information, and that we are expecting to hear of the decision of the Prud. Com. soon: he also promises to inform Mr. N. as soon as we hear what the decision is. Mr. Allen wrote thus in order to keep Mr. Nigophosian quiet for a while.

Of course I could give you information in regard to all the charges of Mr. Nigophosian, but the story would be long and wearisome to you and to me, and it seems unnecessary that I enter on such an explanation.

I have read the translation of Mr. Nigophosian's letter to Mr. Peet, also this letter of mine to you, and he authorizes me to say that he thinks I do right in these communications to you.

Yours

J. K. J.

10 per 1

P.S.

By looking at the Tabular View of the Brousa Station you will see that for four years Mr. Baldwin has recorded thus:

Demirdesh — 1 church. 30 members.

Yet this church has been dead for twenty years, without service and with no living member in Demirdesh.

We ought to have had this item stricken out long ago.

J. K. C.

Constantinople
Dec. 18-1908.

DEC 26 1908

Translation of a letter addressed by Mr. M. Nigoghosian to Rev. F. A. Baldwin.

Sinope, Nov. 29, 1908

Mr. Baldwin:

You will be surprised to receive a letter from me, and perhaps you will be a little discomforted, but be assured that its object is to discharge a lost duty of a broken friendship, and before entering on this duty be patient to note a few items of your biography.

1. You began your missionary career with an attempt to shut up the place of worship of the Lazya church.

2. The first service you performed on coming to Brousa was to change the chapel at Demirdash into a place for silk-worms.

3. You spared no effort to leaven the young preacher of the Yenija church with the leaven of your Phariseeism, and have brought his bright and promising beginning to its present sad end.

4. You brought the same leaven into the Yenija church, and by advising those

Constantinople Dec. 10-1908.

to build a bath-house you condemned those simple-minded Christians to bear the burden of a grievous debt.

5. With the same leaven you entered the Soloz Church, and left the people without a house of worship.

6. In spite of the protests of the people you closed the Gospel work in Kaya bashi in Brousa, and, in ceased because the people opposed you in buying a mulberry garden for your silk-worms, you sold at a low price and without notice the building purchased for a chapel.

7. You reduced to one lira the monthly wage of a preacher with family, — a sum not enough to cover the monthly expense of the apples you fed to your beloved horse — and thus you compel the man to enter on business which degrades his high office and injures the church.

8. In Brousa you have spared no means to persecute the man who spoke the truth to your face; with your accursed money you have deceived even some of the young men of the community, and with the

object of carrying on the fight on which you entered, you have encouraged the young men to have recourse to unlawful means. Thus you have brought the church to the verge of destruction, and, it would seem, with a smile of satisfaction on your face.

9. As a result of your crooked principles you have led one of your satellites to perpetrate a crime, and to suffer public condemnation for the same.

10. The happy relation, which from the beginning of the management of Miss Powers and Miss Allen has existed between the Brousa church and the American School for girls, you have caused to grow cold, and when lately we proposed an adjustment which would have led to a good understanding, they had not the courage to accept.

11. In order to secure the hanging of your wife's picture in the hall of the girls' School you have resorted to such means as to cause a breach between the graduates and the School.

12. You deceived both the the Prudential Committee and the missionaries in Constantinople promising them that in the near future you would withdraw from commercial business, while, in fact, soon after your return from America you entered on new business.

13. As a result of your business enterprizes you have ruined more than one family; you have been involved in more lawsuits than one; you have been beaten once and have had your house stoned, but not on account of your preaching the Gospel, for since you entered on the holy service of a missionary, even without reflection, you can tell the number of sermons you have preached.

14. In order to continue without let or hindrance the business which is your idol you have cast dishonor, before your missionary associates, on a worthy merchant who was your partner, and now you boast that you are free to carry on your merchandise and to make provision for the future, and this position

you have gained by taking advantage of the mites of the widows of America.

Be not grieved because I have made mention of these things to your face; for, though you scorn me now, I believe that the day will come when these things and other abuses and neglects of duty will be brought to your face in a public meeting, and the Lord who gave his blood for the church will demand of you an account for all the injuries you have done to his holy cause.

You see that my object is friendly, and don't be angry if I manifest doubt touching your faith, for no man who believes in God, in the immortality of the soul, in Christ's atoning work, in a judgment to come and in everlasting punishment; in short, no man who fears God and regards man could countenance in such a course as yours.

Now, then, Sir, let this my paper of accusation awaken in you some feeling of modesty, and resign that office for which, in a moment of inexperience, you once confessed to me that you were not born.

Thus in two respects you will have done right:
1. The post of missionary in the Bonsa Station will be open, and, by the mercy of God, some worthy person will be appointed missionary, the field will be cared for, and God's holy name will be glorified.

2. You will then cease plundering God's treasury, and with a free conscience you will follow your business idol, and, who knows? maybe God will pardon your past sins, and will crown your money with blessing.

But if my letter does not move you to take the course suggested above, at least as a principle of honor have the courage to defend yourself, and reply to the 14 items of accusation which I thrust in your face.

If you care not to do this, and decide to be content with a contemptuous silence, as has been your customs of old, I declare to you that this time you will not escape by that policy; for, after waiting a limited time, when it is seen that you do not

change your course, you will see the present writing published, first in the papers of Constantinople, and then in papers of America and England.

Your evil and destructive course must come to an end.

For the churches which you found ready at hand the honored missionaries, who preceded you, our own Armenian fathers and the Holy Savior who is the head of the Church paid the price of blood.

And I also, who as a worthy son of my father, am ready to be sacrificed for this holy cause, have sworn that the Brousa church shall not be a sacrifice to your evil course, and that it shall not be added to the number of churches closed by your hand.

May God guide me and also you!

(Signed) M. Nigoghosian

Gen. Oldwine
Nov 29, 1808

Sir,

Rec'd JAN 4 1909

Bible House, Constple, Dec. 18, 1908

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

In short time, and with many interruptions I have tried, in the enclosed paper, to give you some idea of the great event of Thurs. Dec. 17th. I wish it were a more worthy description of the scene, but I have no time to rewrite. Make whatever use of the paper you please.

We have this afternoon a reception for the Captain (Logan) and the Officers of our new naval vessel, the Scorpion. We called on them on Tuesday, and were greatly pleased with both officers and men.

Yours very sincerely
Joseph K. Greene

P.S.
Could you send me three copies of "Higher Educational Work of the American Board"? I can make good use of them. J. K. G.

Sent

Constantinople Dec. 18-1908

Rec'd JAN 4 1909

The Opening of the Turkish Parliament

National liberty had its birth in Turkey on July 23d; the constitutional life of the nation began on Dec. 17, 1908.

Heaven smiled on the scene. After weeks of snow and rain a beautiful sun shone forth once more, and every body took it as a happy sign of God's mercy towards this stricken land. The streets of the city and the shipping were festooned with the flags of all nations, not as formerly, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Sultans birth and accession, by imperial command, but by a spontaneous movement of the people. Some forty thousand troops lined the streets, and pupils from the military, naval, medical and art schools early took their appointed places on the sides of the great square of Saint Sophia, where, accompanied by many bands of music, they were to sing the Hamidie March and the new national hymn. A hall in the building of the Ministry of Justice, standing on one side of the square, was the place

where the first parliament met in 1877, and the new parliament convened in the same place. The hall, modestly and tastefully adorned, is not large, but is sufficient for the 240 deputies. On either side there are three balconies, the central one of which on the right side of the presiding officer is for the Sultan, who has in the adjoining balcony on one side, the diplomatic corps and in the balcony on the other side, the journalists. The space, not large, on either side of the assembly hall is for spectators. The senators, forty in number, named by the Sultan on the recommendation of the ministry, have a hall of assembly near by. (Of the senators 30 are Mohammedans, 4 Greeks, 3 Armenians, 1 Bulgarian, 1 Rumanian and 1 Jew. Of the deputies 8 are Armenians, 21 Greeks, 2 Jews and the remainder Mohammedans, one of whom, the deputy from Aleppo, was a member of the former parliament.)

The deputies and senators, all dressed in black clothes, took their places in the assembly hall at 11 o'clock; eight carriages containing ladies from the imperial harem,

each carriage attended by five eunuchs, came soon after to adorn the scene, though there was no place for them in the assembly hall; then followed the ambassadors and the ministers of the smaller states, each attended by his first dragoman, and all in uniform, save the American ambassador, who, as by order of his government, appeared in plain clothes; last of all, at 10 o'clock, came the Sultan, in a magnificent carriage, drawn by four beautiful horses, preceded and followed by a troop of cavalry, with Kiamil pasha, the grand vizier seated in front of him. In his reign of thirty two years, this is the first time (in 15 years) that his Majesty has dared to pass through the city in an open carriage, and he happily found that when the people are content he has nothing to fear; indeed, on all the way he was cheered by hundreds of thousands of happy spectators. It is said that at first his Majesty was reluctant to make the journey, but yielded to the solicitations of his ministers and of the committee of Young Turks; till the last moment, however, it was not known whether he would cross

Sultan has shown little confidence in his people and

over to Stamboul by the bridge or by boat. It was expected that Reshad Effendi, the Sultan's brother and heir to the throne, would accompany his Majesty, but for some reason he did not go. The rigor of this Majesty's rule over the other members of the imperial family may be imagined from the fact that up to July 24 the family of the late Sultan Mourad, whom, after a two months' reign, Sultan Hamid succeeded in 1876, was never allowed outside the palace of Cheragan, and a grandchild of Sultan Mourad, up to his twentieth year, had never seen a horse or sheep or even the great street which passes just outside the palace wall.

At a little past one o'clock the Sultan was ushered into the imperial balcony and was saluted by the brilliant assembly. He wore a grand military uniform, but his countenance was worn and wan. The first secretary of the Sultan then advanced to the space just below the seat of the president of the chamber, and with a full voice read his Majesty's speech, which occupied seven minutes. The Sultan explained that the Constitution

granted at the beginning of his reign, had been withdrawn on the advice of high dignitaries of state, until the people had become ripe for it. His Majesty had ever since devoted all his efforts to the progress of all ~~men~~ classes of the population, and now, thanks to the diffusion of public instruction, the intellectual standard of the people had been raised, and he had been able to accede to their desire for the revival of the Constitution, by which the welfare of the country would be assured both in the present and in the future. After the advent of the new regime Kiamil Pasha was appointed Grand Vizier, and while the new cabinet was engaged in the organization of the ~~old~~ constitutional regime, the prince of Bulgaria, from whatever motive, had departed from his fidelity to the Ottoman Empire and had proclaimed the independence of Bulgaria. Following this act, Austria-Hungary had annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, the provisional occupation of which had been confided to her by the treaty of Berlin. These grave violations

of treaties had grieved His Majesty, and he had instructed the council of ministers to defend the rights of the state, and he now relied on parliament to support the Cabinet. As his relations with all the powers are good, he hoped that with the assistance of the friendly great powers, pending political questions will be satisfactorily solved. We ardently desire, said the Sultan, the reorganization of the finances, the establishment of the equilibrium of the budget, the increase of the number of schools, the raising of the standard of the army and navy, and the reorganization of the several departments of state. The prosperity of the nation and the administration of the country in accordance with the Constitution was His Majesty's most ardent desire. Prolonged applause followed the reading of the speech.

After the reading of the speech the Sultan himself, addressing the deputies and senators, said: "I am very much pleased with the opening of your parliament in my presence, and I pray

God for the continuance and success of the parliament."

The Sultan also sent his compliments to the ambassadors and ministers present and informed them that he relied on the support of the powers for the success of the new regime in Turkey. The ambassadors returned thanks for his Majesty's message.

It may well be noted that in the speech from the throne on the opening of parliament in 1877 the Sultan expressed with equal fervor his devotion to his subjects and his determination to maintain the Constitution on the basis of fraternity and equal justice for all classes of the people. It is fortunate that the "Young Turks" had the Constitution of 1877 as a precedent; it is, however, most fortunate that now the maintenance of the constitution depends, not [redacted] on the will of the Sultan, but on the firm determination of the army and navy and the great body of the people. So far as one can judge from every organ and

expression of public opinion the adherents of the old regime are ~~the~~ a meagre minority, who profitted unrighteously from the same.

The Sultan, the ladies of his harem and the Ambassadors returned by the same way by which they came, and the Assembly completed its organization. Each member subscribed to the following significant oath: "So long as His Majesty the Sultan, who has sworn to respect the stipulations of the Constitution, conforms to the same, I, so and so, swear, according to the prescriptions of the Constitution, to be faithful to my country and to the mission confided to me." The provisional president then made a happy address, five Commissions were appointed, and the assembly adjourned till Saturday. The Sultan, before his departure, as a token of his gratitude, gave 50 pounds to be distributed among the servants of the assembly hall and 1000 pounds to be distributed among the poor of the capital. The members of the British parliament

sent very happily expressed felicitations to the Ottoman parliament, and other felicitations came from various parts of Turkey, from Egypt and from Europe. The general joy of the people also was expressed by salvos of cannon, by the ringing of church bells and by grand illuminations at night. It is truly remarkable that in the movement of 40,000 troops, mounted and unmounted, of countless carriages, and of several hundred thousands of men, women and children, by day and by night, not a single serious accident has been reported. Only those who have experienced the rigors and the terrors of the past absolute and despotic rule can apprehend the present joy and thankfulness and hopefulness of the people of Turkey. For all this we give praise to God.

Joseph K. Greene

Bible House, Constantinople, Dec. 18, 1908

Parliament

J. K. Greene

Dec. 1908.

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c'd JAN 8 1909

Personal

Bible House, Constpl, Dec. 22, 1908

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Many thanks for your personal letter of Dec. 2. I am very glad if by my letters I can be of any help to you. I send you by today's post a roll of illustrated papers.

The first regular session of the new parliament occurred on Sat. last, and the report of the proceedings shows that the deputies, though able men, have need to study "Roberts Rules of order" and appoint a steering committee. Only one, a deputy in 1877, has ever been in a legislative assembly. Yet they will learn, and they have a clear idea of what they need. How to get at it legislatively is the question.

The suspended senior class of Robert College wrote a letter of apology, and after three weeks' suspension were allowed to return. They were greeted by the other students

in a very uproarious manner, and there is much soreness of feeling on the part of the American tutors, who feel that in their discipline they are not fittingly sustained by the President. The latter is quite too autocratic to secure a much desired harmony in the faculty. I showed your sheet to Dr. Washburn, please do not quote me, for it were better that he get information from other sources.

There is a tendency to independence of action on the part of some presidents, like Dr. Yates, Dr. Patrick & Mr. MacLachlan, which gives concern to many of your missionaries. The root of the trouble at Cesarea was this tendency in Dr. Dodd. Where there is real co-operation and harmony between the teachers of higher institutions on the one side and the directors of hospitals on the other side, and the missionaries of the station, there the best result is seen, especially in the religious tone and efficiency. In most places this spirit of cooperation prevails but not everywhere. In my opinion the two most important qualifications of a good missionary, whether teacher, doctor

or preacher, are, first, a good stomach (ability to eat, health) and, secondly, practicability, ability to harmonize and cooperate with associates. Without these two qualities, piety, devotion, learning largely fail to profit. Such is the teaching of experience. Unless a man has health and the spirit to work with others, what is the use of sending him out as a missionary? All which must be an old story to you.

The Evangelical Armenian Church of Constpl (Pera) has sent me today an earnest protest against the organization of the new Emmanuel Church, on Nov. 22. Copies of this protest are to be sent to you and to the Am. Bible Society and other parties. Dr. Bowen, the agent of the Am. Bible Soc., is specially criticised, because he took part in the service, and without his encouragement (in connection with the use of the Bible House chapel) the organization could not have taken place. One member of the Com. at Nic. (Dr. Parmen) is alluded to in the Protest, because he was

present on the occasion of the organization; but this criticism is altogether undeserved, because Dr. Barnum took no part in the exercises, and did not stay to the Communion service, and, indeed, did not approve of the step taken. He was present because he is connected with the Advocate, and might, perhaps, have occasion at some time to write concerning the event.

We are touching new problems and entering new doors on many sides, individually, but it does seem that, whenever there is a special call to pull together and pull hard for the Master, just then the Devil manages to insert some wedge of separation, and the great, indispensable condition of success — Co-operation, mutual confidence, brotherly love — is lost sight of. Sometimes I think, What does the Lord think of us? Surely we are earthern vessels at the best, and that the Lord bears with us and makes anyone of us is a wonder of love and mercy. Praise to His name that He does not cast us off. — This, too, dear Dr. Barton, is a personal letter, and I am sure it will lead you to pray for us. Yours very sincerely

Joseph K. Greene

I keep no copies of personal letters.

JAN 11 1909

Bible House, Constantinople Dec. 28, 1908

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.

Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,

Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton

Your letter of Dec. 15 came to hand on Saturday, and I hasten to reply.

In the W. T. Mission the estimates of every Station are prepared and formally approved by the Station, before they are presented to the Mission in annual meeting, and no estimate is accepted by the Mission unless it comes in this manner. To this rule there is no exception.

The estimate from Smyrna for 1909 was prepared by the Secy, Mr. McNaughton and came to us in the usual form.

In this estimate there is the following:- "A. MacLachlan, personal salary £t. 300; children in Country, Ian (6 yrs) £15; Grant, (12 yrs) 30; Bruce (14 yrs) 30; Rosalind (16 yrs) 45. = 120: in all £t. 420." This is the sum both in the Station estimate and in the Mission estimate. It should be said that in the Station estimate, against the name of Rosalind there was

first written £56.52, but the Finance Com. could see no basis on which this sum was computed, since in the Hand book the highest percentage allowed (between the ages of 14 and 20) is 15, and at this rate the allowance for Rolalind was properly put at £45. In this matter no other proposition or explanation came to the Mission either from the Inyoma Station or from the Inyoma delegate at the meeting. If in the case of Rosalind, who is away from home, in the Girls' College at Scutari, any other allowance were asked, that, we conceive is not a matter for the Mission to consider but should be presented separately and directly to the Prudential Committee.

Constantinople Ins. Mission Resolutions relating to salary Dec. 28, 1908.

So far as we can see, the Inyoma Station and the Mission, in the matter of Mr. MacLachlan's salary and the allowances for his children, acted exactly according to the rules of the Hand book.

We well understand that all communications touching missionaries and the mission should be addressed to the Secretary, and we wonder that anyone should address the Treasurer touching business which belongs to the Pru. Com.

Yours very sincerely, with best wishes for the New Year
Jos. H. K. Greene, Sec'y

JAN 26 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, Jan. 6, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

A copy of a letter addressed to yourself, dated Talas, Dec. 24, 1908 and signed by Dr. & Mrs. Dodd and Dr. & Mrs. Post, has just come to hand, and has been read by the missionaries here with painful interest.

We presume that a copy of the letter was also sent to the missionaries of the Caesarea Station, but regret that the fact is not mentioned either in the letter sent to you or in the accompanying letter sent to us.

We regret that while a difference in doctrinal beliefs is said to be the final cause of the action taken by the Doctors and their Wives, in the letters to you and to us there is no explanation of the doctrinal beliefs mentioned. Frankness seems to have called for a full statement on this point. As it is, you are left in the dark, and must needs write back to

Constantinople Dec. 28, 1908.

Talas for information. We are all agreed here that probably the doctrinal belief referred to is what is known as "The Higher Life" or "Perfection" doctrine. This doctrine was brought some years ago by two native teachers from Antab to Cesarea, and was zealously propagated by these men. This Higher Life doctrine found entrance into the large church of Cesarea and, strange to say, instead of drawing the members of the church nearer together, led to a serious division in the church and to the withdrawal of Pastor Kerope, who, for a while went to Yozgat and preached there, but, latterly, has returned to the Cesarea church and under certain conditions has resumed work there. The doctrine has found more or less acceptance in various other places in the Cesarea station also, and, again strange to say, wherever it has found entrance has led, not to increased love and union — the natural fruit of a truly higher and holier life — but to division and weakness. Amelia and zealous Swiss-American woman, Miss Gerber, has had much to do with the teaching of said doctrine and the sad results.

It has been known for a long time that Dr. & Mrs. Dodd sympathized with those who accepted the Higher Life or Perfection doctrine, and they had it in their power to exert a mediating and quieting influence now, and to say, it would seem that they have espoused the cause of the Higher Life party. This doctrine is called in Turkish "روح پولوق", Rouhpoulouk. "Rouh" means spirit, and "Rouhpou" is one who professes to be under the influence of the Spirit, and so those who accept this doctrine of the Higher Life or Perfection or Holiness may be called Holy "Spiritists." Sometime ago Prof. Sevonian, of Antab College, published in the Turkish Newspaper a series of articles on this doctrine of "Rouhpoulouk," giving those who accepted the doctrine full credit for all the good they did, but showing at the same time that the influence of the doctrine was to make its devotees narrow and censorious and pharisaical. At any rate, wherever the doctrine has been accepted, it has had a divisive influence. As said above, Miss Gerber, who is still in Cesarea, has had an

unhappy influence there, and one of the above-mentioned Anatab teachers, a graduate of Anatab College, Mr. Vahram Tahmizian by name, is now in England for study and conference with those English people who hold and teach the "Holiness" doctrine.

It is regrettable that Dr. Dodd and his co-signers, in the letter addressed to you, express severe judgments concerning the influence and work of the missionaries — judgments which we sign hope are not warranted by fact, or which at least are excessive.

It is regrettable that now there is a declared schism between the Hospital and the Station not only in regard to cooperation, but also in regard to doctrinal belief, and that thus the American laborers will hence forth form two camps. This is, I think, the first time that such a sad event has occurred in our Turkish Missions. Missionaries have had different views on many subjects, but they have striven to harmonize or compromise their differences, and, at any rate, they have appeared to the people as a united body. Alas for their influence, when, by reason of

different views missionaries on the same field separate from one another!

It is regrettable that the letter addressed to you indicates that now the Hospital party will with freedom "engage in outside evangelistic work", and thus through the whole great Cesarea field will come in conflict with the missionaries of the Station. With such a plant and power as Dr. Dodd and his associates have in the Hospital, and with the known zeal of both the men and women of the Hospital, they can give an impetus to the doctrine of the Holy "Spiritists", such as it has never had before. Is it possible that the Officers of the Board and the Prudential Committee will permit such division and opposition among their own missionaries? Is it possible that the Trustees of the Hospital will countenance and encourage such antagonism?

I cannot express how sorry we are that you and your fellow-workers, while striving so hard to find the means to support the work, should be saddened and embarrassed

by divisions among missionaries. May God help you and give you patience and wisdom. Every door is now open to us, and God calls us as never before to union of effort and a new devotion to the dear Master who loved us to the bitter end. Divisions among our native brethren, and an inability to compromise their differences is the rock on which the evangelical cause in this land may suffer shipwreck. But what shall we do, if such differences arise among missionaries and are heralded abroad? We are using every endeavor to keep the peace among our brethren and enlist them in some active work for Christ. What shall we do, if our brethren turn to us and say, Physician, first heal thyself?

Let me add that in our view Dr. Dodd and associates of the Hospital have, in the course now taken violated the understanding or agreement recently consummated to act in harmony in all matters touching the evangelistic work.

I have read this letter to Drs. Barnum & Merrick and Mr. Peet, and they approve of the same.

Yours very sincerely, Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople. Jan. 6-1909.

JAN 26 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, Jan. 7, 1909.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Let me add a postscript to yesterday's letter.

Miss Dodd, of the Girls' College, the sister of Dr. Dodd, has just called to read the copy of her brother's letter to you. I showed her a letter which I am sending to Dr. Dodd today, in which I mention some thoughts expressed yesterday in my letter to you, but without amplification on the question of doctrinal belief. Miss Dodd says that she does not think that any views of Dr. Dodd on the Higher Christian Life doctrine causes disturbance, but that the trouble lies in the unorthodox theology of Dr. Dodd's associates. She agrees with me that it is a pity that Dr. Dodd did not state fully what the doctrinal difficulty is, and so left us very much to surmise. Clearly Dr. Dodd must explain the case for himself, and I wish he might do so

without delay.

Many thanks for Mr. Bell's letter of Dec. 23, and notice of additional appropriation.

We are having daily meetings in various parts of the city in connection with the Week of Prayer. What we most need and seek is hearts prepared for prayer.

Yours very sincerely
Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople
Jan. 7, 1909.
(4 enclosures
RPB)

JAN 30 1909

Confidential

Bible House, Constpl, Jan. 12, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Many thanks for your kind favor of Dec. 29. Mr. Allen, Dr. Barnum, Mr. Peet and myself are very thankful for the information given.

From a conversation which Dr. Herrick has had with Mr. Peet it appears that Mr. Baldwin is seeking some device to save himself from the humiliation of a separation from the Board. To all others in the mission it seems marvellous & strange that these brethren do not apprehend the great spiritual loss to the work entrusted to us and the injury to our good name as missionaries, which Mr. Baldwin's course and his continued connection with the work entail. Some of our own number and some outside friends (English) accuse us of lack of backbone and lack of fidelity to the cause of God. They do not know all the circumstances con-

nected with the case; and yet we are so sorry to give pain and offence, and we are so anxious to keep the peace within our own ranks, that we are liable to err on the side of gentleness and kindness. Yet we do feel that decision is imperative in this case. Dr. Herrick & Mr. Baldwin seem to conclude in their own minds that, whereas Mr. Baldwin's salary for 1907 was included, as usual, in the appropriations, therefore the Pres. Com. will take no decisive action at least for a year. We conclude, however, that the appropriation was a matter of form, and that its insertion had nothing to do with Mr. Baldwin's case.

Last week Mr. Argyrosian sent to the "Missionaries of Constantinople" the letter which in the early part of Dec. he addressed to Mr. Baldwin, saying that Mr. Baldwin had refused to receive the letter, and requesting us to forward the letter to him. By request of the brethren I sent back the letter to Mr. Argyrosian, remarking that since Mr. B. had refused to receive the letter from him, it was not appropriate that we

forward it to Mr. B. At the same time I earnestly requested Mr. Agajanian to wait in patience until a decision of Mr. B's case was made known. He threatened again to publish the letter unless we saw fit to forward it to Mr. B. We fear now that any morning we may find that the letter, with all its bitter and biting charges, has been published in one of our city papers and spread before the whole Armenian population of Constpl. The leaders in the Brousa church, including the pastor, are exceedingly bitter, and how to restrain their wrath takes our wit. O could we have had such a brother like yourself to make a personal inspection of the Brousa field, the case would have been settled long ago. For forty years, on almost all questions of common concern Mr. Baldwin has been in a minority of one, sometimes ~~some~~ of two, including Dr. Herrick, who, one of our ablest and most worthy missionaries, strange to say, has always defended Mr. Baldwin. But for this fact our station as such would long since have taken

positive action. It is well and fitting that the Pres. bom. should act with all kindness and circumspection, but we here — and we are all one in this matter, save Dr. Herrick — do feel that the full time for decision has come. Have I written too freely, dear Bro.,? If so, may God forgive me, and let the officers of the Board judge.

Last week I wrote you twice about affairs in Teheran. Last Sat. Mr. Charles Bowle, of the Embassy, brought to Mr. Peet Letters addressed by his father & mother to their children & friends in America. Mr. Peet has a copy of the letters, and has written to Mr. Bowle for permission to send you the letters. With Mr. B's permission I make mention of the fact that the surmise expressed in my letter to you of last week seems borne out as correct. The great difficulty now is the Higher Life or Holiness doctrine. Natives who hold this doctrine have drawn up two papers of accusation against the Teheran missionaries, especially against Mr. Wingate. In regard to this matter Mr. Wingate & Mr. Irwin have had a formal

interview with Drs. Dodd & Post, and, sad to say, the Doctors address severe language to our brethren, saying that they do not hold the truth, have not the Holy Ghost &c &c. I write thus much to shed a little more light on the question, but ere long you will get a full statement. We are all surprised that Dr. Post takes an extreme position on the Holiness question. How does it happen that increased "holiness" does not make its possessors more gentle, more charitable, more loving, more Christ-like?

For a week we have had with us Mr. Cooley, of Auburndale, who has visited our places of worship and colleges &c &c, including a visit with me last Sunday in the slum district of the Valley of Kassim Pasha, of Pera, where among a compact body of 400 poor Armenian families our city missionary, Mr. Kareki Koundrajian, has started a service and Sunday School. He has found a very warm welcome and an open door. Formerly we had a work in

this valley, but some two years ago it was shut up by the government. Now, thank God, there is no hindrance. For rent and some other expenses, amounting to about one Liza a month we have no help from the appropriation of the Board, but Mrs. Greene & I have assumed the responsibility, and Mr. Corley, who was much pleased, gave me one Liza with his great sympathy and loving words. Mr. Corley has done us much good.

Our Conference has distributed the £c. 354 given for general work among Armenians in Constpl. and the outstations. We have nothing for Adrianople, nothing for tours, and after diminishing yet more some salaries, have been obliged to promise in aid £c. 30 more than the appropriation. We hope to get something from the Turkish Missions Aid Soc., London, to which I have written, and the balance we must make up as best we can.

The new pastor for the Langa Church, Rev. Kevork Demirjian, from Gurun in the Sivas field, has come & had a happy beginning of his work last Sunday. Will write more about the prospects at Izmit Pasha next time.

Yours very sincerely

Joseph K. Greene

P.S.

Our Parliament is now a month old, and thus far it has not behaved itself unseemly. It had a splendid opening, has completed its organization, has had its speech and made formal reply, has returned thanks for messages of congratulation, and has committed various projects of law to various commissions. Divisions on various lines are the threatening element, but the President of the House, Ahmed Reza, for twenty years an exile in Paris, and Kutchuk Said Pasha, President of the Senate, and their advisers are level-headed men, and are able to look ahead and judge in advance of the influence of any line of conduct. We thank God from day to day when no harm is done, and we hope that ere long Parliament will show some action sufficient to justify its existence. Happy changes and reforms are projected, and some are being carried out.

Liberty brings not only opportunities, but also brings new anxieties and perils. We have now not only the question

of the new Turkish-speaking Bible House Chapel Church, but also the question of the choice of a new Civil Head. In regard to this question also there are two parties among our Protestant brethren, and it seems almost impossible for them to forget the past, and to move forward on straight lines to a harmonious conclusion. Here is a golden opportunity for the Protestant Community to frame, for the first time, a constitution for its own government, and then elect the best man for Civil Head. It's a time for cool-headed, wise, unselfish leaders, men who apprehend what the end and meaning of a Protestant body are. This question too concerns us all very much — May the Great Head of the Church guide & help us!

Yours Truly

J. K. J.

Constantinople
Jan. 12-1909.

FEB 6 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, Jan. 20, 1909

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Permit one or two observations respecting the Tabular View, as given in the Missy Herald.

First, the title is "Tabular View of the Missions of the A. B. C. F. M. for the year 1907-1908." Previous titles have mentioned parts of two years. Yet in all the forms of the Tabular View sent from our Mission it is written "Table of Statistics for the year ending Dec. 31 . . . ." Our Annual Reports give a survey from annual meeting to annual meeting, thus including parts of two years, but the Tabular View is for the ~~current~~ calendar year. Is it not so with the other Missions? And if so, would it not be better to have the title read for the year ending Dec. 31 . . . ?

In the Tabular View just issued the "Adherents" in the E. T. M. are given as "10.010", but in the previous year (1906) they are given as

"18189" and in 1905 as "1,125". In the E. T. M. there is **an increase** in the new tabular view of one church and of 909 church members. Hence I conclude that in the number given as "Adherents" there is a manifest mistake. Surely the E. T. M. could not have lost 8,179 adherents in one year.

In the E. T. M. in 1906 the number of churches is given as "45," while in the new tabular view for 1907 the number is given as "32." Has there been a loss in one year of 13 churches? This can hardly be, and it is a pity to publish such a diminution of the evangelical churches in Turkey.

Your office may not be responsible for what seem to be the errors indicated, but it seems worth while to call your attention to the same.

Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier's recent address to the Turkish Parliament has given general satisfaction, and the speedy settlement of difficulties with Austria and Bulgaria is now looked for.

With all best wishes,

Yours Very Sincerely,

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople
Jan. 20, 1909.

Editorial Department
Congregational Year Book

Rec'd FEB 6 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, Jan. 21, 1909.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

You will have learned by telegraph that four of the U.S. Battleships meet in Smyrna harbor this week. Two have been there for about a week, and two more have come to Smyrna after having visited Salonica. On Sat. next there is to be a reception on one of the battleships, and friends at Smyrna invited Mr. Peet and myself to go to Smyrna as representatives of the American Colony in Constantinople. We had made all preparation to leave this Thursday afternoon by Messagerie Steamer, but are now informed that the steamer is delayed in the Black Sea, and will leave tomorrow afternoon. This makes it too late for us, and so we forego the trip. There are business questions touching the property of the Board, and on these and other points the Smyrna brethren wished to consult

us. A little change and rest would have been good for Mr. Peet & myself, but we must find the rest here. I had hoped to give you an account of the visit of four ships at Smyrna, but no doubt some one on the spot will write to you.

Mr. Leishman sent for Mr. Peet this morning, to consult with him on an important question, and I trust that Mr. Peet will write to you at length on the subject. Here are a few thoughts which I also wish to express.

It appears that for some time a band of Moslem students in the Syrian College at Beirut — some 100 in number, coming from Syria, Egypt and other countries — have determined that they would no longer attend the religious exercises of the college — the morning prayers and the Sabbath services. Their determination was that they would neither attend religious exercises nor leave the college. Unable to come to terms with the college faculty — Dr. Post, in the absence of Pres. Bliss in America, serving as dean of the faculty — the students sent yesterday a telegram to the U.S. Ambassador,

Mr. Leishman, and solicited his intervention. The U. S. Consul at Beirut sent also a long telegram on the subject, and three Syrian deputies of the Turkish Parliament called on Mr. Leishman to talk on the subject. The affair has gotten into the Beirut newspapers, and not a little excitement has ensued, and there has been some fear of riotous proceedings. Mr. Leishman has acted cordially. He assured the deputies that he could act only officiously, and would do nothing whatever save on the condition that they telegraph to the Beirut students to keep quiet. To Beirut friends his counsel seems to be to take such steps as to gain time, assuage the excitement, make the students wait until the return of Pres. Bliss, and then, when vacation comes and the students disperse, allow only those to return who promise and guarantee to obey the rules of the College, in force now for some 40 years.

This incident suggests some thoughts.

First, it is apparent that "Hourriyet", Liberty, has let loose many impulses

claims. Strikes have broken out among workmen, compositors, clerks, bankers, and now the students are taking their turn. Hitherto men have been under repression, and when the safety valve is opened and the pressure removed, there is a loud outcry. This was to be expected. The new regime has also caused distrust in many, and so has hindered business and new enterprises, and thus added to the poverty and wretchedness of the people. In short, many pains trouble the sick Man of the East. While he is regaining health, and, whether they like it or not, men must wait with patience and hope for the Sick Man's recovery. There is hope.

Secondly, it is not well that too many Moslem students be gathered together in any one school. They are a difficult set to manage, both by reason of religious belief, lack of obedience & rules and lack of habits of study. This is felt in Robert College & elsewhere. We must even in educational work make haste slowly.

Thirdly, the question of attendance at religious exercises in Colleges and high schools clearly concerns all our missionary institutions, and any decision taken in one institution will soon be known in all others. All such institutions should work together, if we wish to conserve their Christian character. There is no question of propagandism, but it is a question of the recognition of a common God and of loyalty to our Lord and Master Jesus Christ. We shall therefore watch the issue at Beirut with great concern. Of course the matter will have left to the Trustees of the Prot. Syrian College and the Pres. Board of Missions. Nobody knows how soon the question will confront us here in Turkey. Great wisdom and caution as well as firmness will be necessary. God grant that all concerned may clearly apprehend first of all what the supreme object of their educational work is.

Yesterday it was announced that a body of influential Turks, favored by the Government, are going to establish at Candilli on the Asiatic shores of the Bosphorus, opposite Arnaoutkeuy where the new site of the American College for girls is, a high school or College for Turkish girls. There is at Candilli in a commanding position a palace once bought by Sultan Aziz, and this palace is to be used for the new school. For this we rejoice. If there be Turks who are afraid of Christian influence or who are disposed to fight our rules and regulations, they will here have a place to which to send their daughters. God grant that our Christian institutions may not lower their standard!

I send you two copies of the new Anadolu almanac, with, perhaps, some new prints.

In much haste and with much love,

Yours Truly

Joseph K. Greene

Dec. 21st 1898.

Yes you to excuse my hurry in writing.

Rec'd FEB 8 1909

Confidential

Bible House, Constantinople, Jan. 25, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Dr. Herrick received today and has shown to his colleagues a letter from Mr. Baldwin, which Mr. Baldwin says is a copy of a letter written by him to you under date of Jan. 22. In this letter Mr. Baldwin formally resigns his position as missionary, and says he leaves to the Prud. Com. to fix the date on which his connection with the Board shall terminate, and to determine on what financial terms his connection with the Board shall cease. Mr. B. also thanks you for your kind and courteous correspondence.

We all here wish very heartily to congratulate you on the happy issue to which your patient and courteous treatment of the case has led. While many have become impatient that the decision has been so long time delayed,

Ans. Feb. 1909

all, I trust, will now see that the delay has been justified by the securing, at last, a Voluntary Resignation. Surely sometimes "slow and sure" is the best policy. Mr. B. adds in a letter to Dr. Herrick that now he feels free to engage in any business he pleases. He wishes that no notice of his resignation be given to the natives, and we shall not feel at liberty to mention the fact of his resignation until we have official notice from you.

With regard to the date of the resignation I cannot speak for Dr. Herrick, but all other missionaries do hope and pray that the date may be fixed as early as possible. Respecting the use of the appropriations for the Brousa field for 1909 we have not wished to enter into any consultation with Mr. Baldwin under present circumstances, and various (and important) decisions await the official notice from you. Dr. Barnum wishes to make a trip through the Brousa field, but he does not wish to go until Mr. Baldwin's Con-

section with the Board is severed. We wish very much to take action in regard to Mr. McNaughton's appointment to the Brousa field, but we can take no official action until we hear from you. Without a dissenting voice we agree that Mr. McNaughton is the one only man on the ground whom we can propose to send to Brousa. These and other considerations are no doubt already in your mind, and we feel sure that we shall hear from you of an early decision.

Last week we received from Mr. Wrigate two communications:- one giving what he calls his creed, and the other, substantially a translation of the first into Turkish, for publication in the Avedaper. We agreed that it would be very unwise to ~~translate~~ publish the latter communication, and at our request Dr. Herrick has written to Mr. Wrigate and has taken up several points of his so-called creed and has argued the case with him quite at length. I hope that Dr. Herrick may send you a

copy of this letter to Mr. Wingate. It appears that certain parties in Tokat and Caesarea not satisfied with Mr. Wingate's theology as presented in his sermons, ~~presented~~ handed to him papers of protest, and Mr. Wingate's Turkish communication seems to be an answer to these protests. It seems to us, however, first, that his answer should have been given privately to the parties that made the protests, and, secondly, that it would be unwise both for Mr. Wingate and for the general cause to publish his reply. I presume that you have had various communications on the theological difficulty directly from Caesarea and I need not enter into the merits of the case. I may at least say that we here greatly regret that the personal and peculiar doctrinal views of any missionary should be noised abroad and so become the subject of controversy. Would to God that we could occupy your time and thought with something other than personal difficulties! Yet Paul the apostle was greatly tried with strange doctrinal questions and God helped him. May the Lord be your help!

Yours Very Truly, Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople
13 Aidin Cor
Caesarea Case
Jan. 25-1909.

Rec'd FEB 8 1909

Bible House, Cons'p'l, Jan. 26, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Mr. D. K. Getchell, secretary of the Marsovan station, informs me in a letter dated Jan. 7, that at a recent meeting of the Marsovan Station it was voted to send a cordial invitation to Miss Willard to resume her work in Marsovan as soon as her furlough in America is at an end.

This invitation is today heartily endorsed by Messrs Allen, Barnum, Herrick, Peet and Greene, and at its next meeting will be formally endorsed by the full com. ad interim.

Yours very truly
Joseph K. Greene
Sec. N. I. M.

Constantinople Jan. 25-1909.

Great Antioch
Jan. 26-1909.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Rec'd FEB 8 1909

Confidential

Bible House, Constantinople, Jan. 26, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I am just awfully sorry to inform you that the "Azevelk", one of the principal Armenian papers of the city, in its issue of yesterday, Monday Jan. 25, contains in extenso the letter addressed to Mr. Baldwin by Mr. Nigoghosian. It has, however, a preface in which the writer says that the letter had been returned by Mr. Baldwin without reading, and then had been sent to the missionaries of Constantinople, with the request that they invite Mr. Baldwin to read the letter and reply to the same; the missionaries, however had not thought fit thus to do, and so the writer was obliged to have recourse to the press. The writer, in the preface to the letter, adds that this action of the missionaries shows how little importance they give to the rights of the

Evangelical Armenian Churches and to the protests addressed to them.

We agree here that we can undertake no defence of Mr. Baldwin. The only thing we can do is to publish in the Avedaper, as soon as permitted, that Mr. Baldwin's resignation was forwarded to the Prudential Committee before Mr. Nigoghosian's letter was either seen by Mr. Baldwin or was published. Hence he was not compelled by reason of this letter to resign. Yet it is clear to us here that the date of the acceptance of his resignation should not be later than the date of Mr. Baldwin's letter.

In order not to condemn our brother Baldwin in public we are compelled to bear all this opprobrium in silence. Alas for the cause of the dear Lord Jesus, of which we are representatives before the public! Alas how is he wounded in the house of his friends!

Miss Powers, who has been here on a short vacation and who returns

FEB 12 1909

to Brouna today, was overjoyed when yesterday Dr. Barnum told her of Mr. Baldwin's resignation. But she was distressed when she learned that Mr. Baldwin, in his personal letter to Dr. Herrick, had asked that we make no mention of his resignation to the natives. How long must I wait? she exclaimed. Dr. Barnum replied that he hoped not long.

I thank you very sincerely for your official and for your personal letter of Jan. 7. God be praised if I can do anything to help on the work and to lighten your burden. It is a sore trial to write you letters which cause you concern and anxiety.

I thank Mr. Bell also for his letter of Jan. 8, received last night.

I have written to Miss Cole touching the appropriation of £c. 3. for language study, and shall now write to Maravovan touching the generous appropriation of the W. B. M. for a new building for the girls' School. I am happy to be the Conveyer of such joyful news.

I have read your new and handsome book partly through, and rejoice to learn that a second edition is called for. I have been glad to pay for the copy I ordered, but, possibly, you would like a send a copy of the second edition for the Mission Library.

I have noted a few slight points which I may hereafter call to your attention, though they are of no special importance.

With prayer and supplication for you all and for ourselves.

Very Sincerely Yours
Joseph R. Greene

Corbaum Principle
Cruz, Dentist
Paladino Bldg

Jan. 26-1909.

Rec'd FEB 12 1909

4

Bible House, Constantinople, Jan. 29, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Some two weeks ago Mr. Charles Rowle showed to Mr. Peet letters which his father and mother had written to their children and friends in America. Mr. Peet took a pencil copy of the letters and wrote to Mr. Rowle for permission to send the letters to you. That permission has now come, and at Mr. Peet's request I forward to you the pencil copy just as Mr. Peet made it. Perhaps we ought to have clean copies made of the letters, but it hardly seemed necessary. Mr. Peet has also another long letter from Mr. Rowle, telling of meetings and discussions and division of opinion in the Talas church on account of this conflict between the missionaries, but it does not seem necessary to send you this last letter, especially as Mr. Rowle writes that a full official statement has been sent to you.

Corr. Constantinople Jan. 26-1909.

This whole business is more painful to us here than I can express. Cesarea is the one great central station of our Mission which in the past has given us more satisfaction and encouragement than any other, and that at this crisis and height of opportunity differences of doctrine and temper among the missionaries should both paralyze their efforts and embroil the native brethren is sad indeed.

As a com. ad int. we have wished as soon as possible to do something to calm the tempest and restore peace, and we have thought of requesting Dr. White of Marsovan and Mr. Perry of Sivas to go to Cesarea to make an official and impartial examination of affairs and report to us and to you. As however, the case has gone to you and as authority belongs to the Prudential Committee alone, it seems best not to move until we hear from you. We wait impatiently to carry out any instructions you may send.

We cannot think of losing any of

the Lessons Missionaries or Hospital workers. Nor can we endure to have them arrayed the one against the other. Two separate and antagonistic bodies of workers on the same field will neutralize and destroy any evangelical efforts. Better far have no missionaries at all than quarrelsome ones.

Hence, in our view, all our brethren and sisters in Lessons and Talas ought to be made to keep the peace. We cannot compel their beliefs, probably we cannot change them, but in God's name and for the love of Christ we have a right to demand that our brethren and sisters keep to themselves views and opinions which cause division. They surely believe enough in common to serve as the basis of common action, and they all have desires strong enough and devotion to the Master sufficient to lead them to work together to save lost men. It seems probable, too, that it is not so much difference of doctrinal view, as difference of temper and difference in their manner of working, that hinders their pulling together.

They ought to be frank with one another, they ought to work above board, and, above all, they ought to set an example to the native brethren of compromising or harmonizing views and of heartily co-operating with one another.

When missionaries are sent to fight with one heart and soul against the common foe of the Lord Jesus, it is a sad necessity which calls upon you to compose their difference and, as I said at the beginning, we greatly deplore the fact. We are praying too with full hearts that God may help you, and may use you speedily to restore peace.

Most sincerely yours

Joseph K. Greene

P.S. Let me add that our native Christians will not stand radical views, whether presented by pastors or missionaries, and if any man among us cannot keep his radical views to himself, he clearly has lost his influence here.

J. K. G.

Constantinople
Jan. 29/1909.
Farewell
E. M. P.

FEB 20 1909

Bible House, Feb. 9, 1909

Dear Dr. Barton:

I enclose a paper which shows you how the General Appropriation for 1909 was divided among the Stations.

I am informed that only one Photographic establishment in Constantinople was permitted to take a picture of the New Turkish Assembly. I have obtained one of the pictures, and am happy to send it to you. It gives a pretty good idea of the appearance of the Assembly. When mounted, it will make quite a handsome picture.

Accept all best wishes for yourself and associate and all the officers of the Board.

Yours Very Sincerely
Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople
Jan. 29-1909

Constantinople

Feb. 9-1909

c'd MAR 1 1909

Bebek, Constantinople, Feb. 13, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,

Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Last Tuesday I wrote you at length and sent you a picture of the Turkish House of Deputies. On the afternoon of the same day we had a meeting, attended by missionaries on the ground and by Rev. R. Frew, pastor of the Union Evang. Ch. of Pera, and Rev. Charles Thomson, missionary to the Jews at Salonica, at which arrangements were made for a series of religious meetings, which Rev. F. B. Meyer, of London, has agreed to address. These meetings are to continue from March 23 to April 8, when Mr. Meyer is to leave us for Smyrna, Egypt and India.

Mr. Meyer will hold a meeting either at the Bible House or in Pera every week-day afternoon for all who understand English.

Meetings will be held every week-day evening in different parts of the city according to arrangements to be made through the Committee of Arrangements, namely Mr. Frew and myself.

Mr.

Corresp. Turkey Middle

Feb. 9-1909

On Sunday, March 28, Mr. Meyer will speak at 11 A.M. in the Dutch Chapel, Pera; at 3 P.M. at the Bible House chapel, the address to be translated into Turkish; and in the evening at Robert College.

On Sunday, April 4, Mr. Meyer will speak at 11 A.M. in the Protestant Armenian Church, Pera, the address to be translated into Armenian; at 3 P.M. at the Bible House, the address to be translated into Turkish; and in the evening at the American College, Scutari.

I have prepared a Circular, to be sent out next week, making announcement of the meetings and asking the earnest prayers of God's people that a rich blessing may come to many souls from the intended meetings.

Since Tuesday I have been at home, and most of the time in bed, on account of a heavy cold, but today am better, and am in hopes to go to the Bible House on Monday.

I purpose to send you, with this letter, a letter received last night from Dr. Dodd, written from Karaman, where he had gone for medical practice. You will rejoice with me that the letter is written in an excellent spirit, and makes a plain and full statement, explaining the situation

which led to the resignations. Had this explanation accompanied the letter of resignation, it would have saved us some surmises and have helped us to clearness of judgment.

Since Tuesday I have written at length, and despatched letters, to Beirut Station and to Messrs Perry and White respecting the action of the Comm. at Smt. on Feb. 6. I shall now send a copy of Dr. Dodd's letter to Messrs Perry & White. By the end of next week we hope to know whether Beirut Station approves, or not, the proposed visit of a deputation.

I have already mentioned to you that Mr. Wingate had sent a statement of his belief entitled "My Confession", and that at our request Dr. Herrick had written to him at length concerning the same.

Wingate's Theological Position

We do not wonder that the native Protestants of Tolas were stirred up and took the action mentioned in Dr. Dodd's letter. If there are any two points of doctrine which both the native Protestants and the National Church of Turkey hold to inflexibly, they are the Traditional View of the Bible and the Divinity of Christ. The Crisis came at Aintab a few years ago when Mr.

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I have already mentioned to you that Mr. Wingate had sent a statement of his belief entitled "My Confession", and that at our request Dr. Harris had written to him at length concerning the same.

Wingate's Theological Views

We do not wonder that the native Protestants of Palas were stirred up and took the action mentioned in Dr. Dodd's letter. If there are any two points of doctrine which both the native Protestants and the National Churches of Turkey hold to inflexibly, they are the Traditional View of the Bible and the Divinity of Christ. The Carey outburst at Harpoot a few years ago when Mr.

broached some views of the destructive critics, and the action of the Talas Church are a clear intimation of the attitude of the people in general. Views which ignore or deny God's general plan of mercy to a lost race and His special call and revelation to Abraham and the people of Israel; views which eliminate from the Bible the miraculous and the supernatural, and ignore and contemn the traditional beliefs of devout Jews and Christians for 3000 years — that is to say, beliefs touching the Scriptures, which underlie the teachings both of Christ and His apostles; views which for the most part upset the story of God's dealings with the chosen people from Abraham down, and deny the religious development of the Hebrew people as given in the Scriptures; views which frame a new history for Israel, based on the Darwinian hypothesis of development; views which not only ~~satisfied with~~ invalidate the authority but also the authenticity and historicity of the Old Testament, strike at the New Testament teachings respecting the birth and person of Christ and the authority of apostolic teaching; views "made in Germany", by men who have given much time to the study of the Hebrew language, but have no religious

belief in common with Evangelical Christians, and are indeed repudiated by a large body of German Evangelical and Lutheran pastors: views of such destructive critics as Kuenen, Graf & Wellhausen, which, though on many important points denied by such other German scholars as Delitzsch, Dillmann and Koenig, have been taken up and reproduced by various Scotch, English and American scholars (who it may perhaps be said did not wish to be left behind in the critical race): such views, if held by a missionary and made known, inevitably close the missionary's door of approach both to Oriental Christians and genuine Mohammedans. I make this statement as a matter of fact, and not because I think Mr. Wright accepts the views of the destructive critics in regard either to the Bible or the Person of Christ. His views, however, whatever they are, have given much concern to some of his colleagues and to a very considerable body of natives, and attract special attention on account of his position as head of the Tatas Boys' High School. Yet he loves this school, and has worked hard to bring it to its present position, and it is a thousand pities that he could not at least have

kept to himself views which seriously differ from those of his missionary associates and from those held universally by native Christians. We do hope that, like Mr. Carey, he may by a golden discretion and a more careful study regain the confidence of the people. Dr. Herrick's carefully prepared paper must have brought him new light, and a visit from such brethren as Perry & White, if welcomed, must do him good.

Bible House, Mond., Feb. 15 –

A pressure of duties has brought me here today, and I wish back knowledge with thanks your favor of Feb. 2.

Dr. Herrick has just received from Mr. Wingate a long letter in reply to the friendly letter Dr. H. sent. Mr. Wingate expresses sincere thanks that his "Confession" of Belief had not been published, and declares his agreement with Evangelical belief on various points, alone excepting the Virgin birth of Christ.

Under date of Feb. 4 Mr. Irwin informs me that the Talas Church Committee has prepared a formal complaint against Mr. Wingate touching his belief, and he

Mr. Irwin, forwards the protest of some 30 members of the Talas Church and Congregation against this action of their Church Committee. The document of the Ch. Com. has not yet come to hand. It is declared that the action of the Ch. Com. was taken without consulting the Church.

Mr. Wingate writes in a good spirit, and says that the church and doctrinal differences have not at all disturbed the quiet or efficiency of the Boys' School.

Our Turkish House of Deputies has been incensed against Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, because last week he caused the dismissal of several ministers without giving explanation to the Deputies. So yesterday on demand of a large majority of the Deputies the Sultan issued an iradé dismissing the Grand Vizier and appointing Hussein Hilmi Pasha, now for several years the Vali of Salonica, in Kiamil Pasha's place. Several other changes of ministers have followed this move. The city is entirely quiet, and it is hoped that the new

ministry, many of whose members are the same as those of the former ministry, will now be able to bring before parliament various projects of law for which the parliament has waited with great impatience. Telegraphic reports of disquiet in Cesarea, Diarbekir & elsewhere have been published lately, but strict orders have been sent for the maintenance of peace and troops have been sent from here to Cesarea. Between negotiations touching foreign troubles the Government has had little time to set its own house in order. Difficulties, financial, racial, religious, are indeed many, but the Young Turkey party still holds well together, and will weather the storm, we trust.

With hope and prayer,

Ever truly yours

Joseph K. Greene

P.S.

I am informing Dr. Dodd that I have ventured to send you a copy of this letter, because it is the first statement that has come to hand in explanation of the action of the Hospital people

J. K. G.

Constantinople - Feb. 13-1909.

MAR 5 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, Feb. 16, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Mr. Partridge's letter of Feb. 3-1909

Dear Dr. Barton:

The enclosed has just come to hand, and I forward it without delay. It has been read and is very heartily endorsed by Messrs Allen, Barnum, Herrick Peet and myself — all the male members on the ground of the Corn. ad Int.

It does seem as if the great educational work of the Sivas Station and the great paucity of means in the hands of that Station were not fittingly appreciated at Boston. Their system of schools and their opportunities for work are scarcely equalled elsewhere in Turkey, and it is most important that they should not be hindered and burdened by a debt which they have done their very best to cancel. Hoping that the Com. com. may be able to aid them, I remain, with all best wishes,

Very Truly Yours
Joseph K. Greene Sec.

Constantinople Feb. 16 1909.

Rec'd MAR 5 1909

Bible House, Constpl, Feb. 17, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I have today received from Mr. Nigoghosian, of Brousa, the enclosed circular, which explains itself. It would appear that the two mercantile houses hitherto separate, are now united.

Naturally it makes a very unhappy impression that Mr. Baldwin thus joins in announcing his partnership in business with Mr. Rindelaub before he allows any public announcement of his resignation as a missionary.

The Brousa brethren are exceedingly impatient on account of the delay, and call loudly for the appointment of Mr. Baldwin's successor.

Indeed Mr. Nigoghosian is threatening that unless they get satisfaction soon, he will publish his letter against Mr. Baldwin in England and America, as he has already published it here in Armenian. He writes

Constantinople Feb. 16 1909.

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Rec'd MAR 5 1909

Bible House, Constpl, Feb. 17, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

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Indeed Mr. Nigoghosian is threatening that unless they get satisfaction soon, he will publish his letter against Mr. Baldwin in England and America, as he has already published it here in Armenian. He wishes

me & bring the matter before our committee officially, and this is just what I do not wish to do, and in this Messrs Allen, Barnum & Peet agree with me. I have not mentioned the matter to Dr. Herrick.

Hoping that soon we shall reach the end of this chapter, I remain,

Sincerely Yours

Joseph R. Greene

Constantinople

Feb. 17/1909.

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RINDELAUB & BALDWIN,
Brousse.
ROB. C. RINDELAUB,
Hamburg.

Brousse, FEB 9 **1909**
(Asie Mineure.)

M.

We have the pleasure of announcing hereby that we have formed a copartnership under the style of

RINDELAUB & BALDWIN,

for the purpose of conducting a General Importing and Exporting business throughout the Near East and Persia.

The connections of the Broussa Branch of the firm of Rob. C. Rindelaub of Hamburg have been transferred by our Mr. Rindelaub to the new concern, to whom also our Mr. Baldwin has committed his present business.

All communications in future should be addressed to the name of Rindelaub & Baldwin, and we shall hope to enjoy the same confidence that has been heretofore bestowed on us separately.

We are, Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

ROB. C. RINDELAUB.
THEO. A. BALDWIN.

RINDELAUB & BALDWIN,
Brousse.
ROB. C. RINDELAUB,
Hamburg.

Brousse, FEB 9 **1909**
(Asie Mineure.)

P. P.

Wir beehren uns hierdurch mitzuteilen, dass wir unter der Bezeichnung:

RINDELAUB & BALDWIN

eine Firma etablirt haben, welche sich mit Im-& Export Transactionen in der Levante und Persien befassen wird.

Die Verbindungen der Brussaer Zweigniederlassung der Firma Rob. C. Rindelaub in Hamburg, hat unser Herr Rindelaub auf unser neues Unternehmen übertragen, welches ebenfalls die Weiterführung der bisherigen Geschaefte unseres Herrn Baldwin übernimmt.

Die Vertretung unserer Interessen in Europa befindet sich in Haenden der Firma Rob. C. Rindelaub in Hamburg.

Wir ersuchen Sie das bisher jedem unserer Inhaber bewiesene Vertrauen auch unserer gemeinschaftlichen Firma entgegenzubringen, und empfehlen uns inzwischen.

Hochachtungsvoll

ROB. C. RINDELAUB.
THEO. A. BALDWIN.

rec'd MAR 11 1909

To Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
With the compliments of
Joseph K. Greene

My dear Sons, JOSEPH, EDWARD, FREDERICK, GEORGE and SAMUEL:

Your loving congratulations to your father on the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in Turkey deserve a reply.

On Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859, with the thermometer at 10 degrees below zero, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Meriam, Dr. and Mrs. Henry S. West, your dear little mother and I with baby Joseph embarked from Long Wharf, Boston, on the Andrew Carney, a barque of 337 tons, George C. Prior, captain. After a brief religious service, conducted by Rev. Dr. Blagden, pastor of the Old South church, we said Good-bye to the dear friends who had come to see us off. At one o'clock, however, Capt. Prior told us that on account of the east wind and a snow storm he had conluded not to put to sea, and that we should probably be delayed for some days. So we all took carriages and returned, as worn and weary missionaries, to our friends; your mother, baby Joseph and I, to the dear hospitable home, at 18 Ash Street, where Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hobart, Mary, Ellen, Henry and Isabella lavished on us kindnesses which will never be forgotten.

On Monday, Jan. 17, we embarked again, and strong westerly winds swept us across the Atlantic to Gibraltar — 3300 miles — in fifteen days and sixteen hours. Baffled by contrary winds and storms, with a dangerous fight all one night in the narrow Doro Passage, at last we cast anchor before Smyrna in the early morning of Tuesday, Feb. 22, and found a happy welcome in the dear missionary home of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Dodd and their three little girls.

After passing two delightful and instructive weeks in Smyrna we were happy to continue our voyage by steamer to Constantinople, where we arrived on Thursday, March 10, and were entertained in the lovely home of Dr. and Mrs. William Goodell at Hasskeuy, on the Golden Horn. For another two weeks we had pleasant interviews with the veteran missionaries of Constantinople, Messrs Goodell, Dwight, Schauffler, Hamlin and Bliss, visiting from house to house and attending services conducted in five languages, while on two Sundays I preached in English in the Dutch chapel, Pera. Finally the Committee ad Interim — that is, the missionaries at Constantinople — voted to designate us as associates of Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Parsons of Nicomedia, at the head of the Gulf of Nicomedia, some sixty miles east from Constantinople, We reached this place on Wed. March 23, and, after weeks of waiting to find a residence and get our goods, we began to keep house on Sat., April 30. What a privilege it was in this remote land to have a home, a family altar, our own table, and to eat the food which the blessed hands of your dear little mother prepared!

Time permits only a brief reference to the varied experiences of the past fifty years.

First of all, I must make mention of the great mercy of God in sparing me all these years. My dear fellow-traveller Mr. Meriam, an able man whose life was full of promise, was

killed by robbers on July 3, 1862, while on his return to Philippopolis from the Annual Meeting, and Mrs. Meriam died from premature confinement on the 25th of the same month. Dr. West, after seventeen years of most successful medical practice in Sivas, died there on April 1, 1876. Your own dear mother "fell asleep" on Jan. 27, 1894, after nearly thirty five years of devoted and loving service, and went to join her three little girls who had preceded her. Mrs. West soon after her husband's death returned to America, and of the company of six who started together from Boston I alone have remained on the field. Of all the missionaries of the Board, now in active service, only two preceded me, namely Rev. Stephen C. Pixley, who went to Africa in 1855, and Rev. H. N. Barnum D.D., who came to Turkey in 1858.

The past fifty years have been a period of great political changes. The Crimean war and the signature of the Treaty of Paris had ushered in a period of religious liberty, during which there was no hindrance to evangelistic tours, to the opening of schools and to the erection of houses of worship. Indeed up to Aug. 1864 there was a special religious service for Turks in Pera, Constantinople, and during a period of eight years (1856—1864) probably as many as a hundred Mohammedans were baptized in various parts of the Turkish Empire. The long reign of Sultan Aziz was inglorious, marked by reckless borrowing and prodigal expenditure, during which the country was saddled with a debt of some two hundred millions of pounds, with nothing to show save useless ironclads and unnecessary palaces. The reign of Sultan Hamid up to July 24, 1908 was one of ever-increasing tyranny, marked by unlimited corruption, cruel repression, the banishment of thousands of liberal—minded men and the massacre of tens of thousands of Armenians. During the period under review the country has suffered from two wars, two epidemics of cholera, repeated famines and numerous and destructive conflagrations, and, wholly or in part, has lost hold of Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Cyprus, Crete and Egypt. It has, however, gained by the completion of the Roumelian railway connecting with Vienna, and by the extension of lines of railway in Asia Minor, Syria and Arabia; by the construction of many lines of macadamized road; by the adjustment of its foreign debt, scaled down to the extent of fifty per cent., and the establishment of several banking institutions; by the construction of tramway lines, water-works and illuminating plants in various cities, and by the opening of military, medical and technical schools. For its material advancement the country is indebted almost entirely to foreign capital and enterprize, while to a wretched government it is due that the agriculture and natural resources of the country are all undeveloped, that native industries have largely died out, that trade has languished, and that the people of the land generally are in a state of chronic and almost hopeless poverty. Thanks to the merciful Providence of God the wonderful revolution of July, 1908 has given to the people of Turkey the hope of recovery, though, through want of experience, the lack of able and trustworthy men and conflicting racial and religious interests, the task of establishing a liberal and just government is truly herculean. In view, however, of the wisdom, moderation and courage hitherto shown by the leaders of the new movement, in view of the ardent longing of the whole people for liberty, and in view of the newly awakened appreciation of their common interests we do not despair, but await the issues of the future with hope and unceasing prayer for Divine guidance.

My missonary life has been a happy one, and I bless God for the work he has given me, and, were it permitted me, I would choose the same service again. With almost uninterrupted good health, with the free and enjoyable use of Turkish and Armenian—the two principal languages of Turkey in Asia — during my residence of three years in Nicomedia, six years in Brousa, one year in Manisa and thirty seven years in Constantinople, with twelve years of editorial work (1872-1884), I have ever been a visiting and preaching missionary, in close touch with the people in their homes and public meetings. I have found good in all classes of the people and in all nationalities, and the more I have known the people the more I have loved them. The first year of my missiouary life was the hardest, and at its end I was

so depressed with a sense of limitation and inefficiency that I prepared a letter of resignation, which my brethren at the annual meeting of 1860 kindly advised me to hold over for a year, and which, though still in hand, it is quite too late to present now. My missionary associates, always kind and forbearing, have been true brothers and most highly esteemed friends, and among my native fellow-ministers there have been not a few —like pastors Jijizian, Der Sdepanian, Marderos Schmavonian, Asadourian, Tashjian and Bedigian — who by reason of a lovely temper, good judgment, ability and piety were true yoke-fellows and brethrcn beloved. One converted Turk, Keiffi Effendi, who for several years was my assistant in editorial work, whose father was an Arab sheikh living near Mosul and whose mother was a Kurdish woman, was remarkable for his sweet and gentle disposition and his love of the truth. Not only have I had a happy life in Turkey, but also during three visits in America, namely in 1868, 1884 and 1894, I had the delightful opportunity of meeting either in their homes and churches or in the annual meetings of the Congregational Associations of eleven Western States at least a thousand pastors. I felt then, as now, that in order to secure a lively interest in the foreign missionary work on the part of the home churches, a lively interest on the part of the pastor is an indispensable condition. The missionary flame must be fed, and who shall feed it but the pastor?

In fifty years the one mission of the American Board in Turkey has become five missions, including the mission to Syria, set off to the Presbyterian Board in 1870, and there has been a large increase in the number of missionary laborers, especially of ladies. The remarkable increase in churches, native ministers, schools and colleges, hospitals, publications and native contributions will be set forth in a sermon which, God willing, I shall preach at the time of the Annual Meeting in May. Wars, massacres, emigrations, tyranny and poverty have greatly retarded the growth of the Protestant churches, yet so far as statistics indicate progress there is good reason for encouragement. It is a severe test of the hold of evangelical truth on the people that the existing churches hold their own even to the third and fourth generation. The rock which threatens shipwreck to the evangelical work is the difficulty which our Christian brethren find in harmonizing their differences and pulling together. Self-control, a supreme regard for the main issue, which is the growth of the kingdom of God, and co-operation in spite of differences—herein is the severest test of the piety both of individuals and churches. Our hope rests on the assurance that the evangelical work could never have attained its present dimensions save through the power of God, and that Christ has still many faithful witnesses in the land. Surely we too, like Paul, may be confident that He who has begun a good work in Turkey will perfect it until the day of Jesus Christ. Surely He who so long has shown mercy to these ancient Bible Lands will still make use of those who love him, both for the enlightenment of the national churches aud the salvation of the Mohammedan and Jewish population. O that the coming fifty years may witness the triumph of the Gospel in Turkey! May others be found to enter into the labor of those who have gone before, that both they who sow and they who reap may rejoice together!

Your loving and grateful father

Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey,
February 22, 1909

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople

Feb. 22-1909.

MAR 11 1909

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Bible House, Constantinople, Feb. 25, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your letters of Feb. 3, with a copy of your letter of Feb. 3 addressed to Mr. Baldwin, came two days ago, and brought relief to our minds. There could not have been a more fitting, kindly and yet decided reply to Mr. Baldwin. As the Church of Brousa and the Ladies of the Girls' School have been very impatient to get news of a decision, in a Station meeting which we held yesterday we decided to publish in this week's Avetaper the following statement:—

"The Constantinople Station of the American Board is informed by the Secretary of the Board at Boston that under date of Dec. 28, 1908 Rev. T. A. Baldwin of Brousa sent to the Board his resignation as a missionary, and that on Feb. 12, 1909 the resignation was accepted by the Prudential Committee of the Board. Said

Constantinople
Feb. 22-1909.

resignation to take effect on April 1. 1909."

We shall now take steps as soon as possible to care for the spiritual interests of this field. Dr. Barnum, accompanied we trust by Miss Allen and Mr. McNaughton will make a tour in the field as soon as the weather permits, and we do hope that something like a Station Conference may again be formed in the Brousa field, such as exists here and in the Nicomedia field.

We note your observations touching the Cesarea Question. Yesterday I received a telegram from Mr. Irwin, Secy of Cesarea Station, informing me that that Station accepts our proposition of a deputation, and they desire that a third member be added to the deputation. I therefore, after conference here, wrote to Mr. McNaughton asking if he could not go. He is to be ordained in Afion Kara Hisar to see to the continuance of the work on the new chapel in that city, and we hope that while there he may be able to slip off to Cesarea, and meet there our brethren Perry & White. I wrote to these brethren some two weeks ago, explaining in

brief the situation in Cesarea, and proposing that they go there as a deputation to examine and report. Yesterday I telegraphed to those brethren that Cesarea had accepted our proposition, and asking them to inform me by telegraph whether they could go. We feel that some outside party should bring the Cesarea brethren together, face to face, and in a quiet earnest way seek some common platform on which all the members of the Cesarea station may agree to stand and work together in harmony. God grant that this end may be attained. We are glad that you are delaying a final decision until you get satisfactory explanations from the parties themselves.

During the past two weeks there has been an unhappy situation in Cesarea in civil matters. The Armenians of the city have supplied themselves with revolvers, and some of them have been acting imprudently. About two weeks ago when the Turks were coming out of a mosque, one of them fired a revolver to draw attention, and

then said to the crowd that the Armenians were arming for a fight. Thereupon the crowd went to the Military Commander and demanded arms that they might defend themselves. The Commander replied that he would give them arms only when they were attacked. The crowd then went to the palace of the Governor, and made complaint to him, but he, fortunately, sent them away declaring that he was responsible for the peace of the city. When news of the commotion reached the Government here, 500 soldiers with a trusty commander were at once sent from here. Meanwhile the Armenians in terror shut up their shops, and even up to the present many men have not resumed business there.

Both in Cesarea & in several other places some of the Christians under the stimulus of liberty seem to have lost their heads, and have forgotten the abiding dangers of the situation. The Country will be fortunate indeed if it escapes local disturbances. Foreign affairs have engrossed the minds of the Authorities; to find strength and trustworthy men for local offices has

been a great task; the legislative body, waiting for projects of law from the ministry, has not accomplished much as yet, and this has provoked much unhappy comment and complaint; the lack of money has greatly embarrassed the new government, and the recent change of ministry, owing to the pressure on the House of Deputies of the "Committee of Union and Progress," has disturbed many minds. The new ministry, however, is acting wisely: the negotiations with Austria are near a happy end, and will bring some needed pecuniary relief; the Bulgarian question will, we trust, soon take a happy turn, and the Committee of Union and Progress has received much pertinent advice from both home and foreign journals. So, again, we wait in hope, and pray on. If the poor people could only get something to do!

Monday last (Feb. 22) was the 50th anniversary of my arrival in Turkey. In reply to letters from my boys in America

I prepared a circular letter, and I take the liberty to inclose a copy for yourself. Kindly accept it with my best compliments.

With all best wishes,

Yours very Sincerely
Joseph M. Greene

Constantinople
Feb. 25-1869.

MAR 11 1909

Bible House, Const'pl, Feb. 25, 1909

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Ass. Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of Feb. 5, with congratulations on the 30th anniversary of my arrival in Turkey, and for your prayer that I may have many more years of service. I do want to work as long as I am efficient, but the day and hour when I am no longer work, and so may hinder the coming of an efficient man, I shall withdraw. Happy the old man who has sense to quit when the time comes.

I have prepared a circular letter which is addressed to my sons. Kindly accept a copy, and believe me

Very Truly & Gratefully Yours
Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople — Feb. 25 - 1909.

MAR 1 3 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, March 1, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I enclose a request of the Smyrna Station, indorsed by Messrs Allen, Barnum, Herrick, Peet & Greene, members of the Com. of Int. on the ground, to be approved formally at the first regular meeting.

Messrs Perry, White and McNaughton have consented to go to Erzeroom, and March 20 has been fixed upon as the day for them to meet there. Let us hope that their going may not be in vain. It is a long and hard journey and everybody is sorry for the occasion of it.

Mr. Baldwin has immediately sent to Mr. Peet for the $500, promised for travelling expenses on returning home.

Kindly give the enclosed to Dr. E. E. Strong, from whom I have a long letter about Tabular Veid. Will write him at another time.

Yours Very Sincerely
Joseph K. Greene, Secy.

Constantinople

Mar. 1-1909.

MAR 19 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, March 6, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

On Monday last I telegraphed to Messrs White and Perry and informed Mr. McNaughton by letter that they were invited to meet us Cesarea on March 20. On Wed., last, a telegram received from Marsovan informed me that Mr. White had started for Sivas on Monday morning, that is to say, before the arrival of my telegram of Monday. It is thought that Mr. White will reach Sivas today (Sat.), and that he and Mr. Perry will start from Sivas next Monday morning. They have mountains to cross between Sivas and Cesarea, and the roads are bad. They will do well if they reach Cesarea by next Thurs., March 11. I telegraphed to Mr. McNaughton on Wed. to meet White & Perry at Cesarea by March 11, if possible. From the terminus of the railway (Eregli) he has a four days' journey. Thus our brethren are going to Cesarea at much trouble and expense, and we must

Constantinople Mar. 1-1909.

earnestly pray that their visit may not be in vain.

Dr. Dodd writes me under date of "Talas, Feb. 26.—"We shall welcome Mr. White and Mr. Perry most heartily. . . . I feel it to be of the utmost importance that we should all be here." In this last sentence he refers to an intended absence of Dr. Post. Dr. Dodd also says that he was very glad that I sent you his letter. Your letter to him had been sent on to Karaman and had missed him. He was waiting for its return that he might write you.

A private letter received yesterday from Mr. Powle is rather pessimistic, but we must hope that three such tried and good and wise brethren as those now on the way will be able to persuade our Cesarea and Talas brethren and sisters to live and let live, to subordinate personal views and feelings and work together for the common good. We are very grateful to the visiting brethren that they have undertaken the difficult journey at this season.

As regards political affairs, the impatience and rashness of certain Armenians give us much concern.

I think I have already referred to certain

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ubles

troubles in Cesarea. The Armenians have been purchasing pistols and other arms there and have been conducting very imprudently. Some three weeks ago on leaving a mosque a Turk fired a revolver, to draw attention, and then said to the crowd of Turks around him that the Armenians were arming for an attack. Thereupon the crowd went to the quarters of the military Commander and demanded arms. He told them that he would give them arms when they were attacked. Then the crowd went to the civil governor, but he dismissed them with reproof. As soon as news of this occurrence reached Constpl, some 500 trusted soldiers were despatched to Cesarea, and so far as we know no outbreak has occurred. The Armenians, however, are still in fear, and there is much irritation among the Turks.

Dr. Dodd reports that while recently in Karaman he was invited to speak at a public meeting held in one of the Churches. He went, but at the opening of the meeting a young Armenian, educated in a Jesuit school in Palestine, made a speech declaring that

that the Armenians were not indebted to the Turks for their liberty, that they would soon have had it anyway, and that now they should arm and be ready to attack their enemies the Turks &c &c. Dr. Dodd was so disgusted that he rose and left the meeting.

For some time we have heard of a revolutionary organization among the Armenian students of Aintab College, and of the efforts of the Faculty to suppress it. Wednesday a telegram came from Aintab, informing us that the Faculty had closed the College on March 1, and we understand that the College will not be opened again until fall.

Hitherto the moderation of all parties has been the occasion of your confidence, and now such indications of impatience and foolhardiness are causing much disquiet. May God save us from rash, hot-headed fellows, and help the people to understand that while the proclamation of liberty is the work of a day, the realization and enjoyment of a well-regulated liberty is the work of a century.

If in this letter I have repeated what has already been written, please pardon me. I keep no copies of unofficial letters.

Yours very sincerely
George W. K. Greene

Constantinople
Mar. 6-1909.

MAR 22 1909

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Smyrna Mar Lth. 1909.

Dear Dr Greene:-

Your telegram is received. It was a surprise and I must hustle and even if I start on monday morning, as I intend now, I may not be able to get to Cesarea till the 12th. If I happen to be able to make connections with the Bagdad Ry. in Afion Kara Hissar I may be able to reach my destination by the 11th. But it is doubtful However I'll do the best I can. I suppose you intend me to wire Cesarea that I am coming. I'll do so.

Pray for us that we may have wisdom given us in this difficulty that awaits us.

Very sincerely yours,

J. P. McNaughton

P.S. Enclose Tabular View.

J. P. McN

Smyrna. Mar. 1909.

C'DMAR 22 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, March 9, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I enclose a letter just received from Dr. White. We rejoice that he has gone on his mission in such a good spirit, and are glad he has gone via Suez. Mr. Perry must be some 70 years old, and it is a serious matter to send a man of his age and state of health over snow-clad mountains at this time of year. May the Lord preserve and prosper them!

I enclose also a brief note received from Mr. McNaughton.

We could not have found three better men to investigate the matter and to propose a solution.

I shall soon send you a program of the meetings to be held while Rev. F. B. Meyer is with us, from March 23 to April 8. Our Ministers' meeting held a long session yesterday, and sought how we might prepare ourselves

and help prepare others to get and impart a spiritual blessing. Differences between the Bible House congregation and the Pera church, and differences among brethren touching the Protestant chancery have given us heart-ache for a long time. O that Mr. Meyer might be God's messenger to humble and to reconcile aggrieved hearts, and teach us how to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. Pray for us. Please bring this theme and the coming meetings with Mr. Meyer before your noon-day prayer-meeting.

Yours very sincerely
Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople
Nov. 2 1909.

Rec'd APR 8 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, March 27, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

For several days I have wished to write to you, but have been delaying until I heard from Talas. At last, yesterday afternoon a telegram came to Mr. Charles Fowle, of the American Embassy, from his father, which, translated from the Turkish, is as follows: "Inform your grandfather [Dr. Farnsworth] of your joy: we are waiting for congratulation." We must wait still some days for a written report, but I hasten to write so as to relieve your mind, in the assurance that the Lord has answered many prayers and has at last brought to an end the Talas trouble. Such is our interpretation of the above telegram. From letters we learn that Messrs Perry and White left Sivas on Wed. March 10. Impeded, however, by snow on the mountains, they were four days in reaching Gemerek, where they passed the

Sabbath. Leaving Gemerek on Monday, they reached Talas on Tuesday evening, March 16, having been seven days on the road instead of three. Mr. McNaughton had reached Talas the previous Saturday. The deputation seems to have been engaged with their mission for nine days, and, thank God, the issue seems to have been successful and happy. I shall give you the details as soon as I get them. It is indeed high time that an end were put to missionary differences in Talas. Only two days ago a document came to me, addressed to the Com. ad Int., from the church of Talas, written in Turkish and English, complaining that Mr. Wingate does not accept the virgin birth of Christ, nor his deity or atonement, and stating that, having twice appealed in vain to the Cesarea Station, they now appeal to the Com. ad Int., and earnestly request that Mr. Wingate ~~to~~ have no more to do with their church in S.S. instruction and so forth. We have, of course, waited to hear from the Deputation before answering this letter. We presume that Mr. Wingate would deny the allegations, at least most of them, but he had failed to convince

the native brethren. We hope, however, that they may now have been re-assured.

I enclose a letter from Dr. E. E. Tracy, which explains itself. The recent illness of Dr. Edward Riggs caused us great anxiety, and now we are exceedingly sorry that the report concerning his health and his future work is so unfavorable. Before the terrible massacres he was a giant in strength, but he has never fully recovered from the shock received at that time. We do hope that his son Earnest may be sent to the help of the Marsovan Station.

You have no doubt heard that Messrs Peet, Thomson and Haskell left Constantinople for Brindisi and Albania on March 17. We have heard of their safe arrival in Brindisi, and doubt not they are now making their visits in Albania. Much prayer has been and is being offered for the success of their mission. For some time the missionaries who gather in the Bible House have had a special noon prayer-meeting for prayer for them and for our brethren in Talas and for a blessing on Mr. Meyer's meetings.

Rev. F. B. Meyer, after very happy meetings

Philippopolis

in ~~Tatar~~ for three days, began services here on Meth. last. Thus far his services have been well attended and highly appreciated. Till now he has addressed himself mostly to Christian people and has aimed to teach the deeper things of Christian experience. He works in harmony with the still, small voice of the Holy Spirit, and impresses those who hear him as a man of God. O for a mighty breathing from Heaven, to quicken professed Christians and awaken those who are indifferent and unbelieving! I shall write you more fully at the close of the meetings.

Revival meetings

You will have received Mr. Goodsell's circular letter from Amitab, in regard to the troubles there and the closing of the College. All are agreed that the Faculty and Managers took the only wise and safe course. The outbreak of revolutionary and irreligious sentiment was alarming. Liberty seems to have turned the heads of many who have been under despotic restraint so long, and now, impatient for results, they are reckless in their demands and measures. The harmony of the first few months of the new regime

Political matter

was too good to last; it was a sort of honeymoon, which at last and inevitably gives place to reality. This may shock us, but it ought not to surprise us. We could not continue long in a fool's paradise. The conflict with mortal, old race animosities, corruption, and poverty was inevitable. People must learn that reforms and prosperity will come but slowly, and impatience and God defying unbelief will not help them. This not strange that outbursts should occur among young men, hot-headed, impulsive, self confident, with whom both a little knowledge and much liberty are dangerous things. This week an outbreak occurred in a large French Catholic school for boys in Koum Kapou, adjoining the quarter of Yedik Pasha. Misguided youth, armed for the first time in their life with pistols, make fools of themselves. Ere long they will learn that liberty is not license, and that success is to be had in the same old toilsome way.

The dissensions among our leading Turks have given us more concern than anything else, but even they are getting

ashamed of their quarrels, and the people generally, Mohammedan and non-Mohammedan, are weary of them. The Young Turkey leaders have felt it indispensable to secure themselves and the country against reaction, and to this end they have been obliged to retain firm hold of the army and navy. In this they are justified. But when they have set up a government, they must learn to forbear interference in details, and must leave the government to stand or fall on its merits and in a Constitutional way. O for a few capable, experienced, upright leaders! Send us a Taft, and we shall be safe. If you can't send a Taft, look out for mistakes and outcries, but don't despair of Turkey. God loves the land too much and has done too much for it, to give it up and give it over now. We must simply continue quietly at work and instant in prayer. Men might easily make a hell out of Turkey, but God will make it a paradise. So we believe.

A letter from Mr. Wiggin to Rev Hagop Filian, of Yenije, I have forwarded to its destination,

with a letter of my own.

// I have had a long letter from Dr. E. E. Strong in regard to the statistics given in the Tabular View. I sympathize with him in his perplexities, especially so since I have been statistical clerk for many years. It is too bad that he is so poorly served by many missionaries who make up the statistical tables. We have not, however, as Dr. Strong supposes, "two statistical reports." We have <u>one statistical report</u> or Tabular View, closing Dec. 31 of each year, and <u>one Annual Report</u>, which is from Annual Meeting to Annual Meeting. When opportunity offers, kindly express my thanks and compliments to Dr. Strong //

I have informed Mr. MacLachlan of the action of the Pun. Com. touching his salary, as mentioned by Mr. Bell in his letter of March 3. We are all very thankful that the Pun. Com. has authorized the finding of a new man to take Mr. Macallum's place, so that eventually he may come to Lontang.

Your own letters of March 6 are gratefully acknowledged. Your words of congratulation

to the Brethren of the W. T. Mission on account of the fifty years' service which Dr. Herrick and myself have been permitted to give are very thoughtful and generous. I doubt not that the Mission itself will make reply at the time of the Annual Meeting. Dr. Herrick and I have abundant reason to thank God and the Board and Missionary Associates for precious opportunities and generous support, and we have a thousand regrets that our service has not been more productive.

Your letter of March 12 has just come. Mr. Peet and Mr. Baldwin have concluded all accounts. Dr. Barnum, with Miss Allen and Mr. McNaughton are soon to start for a tour in the Brousa field. Not only in that field, but elsewhere also our evangelical churches are in desperate need of a spiritual quickening.

In reply to your question touching the appointment of a native Christian worker to the conference at Edinburgh I will write you later.

With a thousand thanks for all kind words from yourself & Mr. Bell, and with all best wishes,

Yours very sincerely, Joseph K. Greene

Congratulations fulfilled Nov. 27, 1909.

Rec'd APR 14 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, March 31, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

In my letter of last Saturday I mentioned the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Fowle, indicating a happy issue of the deputation's work at Talas. Dr. Post, of the Hospital staff, arrived here last night, having left Talas a week ago today. He sends his wife and child to Beirut, and he himself returns to Konia for special medical practice. This morning I went to his brother's house at Roumeli Hissar and had an interview with him, with Dr. Post, of Talas. He has told me the story of the doings of the deputation up to the time of his departure. The deputation had then been at work for eight days; had interviewed all parties, separately and together; in order, first, to find out the real trouble, and then, propose a remedy. The remedy was that the doctors should withdraw their resignations and give up their inde-

pendent management of the Hospital, and that the members of the Station should give up their opposition to the evangelistic efforts of the "New Life" people, and all should henceforth work together in both Hospital and Station. The doctors were the first to yield, and accept this solution: the brethren Fowle, Mugate and Irwin had not yielded when Dr. Post left, and on Tuesday March 23 when Dr. Post saw the members of the deputation last, the latter were quite hopeless. We judge, however, from Mr. Fowle's telegram, which I quoted to you last week, that the members of the Station did yield, and that both parties have compromised their differences and have agreed to live and work together. In this result Dr. Post rejoices; he learned of Mr. Fowle's telegram from me. I was much pleased with the spirit with which Dr. Post spoke. Of course in a few days we shall get letters, and I can make a more complete report to you. The difficulty now is to reassure the native Christians in regard to the doctrinal position of Mr. Mugate. On Saturday I received

Meeting a telegram from Mr. Irwin, which proposed that we hold the Annual Meeting at Talas, to begin on July 5. We thought that this indicates a desire of the missionaries that by the presence of the Annual meeting and by means of the services which may be held the native mind may be quieted and reassured. We still wait for an explanation of this telegram. On the one hand we are ready to do anything in our power to help settle the difficulties at Talas and re-assure our native brethren; on the other hand, there are special reasons why the annual meeting should be held here. The large deficit last year on account of our papers (over £c. 1200), which threatens to forbid any other publication, causes us much concern, and both Mr. Allen and Dr. Herrick should be present at the next ann. meeting. Mr. Allen, however, was delegate last year at Marsovan, and Dr. Herrick on account of his wife's delicate health can neither go to Talas with Mrs. Herrick nor leave her alone. We had fixed the date of the Annual meeting on May 20. Then, to convenience Dr. White on

his way to America, and to spare the working force at Marsovan the loss of ~~any~~ another missionary's time - a month - we fixed the date on May 4. Now we are asked to make the date July 5, and meet at Talas. We cannot decide without some special word from the deputation. If the deputation think we ought to meet at Talas, we shall no doubt do so.

In a letter just received from Mr. Fetchell, dated March 23, he says: "Dr. Riggs is quite himself again, and we're all very thankful. So are we here."

Mr. Meyer's meetings have thus far been very well attended & very highly prized. He has spoken at Robert College twice, to the great gratification of Dr. Bates and the students. He is to speak again at the College on Friday morning. Next Monday morning he leaves for Bardezag and Adabazar - three days - and on next Thursday sails for Smyrna. He has once addressed the Turks' Moral Improvement Society, and at the Bible House Chapel on Sunday it was a lovely sight to see white-turbaned Turks in the Audience. The Kingdom of God is Coming! Yours, Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople Mar. 31-1869.

Rec'd APR 14 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, April 1, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Praise be to God who has heard your prayers and ours, and has brought to a happy issue the mission of your deputation to Talas. Messrs Perry and White started from Sivas on March 10, but ere long their wagon broke down on account of snow and they had to leave it, Mr. Perry mounting the one available horse and Mr. White walking over the mountains, making a four days' journey to Gemerek instead of two. Spending the Sunday at Gemerek, they went on to Talas. Mr. MacNaughton had reached Talas the previous Friday. The three brethren were entertained at the Girls' Boarding School, and attacked the problem on the day after arrival, and continued hard at work for eight days. Dr. Post, who arrived here with his wife and child on Tuesday last, left Talas on Wed. morning, March 24. The previous evening the members of the deputation came to bed in good hope, and said that they feared their mission

Talas case

was to be a failure, and that they too thought of leaving the next day. But the God who hears prayer meant otherwise. The doctors had already accepted the solution proposed, but the three male missionaries of the Station would not yield. The way for the break seems to have been prepared the very evening when the deputation was hopeless; for that evening Dr. Dodd and Mr. Wingate had a private interview; Mr. Wingate broke down and wept — and they prayed together. The next day, after Dr. Dodd had left, the Station yielded, and all parties cordially accepted the solution proposed. Briefly the doctors have given up the independent management of the Hospital, and its relation to the Station is to be on the same basis as our other missionary hospitals. A local board of managers, consisting of seven members, has been constituted. This board is to hold office for three years, and if in this period the new arrangement works well, with the approbation of the American Trustees of the Hospital it will be made permanent. On the other hand, the Station agrees not to oppose the Evangelistic movement called

the New Life. All parties discard perfectionism, and certain eccentricities, and agree to work together in harmony for the furtherance of the Kingdom. The deputation has sent us a most admirable report, indeed a model report. This report and two additional papers I enclose. The latter papers are not signed, because there was not time to get the signatures when Mr. McNaughton left. He sent me these papers from Bor, and I have had copies made here. One copy of the deputation report I send to the Cesarea Hospital Board, care of Dr. Cheeseman; also copies of the basis upon which the missionaries are to work and cooperate for the future, and of the letter sent from the united Station to all the outstations of Cesarea.

Meeting After the deputation reached Talas, the Station sent us a telegram, proposing that the Annual meeting be held in Constantinople, to begin May 11, and we accepted the proposal, and I telegraphed to the Stations to that effect. On Friday last, however, after the reconciliation, the united Station sent us another telegram;

proposing that the Annual meeting be held in Talas, to begin on July 5. We have waited some days for the report of the deputation, and now must have a meeting of the Com. at Mt. to decide. As the last proposition comes with the approval of the members of the deputation, we shall probably accept the invitation to hold the meeting in Talas, although there are some special reasons why this year the annual meeting should convene here. Questions touching the periodicals and the Publication Department are serious, and for their discussion we need the presence both of Dr. Herrick and Mr. Allen. May the Lord guide us!

Mr. Meyer's meetings are of increasing interest. Last night he addressed the Turkish Moral Improvement Society at Kourouk Kapou — a meeting for men only — and the Turkish president of the society replied to Mr. Meyer with hearty thanks. A large meeting of Turks in a Christian house of worship, addressed by a Protestant preacher! Mr. Meyer goes with me to Bebek tonight for an evening service, and speaks again at Robert College in the morning.

Revival meetings

proposing that the Annual Meeting be held at Talas, to begin July 5. We have delayed our reply to this telegram, in order to get first the report of the deputation. We now know that the proposal to hold the Ann. Meeting in Talas was made with the approbation of the deputation, and hence it is probable that the Com. ad Int., convening next Wed., will accept the proposal. There are special reasons why this year the meeting should be held in Constantinople, but if by going to Talas we can help the Central Station to re-assure the native mind and regain public confidence we are willing to do anything.

I am writing today to each member of the deputation, expressing our profound gratitude for their self-denial and courage in leaving home and attempting the journey at such a time, for their patience, wisdom and perseverance in dealing with the problem; for their admirable report and the happy issue. I doubt not that you will recognise the great service they have rendered; indeed I don't see how the difficulty could

have been solved in any other way. Yet note that in their report they give the credit to the brethren of the Cesarea Station. They too have done well to agree. Indeed as men of sense and religion they could not have done less. The Hospital now stands on the basis which the entire Mission wished it to stand on from the first; for we never approved of its independent position. Let me add that my interviews with Dr. Post of Talas have given me a lively appreciation of his grace and modesty and good sense and religious devotion. He is a fine appearing, loveable man, though, like myself, he is a good Conservative. He has left this Friday morning for Konia for special medical practice. His wife and child go on to Beirut to spend the summer. He is to follow them, but has promised to remain in Talas until the close of the Ann. meeting, if it is held in that city.

I enclose

1. A copy of the Report of the Deputation.
2. The paper which defines the relations of Hospital and Station

3. The paper addressed to the Protestant Congregations of the Caesarea field.

4. The paper prepared by the Students of the Boys' High School without the knowledge of Mr. Wingate, and signed by the entire school.

I have a special letter from Mr. McNaughton, urging us to hold the Ann. meeting in Talas, but I need not send that.

Many thanks for your favour of March 19. Will inform the Sub-committee that they are at liberty to use the balance of appropriation for 1908 (£6.38.51) for the Afion Kara Hissar building.

We are greatly pleased that the Woman's Board of the Interior has at last consented to bear at least a part of Miss Dwight's expenses. Under the circumstances the Jedik Pasha Ladies could not have done otherwise, and it was too bad to leave all the burden on Miss Jones' shoulders.

We have happy news from Mr. Peet and party up to Skutari, Albania. He expects to be back here on April 21 or 22.

The poverty and distress in the interior

have been truly alarming, but with the opening of spring, there will be some amelioration, we hope. We fondly hope too that the political situation will soon show improvement.

Yours Very Sincerely
Joseph K. Greene

P.S.
Last year they used to send me, for the Mission Library, a copy of "The Congregationalist & Work", but this year they have not done so. I should be glad if we could have a copy, beginning with January.

J. K. G.

Constantinople
Apr. 1-1908.

Copied
E. M. P.

REC'D APR 20 1909

Bible House, Constantinople, April 6, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Reverend F. B. Meyer, of London, has held services here for thirteen days, speaking usually three times a day, in different quarters of the city, namely at the Bible House chapel, the American Mission House, Sedik Pasha, and the English Mission House, Koum Kapou, all in Stambul; at the Dutch chapel and the Protestant Armenian church in Pera; at the Scotch Mission Houses in Galata and Haskeuy; at the Girls' College and the Protestant Armenian chapel in Scutari, and at Robert College, Roumeli Hissar. The attendance at all the meetings has been very good, generally from two to three hundred being present, this being the limit of the seating accommodation. Had the meetings been held in one large central hall, the impression might have been deeper, but the total number of persons reached would have been much less. The attendants have been Armenians, Greeks,

Turks, Jews and foreign residents. There have been three special meetings for men, and the subject of these meetings has been treated with rare delicacy and power. Prof. Millingen has said that at the special meeting held in Robert College a more profound impression was made than had been made by any sermon ever preached in Robert College. There was a special meeting for Turks under the auspices of the Turkish Moral Improvement Society, and hearty thanks were returned for the address. A large number of Jewish girls ~~from the two~~ Scotch schools for Jewesses attended several meetings and seemed to be greatly interested. The universal expression of those who attended the meetings is one of gratitude and praise. Mr. Meyer's words were spirit and life, pertaining to the deeper things of Christian experience. His sermons were remarkably simple, intelligible and direct; his explanations of Scripture were rich and instructive, his illustrations apt and impressive, and his appeals powerful. He aroused no antagonism; on the contrary he captivated his hearers, of whatever race or creed, and this he did, not

by any form of flattery, but by an earnest presentation of God's truth and a forcible appeal to the deepest wants and cravings of the human soul. The effect of the meetings has been only good. Christians have gotten a new view of their Lord and Master and of the possible attainments of the spiritual life; their faith has been strengthened and their hearts filled with fresh hope. All have learned that to be a Christian is to be a witness and a worker for Christ; doubters and neglectors have been confirmed in the faith; the hearts of persons offended have been softened, and the way opened for reconciliation. We feel assured that not a few unconverted persons have in their hearts responded to the claims of Christ. We have all gotten new views of the sweetness and preciousness of our Lord Jesus Christ; our faith in him as our Savior and leader has been strengthened, our hope has been encouraged, and the cry of our hearts is, 'Lord, thy Kingdom come!' 'What wilt thou have me to do?' Surely the best preaching is that which stimulates Christians to trust in Christ and work for him. (Sun)

Mr. Meyer is now off on his visit to Bardezag and Adabazar, and on Thursday is to leave for Smyrna. Many souls are praying that God's blessing may attend him.

Yours Very Sincerely
Joseph K. Greene

Rev. J. K. Greene
Constantinople Oct. 6 1869
Meyer Mission
Rec'd

APR 23 1909

Answer to question — what influence has missionary work had in bringing New Regime

Bible House, Constantinople, April 7, 1909

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

The question presented in your letter of March 17 is indeed both delicate and difficult, but I will try to reply as best I can.

First of all, let me say that in my judgment we ought to be modest in our claims; that it is much better to claim too little than too much. For example, it seems to me that Dr. Talcott Williams, in his interesting address at the meeting of the Board, overshot the mark. It is unfortunate to publish to the world, "This has been the result of the teaching of American missionaries." In the general interest of Missions we may well claim whatever credit properly belongs to the Protestant Missionary movement in Turkey, but if we claim more than fair-minded men, acquainted with the facts, would allow, we do more harm to the cause than good.

Secondly, where such a variety of in-

fluences have had to do with the great move-
ment in Turkey, it is very difficult to ana-
lyze those influences, trace their source
and mark their effect. Indeed in this matter
it may be quite impossible clearly to dis-
tinguish cause and effect, and the best we can
do is to speak in somewhat general terms.

In the early days of the missionary movement
in Turkey many officials and observant Turks
were happily impressed by the teachings of the
missionaries and the character and simple
worship of the native Protestants, and in times
of persecution they often showed sympathy
and rendered aid to persecuted Protestants,
Armenian and Greek. This general friendly atti-
tude of the Turkish authorities continued until
the summer of 1862, when the converted Turk,
Selim Effendi, baptized under the name of William,
and those Turks who attended the religious ser-
vices conducted by Mr. Williams in the Dutch
Chapel (Pera, Constantinople) were arrested and exiled. The
officials then clearly apprehended that the
missionary movement included efforts to
bring the Gospel to Mohammedans, and from that
time on the Turkish authorities showed more

Dr. Herrick states that the place of meeting was a home owned by the Dutch Chargé. The name given was Dutch Chapel.

and more clearly that they were suspicious and afraid of the Protestant movement. At the same time the growth of the Protestant movement in publications, schools and colleges and medical work greatly impressed many officials and private Turks, and the authorities were spurred on the one hand to resort to repression and on the other hand to open schools. At all times officials and Turkish gentlemen have attended the annual public exercises of our high schools and colleges, and on such occasions many Turks have made complimentary addresses: very many Turks also have shown high appreciation and very sincere gratitude for the kindness and the skillful medical treatment received in our hospitals. In all the past eighty years and in all parts of the land missionaries have occasionally had pleasant intercourse with Turkish neighbors and friends. The authorities and very many private Turks have closely observed the philanthropic efforts of the missionaries in times of plague, cholera and famine and in the years following the Bulgarian massacres of 1876 and the Armenian massacres of 1895 and 1896; they have observed

also that in times of public calamity charitable funds coming from Europe, England and America have generally been committed to the missionaries for disbursement. Another fact which has impressed the Turks is that American missionaries have always used their best endeavor to persuade both oppressed Bulgarians and oppressed Armenians not to resort to revolutionary attempts.

At the time of the Armenian massacres many Turks either secretly or openly sympathized with the persecuted Armenians, and condemned the old regime which was responsible for the massacres. This same class of Turks, many of them educated and liberal-minded, numbering in all many thousands, fell under the displeasure of the same corrupt and despotic regime, and were sent into exile; a goodly number, however, escaped to Europe and there assumed the name of Young Turks. Naturally sympathy sprang up between persecuted Christians and persecuted Turks, and more or less of affiliation followed. Indeed beginning with the Crimean war, Turkish military officers, students, merchants and others have come more and more into touch with Europeans and have become acquainted with the manners

and customs, and arts and governmental ways of Europe. Such Turks have become broader and more liberal in their views, and have, to a greater or less extent, shuffled off the exclusive spirit of Mohammedanism. Conscious that their countrymen were capable of better things, ashamed and provoked that their own government was both blind and bad and that their country was always held in the leading strings of selfish and jealous European powers, and fired with a patriotic zeal to deliver their country, these young Turks both formed associations among themselves and quietly, secretly secured followers among the military and naval officers, the civil officials, the students and Mohammedan clergy of Turkey. Thus the influences and processes which led up to the wonderful revolution of last July were of wide and slow production, and issued in the remarkable manifestation for Liberty and Equality for all Ottoman subjects. To those who were acquainted with the Turkey of old times the spirit of the Young Turkey leaders seemed altogether exotic, and the reception which the sudden proclamation of Liberty, Equality,

fraternity and a constitutional regime received first in Macedonia, then in Constantinople, and then throughout the Empire and among all classes of the population was altogether strange and wonderful. It was an effect almost without an apparent cause. But whether in the social or the natural world there is no effect without a cause. Here then is a great fact. If the preparation of this revolutionary scheme by the Young Turks was wonderful, even more wonderful was its reception by the people of every race and creed. Now how is this fact to be explained? Where did the people get their idea of ordered liberty and the wonderful idea of equality and fraternity between Christians and Mohammedans? Mohammedans, wherever found, up to this present time have never learned these ideas from the Koran. Their different forms of salutation, - one form for fellow Mohammedans and a different form for non-Mohammedans, the judicial system of their sacred law, even national forms of taxation, exclusion from military service and many other things show that the ideas which are now the motto of Young Turkey are not the ideas which Mohammedanism has taught.

Nor have these ideas been learned from the Greek, the Catholic and the Gregorian clergy, who have never manifested any special interest in the welfare of their Mohammedan neighbors. How then have Turks and the Christian subjects of Turkey learned the lesson of freedom of conscience, of a free press, of schools common to all classes of the people? how have they come to appreciate the importance of female education? how have they learned that no state can be strong and prosperous except on the basis of a common liberty and of equal rights for all? No doubt the general influence of Europe and the example of such free lands as England, France and America have powerfully influenced many of those who are now leaders in Turkey. At the same time whatever helpful influence has come from abroad, it has reached only a small part of the people. For some eighty years, however, there has been in European Turkey, in Asia Minor, in Syria and in Egypt a very considerable body of educated Americans and an ever-increasing body of Protestant and educated natives who have been over

been in close touch with the people, and who by their public and private instruction, by the wide dissemination of the Scriptures in all the principle languages of the Empire and of periodicals and books and tracts, and by their common schools, high schools and Colleges have ever been enlightening and moulding public opinion. For a generation at least some twenty thousand pupils have been receiving instruction in Protestant Schools, and some four thousand a year — male and female — have been receiving a higher education in ~~fifty two~~ (which now number 52) high schools and ~~eight~~ (which now number 8) in colleges not including the many pupils found in the Protestant schools and colleges in Syria and Egypt. What better means is possible for enlightening the minds and moulding the character of the rising generation in Turkey than a thorough education — continued for from four & six years — in a Christian school? And this work has now been carried on in Turkey, not for one generation but for more than two generations, and with ever widening and deepening influence. No wonder that for seven years the Russian ambassador

in Constantinople opposed, tooth and nail, the giving of a firman for the erection of Robert College. Thanks be to God that now such is the well-known character and the prestige of American schools, and such is the ever increasing number of pupils, of both sexes and from all classes of the people, who seek instruction in them, that no Russian Ambassador and no other influence, foreign or native, seriously opposes the success of the American schools. It stands to reason, then, that the Evangelical movement in its varied branches, not only through Americans but also through native agents, has had a very considerable influence in moulding public opinion and in preparing the people both to devise the scheme of free and constitutional government and to know how to make a wise use of the same. We have learned from eye-witnesses present at public meetings in different parts of the land that Turkish and other speakers have expressed high appreciation of the helping influence of schools and other institutions under American direction. It is, however, not only

education, but a truly Christian education, that can enable the people not only to secure liberty, but also to make a wise use of liberty. Whether the moral education of the people, especially of the leaders, is even now sufficient to teach them the necessary self-control and thus secure the permanence of the new constitutional government — that is the question. Are the people even yet prepared to bear and forbear, to wait, and to deal justly one with another? This is the thought that gives us pause. Is not the new regime even now premature? This is the matter which gives us anxiety. Even our own Protestant people, with whom Americans have been in closest touch, find it hard to rule themselves: how shall they help to rule the motley population of Turkey? In very truth it is not a good time to boast of what we Americans have done: it is a time to beseech God to overrule our mistakes and deficiencies, to bring good out of evil, and to grant us help from on high to make wise use of our present great opportunities. For anything good that has been done, we

would cry, Not unto us, but unto thy name, O God, be praise!

Dear Dr. Barton, the above brief sketch of the evangelical work in Turkey is enough, I think, to assure you that "missions in Turkey have materially helped to lay the foundations for the new Empire", but when you ask to what extent they have helped to do this, we ought, I think, to be very careful not to claim too much, especially not to make claims in public print which, if reproduced by Turkish and other newspapers of Constantinople, would provoke objection, and, possibly, ridicule. It will hardly pay to undertake to state to what extent the evangelical movement and the institutions established by Americans in Turkey have helped to bring about the great change. The Protestants of Turkey have greatly rejoiced on account of the change, and they have taken, and have been welcomed to take, a fair part in public rejoicings, but among the leaders there is not one Protestant, nor was there one Protestant elected a member of the House

of Deputies. In both our preaching and schools and publications both Americans and our native fellow-workers have sought to teach the true meaning of justice liberty and fraternity; we have all done much to stimulate the desire for education and for good reading: both by teaching and example we have tried to give to the people the true idea of the home, and have specially defended the honor and the rights of woman. We know very surely that the influence thus exerted has extended far beyond the pale of the evangelical churches. We have surely thrust the leaven into the Oriental mass, but the working of the leaven is slow and silent. The general influence of this working appears in the changed attitude of the people of Turkey towards their fellow Protestant subjects and towards Protestants; in the removal of pictures from the Armenian churches and in a very wide approval of Protestant doctrine; in the high esteem shown to our schools, largely on account of the moral instruction given in them; in the great extent and improved

character of native schools especially for girls; in the large diminution of very early marriages; the heightened respect for woman and the increased love of home, and, finally, in an improved morality and in new views respecting the use of intoxicating liquors. Thus our attempt has been by God's help to make better men and better women, and so make better subjects and citizens. But the work is slow, and the world, the flesh and the devil oppose it. To change the character of one man is a great work; to change the character of a state made up of various races and religions is a work to which only God is equal. This, however, we know, that the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ is the only possible and sure remedy of all human ills, and our duty is to be used by God in making known the Gospel of salvation. Let us not claim too much credit for ourselves; our work has only begun; to conserve the past and to better in the future is our duty.

Let me add that the quarrels which have broken out among the Turkish leaders have caused us much concern. Since the fall of Kiamil Pasha, some eight weeks ago, there has been a general and severe criticism of the doings of the committee of "Union and Progress," which under the leadership of Ahmed Reza Bey, the Speaker, has had a majority in the House of Deputies. This criticism has embittered the Young Turks of the committee and has provoked them thro' their organ — the Tanssin — bitterly to attack their opponents, especially the editors of the other Turkish papers. This scandalous wrangling has given pain to the people generally, and led (this week) up to murder. About midnight of Tuesday last Hassan Fehmi Effendi, editor-in-chief of the Serbesti, one of the leading Turkish papers, was crossing the bridge with a friend, when suddenly he was fired upon and killed and his friend was wounded. This political murder of a man highly esteemed has occasioned a great excitement. On Thursday a thousand

young men from different Turkish schools made demonstrations before the Government offices and the House of Deputies, and yesterday the body of the victim, after funeral rites in St. Sophia, was attended by a mixed body of from 20 to 40 thousand persons to the Mausoleum of Sultan Mahmoud. The murderer has not been arrested, but there are loud cries for exemplary justice, and the Grand Vizier has promised that the murderer, if caught, shall be hung on the Square of Sultan Ahmed, the ancient hippodrome. Murders on account of political differences are rare in Constantinople, and the feeling against the Committee of the Young Turks is intensified, though nobody knows that the Committee is responsible. It is hoped that this sad sequel of bitter political wrangling will sober the leaders of parties and the editors. The Committee of Union and Progress must desist from interference with the authorities save in a constitutional way, and all parties must learn self-control and must settle their differences in an

orderly manner. In learning to legislate in a parliamentary fashion and in trying to solve difficulties almost insoluble and enact reforms which touch the interests of many bad and corrupt officials, it is not strange that there should be bitter contention. Duels between political opponents have long been the fashion in Europe, and scrabbles and murderous attacks have not been unknown in our own Senate and House. Hence while anxious, we are not cast down; on the contrary, as the London Times recently said, "If the condition of the Turks were ten times as bad as it is, we should not lose hope."

While waiting in hope, however, it becomes us to pray without ceasing for this struggling people, and not to talk too confidently. Only may God still show mercy and lead!

Dr. Barnum has kindly listened to the above and specially commends the cautions which I have ventured to express. Dr. Herrick & I have read our letters to each other, but only after we had finished them. Very sincerely Yours, Jos. H. K. Greene

Constantinople Apr. 7, 1909

Bible House, Cong'l S., May 28, 1904

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.
Boston

Dear Dr. Smith:

Work has pressed me so hard that the enclosed letter has been delayed two days, much to my regret. The letter to the Mission House will follow next week, as soon as it can be copied, and the Minutes of our excellent meeting later.

I can today only quote from the Minutes the following from the report of the Com. on Plans and Measures, adopted after lengthy discussion:—

"That with reference to the return of Mr. & Mrs. Baldwin to the Mission we feel it our duty to call the attention of the Pru. Com. by letter & representations which have come to us from several sources, stating that our brother is engaged in commercial

business at Broosa in a way which conflicts with the rules given on pages 19 and 20 of the Handbook.

That provided Mr. Baldwin is able to satisfy the Prudential Committee that he is not connected with commercial business, or that he will wholly withdraw from it if so connected, we will cordially welcome his return to the Mission.

Also that a copy of this resolution and of the accompanying letter to the Prudential Com. be forwarded with Mr. Baldwin.

I am forwarding the letter, with the above resolution to Mr. Baldwin today.

By unanimous vote of the Mission Broosa Station has been joined to Constantinople Station.

Our meeting continued nine days, and was most harmonious and profitable.

We are all sorry to make such a report as the enclosed, but duty required it.

Yours Very Truly

Joseph K. Greene

Sec'y

Constantinople May 28

Pd. Giving 5-1864

Constantinople, June 7, 1904

Dear Dr. Smith:

Herewith I send you a copy of the minutes of your Annual meeting. This completes all the documents, to be sent to you, from the meeting, save the Estimates, which Mr. Peet has nearly ready.

I enclose also a letter, addressed on behalf of the Mission, to our Bro. Bartlett and his daughter. Not knowing their address in America, I send the letter to you, beg you kindly to forward it.

With kind greetings to your associates and all best wishes, I remain,

Very sincerely Yours

J. K. Greene

Secy.

(over

Postscript:

I enclose also a letter received from Sias, which has been endorsed by the Com. ad Interim.

J. K. G.

P.S. No. 2.

Shall write you again to-morrow, conveying further action by the Com. ad Int.

J. K. G.

Rev. J. K. Greene
Constantinople, June 7. 1904
Rec'd June 20.

Bible House, Constantinople, July 1, 1904

Dear Mr. Higgins:

For five years we have been seeking the cure of our dear little boy, Theodore Meyer Freiss, for congenital hip dislocation. Five years ago thro' the operation performed by Dr. Schede of Bonn, Germany, the left hip joint was cured, and now thro' the operation of Dr. Lorenz of Vienna, performed last Sept., the right hip joint is remedied. The leg, long in plaster cast, is still somewhat ~~[illegible]~~ crooked, but by massage and exercise is gradually getting straight. Theodore, with his mother, is now in Neustadt, Germany, the family home, and is improving in his walk.

I wish to subscribe Mr. one dollar to the new Morning Star (please charge to me), and I beg you to send a certificate with picture of the Vessel, made out in Theodore's name to the

OK

following address:- Master Theodore Meyer Greene, c/o Herrn Holste jun., Neustadt, Prov. Hanover, Germany.

With all best wishes to yourself and family.

Yours very truly
J. Joseph K. Greene

P.S.

I venture to enclose a copy of a circular letter, which on the occasion of my 70th birthday, I sent to many friends who favored me with their ~~[illegible]~~ greeting.

J. K. G.

Letter, Greene
REC'D JUL 25 1904
ANS'D " 26 "

Bible House, Constantinople, July 15, 1904

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith.

I presume that you have received a copy of a circular letter which Dr. Herrick has just sent to all the Stations of our three Turkey Missions. Thinking, however, that possibly he may not have sent you a copy, I enclose a copy of the letter sent to this Station. I enclose also a copy of the reply I am sending to Dr. Herrick today. I do this simply for your information, since it belongs not to us, but to Dr. Herrick, to bring to the notice of the Prudential Committee the proposal of his circular letter. We regard it as of the utmost importance to the general evangelical work that Dr. Herrick, on his return, shall not be left without the means necessary for the prosecution work.

In June some twenty pastors and

Rec'd Jan. 1904 in my hands. Please answer.

Victor, N.Y. Received
REC'D JUL 25 1904
ANS'D " 26 "

delegates of the church has connected with the Bithynia Union met here in their annual meeting, which continued for eight days. This is the third meeting our brethren have been able to have since the sad events of 1895-6. It was good for them to see one another; and pray and counsel together touching the interests of the work committed to their hands. They voted to commit to our mission Station Conference for disbursement whatever sum their churches may contribute for the relief of the small and feeble communities. The reports of the state of the churches and work within the bounds of the Bithynia Union were, on the whole, very encouraging. In only one church — that at Genije in the Brousa field — is there a lack of harmony, and an able committee was appointed to visit that place and to seek a remedy of the trouble, and money was collected on the spot

to cover the travelling expenses of this Committee. All rejoice that several new pastors have come to the churches in this field, and that the devotion and generosity of the second and third generations of native Protestants encourage us to hope that through them the testimony to a pure Gospel will continue to be given to the people of this land.

The commencements of the Beirut College, ~~and~~ of the American College for Girls, ~~and~~ of the Borden Hall High School for Boys, and of the Girls' Boarding School at Abbaiyeh passed off very happily. The attendance of friends of every nationality, was, perhaps, larger than ever. Our fervent prayer is that all these institutions may bear true witness to the Gospel of Christ, and may be instrumental in promoting not only the intellectual, but also and especially the spiritual welfare of the people of every nationality. Dr. and Mrs. Washburn, on their way

Constantinople July 15 1904

departed and returned to America, received varied and most cordial testimonials of appreciation and esteem. May God bless their efforts they may still put forth in behalf of Christian Education in the East.

Mrs. Greene, after a year of efficient service in Bebek, left for Vienna in May. Dr. Lorenz, on removing from our little Theodore the cast which he put on in Sept. last, found the right hip bone really in place, and this success after five years' effort gives us hope that our dear boy will walk fairly well. In June the mother and son went to friends in Germany, but must return to Vienna on Sept. 1, that Dr. Lorenz may again see the boy. By advice of my missionary associates I am to join Mrs. Greene for a few weeks, without expense to the Board. We hope to return together the first week of Sept. Our address will be, Winstorf, Prov. Hanover, Germany, after Aug. 27, 1904.

With all best wishes, I am Very truly yours

Joseph K. Greene

Wunstorf, Prov. Hanover,
Germany, Aug. 1, 1904

Frank H. Wiggin Esq.,
Treas. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Wiggin:

By advice and vote of the Constantinople Station, and without expense to the Board, I am here for a few weeks with my wife and son in Mrs. Greene's ancestral home, with her aged father and sister. Our son Theodore was exercised for six weeks by Dr. Lorenz in Vienna. Both his hip bones are now in place, and we trust that in time he will walk fairly well. Towards the last of this month we leave for Constantinople, stopping in Vienna on the way, for show Theodore to Dr. Lorenz once more.

Please send me the goods mentioned on the following page.

Yours Very Truly
J. K. Greene

Constantinople

Wm. C. Greene D.D.

REC'D AUG 17 1904

ANS'D

Bible House Constantinople,
Sept. 11, 1904

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.
Boston

Dear Dr. Smith:

I cannot do better than use a little spare time this Sunday afternoon in writing to you.

After passing a few days with my wife and son in Mrs. Greene's Central Home at Münster, near Hanover, Germany (where were our children, father, sister, mother's widow and other relatives), on Aug. 30 we reached Vienna. The following day Dr. Lorenz again examined our dear boy Theodore, and declared himself satisfied with the case. The right hip is in place and firm, though the joint is not absolutely normal, as is the left hip. The position of the left is altogether correct, but with an improve with growing strength. Nothing more can be done save continue the

Mr. C. Greene & family

daily massage and movements which Mrs. Greene has attended to the whole summer. We are devoutly thankful for what Drs Schede and Lorenz have done for our boy, and rejoice that we can fairly expect constant improvement in his walk in the future.

We arrived here on Thursday Sept. 8th and, being obliged to wait a few days for our Salonica tenant to vacate our house, we have been living in the rooms above the Bible House chapel where many passing missionaries find convenient lodgings. We expect to return to our home in Bebek tomorrow. These days have given us a time of rest and to confer with many friends, native and missionary.

It was good to see our Bible House chapel filled this morning and to greet many old friends. It was good too, to hear an able sermon on a vital theme in the beautiful Turkish language. And it was a joy to me that the sermon was delivered, not by a missionary,

but by one who may well be called the fruit of missionary labor, the son of the pastor of the First Armenian Church, Professor Stepanos Krikorian, for many years connected with Robert's College and now assistant editor of our missionary periodicals. Would the space permitted me to give a sketch of the sermon, which had for its theme, What is Essential Christianity? We give thanks that in this city of formal religion and dead orthodoxy there is one pulpit wherein the Turkish language the fundamental truths of vital religion are ably and constantly set forth.

We are all delighted that this past week, after twenty five years of waiting and praying, the Imperial Firman for the erection of the first native Protestant church in Pera has issued. So, at last, the First Evangelical Church, organized in Constantinople in 1846, is to have a church home and a sanctuary of its own. The site is adjacent to the German Embassy chapel,

and, thanks largely to our dear departed Dr. Hamlin, the Pera Church Building Fund, supplemented by native gifts, will supply the means for the erection of the church. ~~[illegible]~~ Besides the church edifice there will be a parsonage on the same lot. With their dear pastor, Rev. Mr. Tchmarouian, and their new house of worship, we shall hope and pray that a new and happy future, with a great extension of usefulness, may await the first Evangelical church of Constantinople and of Turkey!

I am happy to acknowledge your letter of July 14, and shall, ere long, write you in regard to the reopening of our schools and various branches of work.

To the above I will add that we wait in hope and great courage for the permission to erect the greatly needed church in Stamboul.

Believe me,
Very Truly Yours
Joseph K. Greene

Rec'd Sep. 26.
Constantinople, Sep. 11. 1908

Bible House, Constantinople,
Oct. 10, 1904

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Our Committee ad Interim met on Sept. 29 and on Oct. 5. At the former meeting letters from yourself and Dr. Herrick were read, and various matters were discussed. No action, however, was taken save to endorse a letter from the Smyrna Station, asking that Miss Lawrence be invited to assist for one year in teaching in the American Collegiate Institute.

At the second meeting, all the members of the committee being present, after a statement from Mr. Baldwin, the following resolution was adopted:- "Resolved, that Mr. Baldwin having stated that he has taken steps to withdraw from his business connections in Brousa, the Committee regards the statement as satisfactory, and at the same time expresses its

Rev. J. K. Greene
Constantinople
Feb. 11, 1905

firm conviction that in entering into these business relations in the past he was actuated by worthy motives."

It was also voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to authorize the sale of the Old School property and Chapel in West Brookfield, and that Mr. Baldwin be requested to take the necessary steps to secure a power of attorney from the heirs of the late Rev. C. Richardson, in whose name the property is held.

The above property consists of a house used as chapel and a house used as parsonage years ago, but both buildings need extensive repairs for preservation, and are not at the present time deemed necessary for the work in West Brookfield. They are entirely distinct from the Girls' Boarding School property in that quarter. All are agreed that this property should be disposed of.

It was voted that ~~henceforth~~ we approve of Miss Foote's accepting the invitation of the Erzroum Station to

labor in that field.

Subsequently, at a meeting of the Station, the same persons being present, it was voted that Rev. J. A. Baldwin and Rev. E. J. Riggs be appointed a Committee to consider what steps can be taken for the formation of a local Conference in the Broosa section of the field.

It was also voted that a Board of Managers of the Girls' Boarding School of Broosa be appointed, consisting of Rev. J. A. Baldwin, Miss Powers, Miss Allen, and a fourth missionary to be selected by these three. Voted that Dr. H. S. Barnum be appointed locum tenens on the Board of Managers until the above vacancy be regularly filled.

I may add that steps have already been taken to meet in Broosa in the early part of Nov. the preachers and representatives of the churches, to consider the question of the organization of the local Conference and the needs of the work in that field.

Your letter of Sept. 27 is at hand and it has rejoiced the Ladies at Sedik Pasha to learn that the Woman's Board has pledged the money for Miss Bosshardt's Salary. The correspondence was opened and the request for help was made while the Ladies were in Europe, and when they could not wait to consult the Committee at Interior. At our next meeting, however, we shall be happy to endorse their request.

A Building Committee has already been formed to begin the erection of the Pera Church. The foundation will be put in this autumn, we trust.

On Saturday Miss Lord, Miss Foster and Miss Cole, with Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Ward started on their journeys to Marsovan, Erzroum and Bitlis. To-morrow Miss Blakeley & Dr. Hamilton leave.

We are praying that a special Divine blessing may rest on the meeting of the Board this week.

Very Truly Yours
Joseph K. Greene

RECD OCT 1904
ANSD

Constantinople,
November 8th, 1904.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.
Boston.

Dear Dr. Smith:

I returned last week from a visit to the city of Bilijik, distant some 140 miles to the East of Constantinople. The station of the Anatolian railway is in the valley of the Sangarius, and the city lies on the eastern face of the hills about two miles away. The population, of some 7,000 souls, is about equally divided between Turks and Armenians. It is pleasant to remark that here, to an unusual degree, friendly relations exist between the Mohammedans and the Christians. Perhaps as a consequence of this, there is in Bilijik a noteworthy sense of security. The chief gain of the people comes from the silk-worm business. In and about the city there are twelve factories for the spining of the silk, all of which belong to Christians. These factories employ some 800 women and girls, whose daily wage is, on the average, about twenty cents.

My first visit to Bilijik was in May, 1860. Subsequently, especially during my residence in Broosa, I visited the place many times, but I had not seen it for thirty six years. I was agreeably surprised to find a Protestant community of good repute, harmonious and devoted. The leading men, who are both successful merchants and zealous Christians, are descendants of one patriarchal family which years ago came from Kemakh in the province of Erzroum. The Community owns a large house in a good situation, which serves both as parsonage, chapel and school. Though it numbers but 59 persons, large and small, the Community sustains a good school, of 42 pupils, with a graduate of Marsovan College as teacher. It also entirely supports its preacher, and pays all its incidental expenses. Not only so, the church has also accumulated a fund of nearly one thousand dollars, the interest of which helps to defray expenses. The present preacher, who has labored in the place some twenty

five years, is now quite infirm, and, with his full approval, the church is about to seek a new preacher, and will give him some $300 a year and the use of the parsonage. This is about the average salary, paid by the evangelical churches of Turkey. Here then is another church which has graduated from the tutelage of the Board, and which, governing and supporting itself, under the leadership of a young and consecrated pastor, will be in a position to do most excellent service for the Master. It was a joy to me to visit the families of this community, and, on the Sabbath, to administer the rite of baptism and preach twice. As the language of the whole city is Turkish, the preacher has access, not only to Armenians and Greeks, but also to Turks. With an attractive preacher, many non-Protestants will come to the services.

This church has an important work to do not only in the city, but also in the surrounding villages. Through our Greco-Turkish paper, the Angeliaforos, the light of the Gospel, years ago, entered the neighboring Greek village of Peldoz. Through the enlightenment and courage of the priest, our Greco-Turkish translation of the Bible has long been used in the services of the Greek church in this village. One Greek brother from this village, with wife and son, attended our services in Bilijik on October 30th. Within one day's journey of Bilijik there are also seven Armenian villages, with a population of some 15,000 Armenians. In five of these villages we have Protestant brethren; in one of them we have an organized church, with chapel and preacher; in another village we have a house and school, and in two other villages, quite near together, there are some forty Protestant families, who beg for a preacher. If a man can be found wise enough and humble enough to labor for the people of these two villages on a small salary, our Protestant brethren are willing, with little, if any aid, to guarantee his support. There is no religious service in either of these villages, and a consecrated man may well hope, with the blessing of God, to win all these villagers to Christ. We shall try hard to find the man, and may God help us!

Dear Dr.Smith:

We rejoice to get the news of your good meeting at Grinnell, and thank you much for the copies of the Grinnell Herald.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph K. Greene

Rev. J. H. Greene

Constantinople, Nov. 8, 1904

Rec'd Nov. 29

5

Bible House, Constantinople, Dec. 8, 1902

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

At a full meeting of the Committee Ad Interim, held yesterday, your letters under date of Oct. 26, Nov. 8 and Nov. 12 were read, and the action taken by the Prudential Committee on several questions was noted with satisfaction.

A letter addressed to you by Rev. J. P. McNaughton, scribe of the Smyrna Station, was read and indorsed, and the letter was forwarded by yesterday's mail.

Mr. Allen presented a letter from the Board of Care-takers of the Nicomedia church, which expressed their great desire to secure the advancement of the spiritual and educational work in that city, and requested the Committee Ad Interim to use its influence to obtain the appointment of a

missionary family to reside in that city. It was felt that an experienced lady missionary might accomplish an important work in Nicomedia, and it was voted that we express our hearty sympathy with the desire of the Nicomedia Church to secure the progress of the evangelical work, and that we refer their request to the next annual meeting.

Dr. Barnum and Mr. Riggs attended the Conference which assembled in Broosa in the early part of Nov. Every church and outstation in the Broosa field was represented by one or two delegates, the total number of native delegates being 18. The Conference, under the chairmanship of Dr. Barnum, was in session for two and a half days. It was resolved that such a Conference should be held every year, in the early part of Nov., and that an Executive Committee of the Conference should be constituted, consisting of three missionaries and three native members. Three native members were at once chosen, all from Broosa, and the

meeting of yesterday requested Dr. Barnum and Mr. Riggs (with Mr. Baldwin) to serve for a year as members of the Executive Committee. The great desiratum is now that both missionaries and native brethren should unite in earnest efforts to promote the spiritual work in the Broosa field. Serious differences have existed for some time in the Yenijé Church, and at yesterday's meeting, after a lengthy discussion, it was voted that Mr. Allen, accompanied by a native brother, be requested to make a visit to Yenijé, and make a report to the Station on the situation there.

It was also voted yesterday that Mr. Allen and myself be requested to represent the Station at the meetings of the Local Conference of the Nicomedia section of the Constantinople Station.

The First Evangelical Church of Constantinople has appointed a Building Committee, of which Mr. Peet is a member. Under the direction of this Committee the site is being excavated.

It is hoped that the foundation walls will be put in this winter, and that thus the way will be open to begin the erection of the Church and parsonage in the spring. Sums formerly subscribed, which remained unpaid, are now being collected, and the money is being used to meet present needs. Thus the sum invested in America will be left on interest as long as possible.

On Nov. 23 a large meeting convened here with representatives from our Mission the Colleges and Scotch and English organizations, to consider the call (approved by our Annual Meeting) of a Convention for deepening the spiritual life of missionaries and others. The call of such a Convention was unanimously approved, and an Executive Committee, chosen on that occasion, is taking steps to secure a Convention, probably at Eastertide. Efforts are being made to secure the presence then or later of Rev. John McNeil, of Scotland, and of Dr. Hall, Pres. of Union Theo. Semy.

With all best wishes that you & yours may have a Happy Christmas & New Year, Yours very truly,

Joseph K. Greene

Rec'd Dec. 8 1902

Rec'd Dec. 27

Constantinople

Dr. S. P. Merriam

5

Bible House, Constantinople, Jan. 24, 1905

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

A visit to Bardezag, from which I returned ~~last night~~ January 23, affords me an opportunity for a brief retrospect. Bardezag is a town of some 10,000 inhabitants, all Armenians, and is situated on the mountain side, three miles from the head of the Gulf of Nicomedia, and about fifty miles from Constantinople. An evangelical church was organized here in 1855, and a chapel was built the following year. At that time the entrance of God's Word had produced such a change in the Protestant brethren, such was their love for the Master and for one another, and such was their zeal to preach Christ to their friends and neighbors that it seemed reasonable to expect that ere long the whole town would be led to accept the evangelical faith.

Through human infirmity this happy issue has not been realized, and yet a great and blessed work has been witnessed. As the place of my first residence in Turkey in 1859, I can speak from personal knowledge.

First, during the half century since the organization of the church a goodly number of our brethren and sisters, brought out of darkness into the marvellous light of the Gospel, ~~edified by an evangelical ministry, purified by trial and sanctified by the Spirit~~, has gone, we trust and believe, to join the glorious company around the great white throne. Of my early acquaintances I found about half a dozen white-haired men and women left, and these in good hope and faith wait for the welcome summons home. Surely heaven will show that missionaries and pastors have not prayed and toiled in vain in Bardezag.

Secondly, the Protestant community has increased from some half a dozen persons to one hundred families, and the members

of the church from a mere handful of 120. Were those included who have died, and those who have gone to America and to other places, the church members from the beginning would number several hundreds. The church has now a very excellent young preacher, ~~Mr. Sarkis Manougian~~, a graduate of the Marsovan Theological Seminary, who, by his earnest preaching and wise administration, has won the confidence and love of his people. The community has a boys' school of 70, and a girls' school of 60 pupils, and for preaching and education raises about $350 a year. A new and commodious chapel, with seats for 400 400 persons, has just been completed, at an expense of some $2,000. Of this sum the Protestant community has given about one third, and has still to pay about as much more. These sums mean much in a place where opportunities for remunerative work are few, and where the struggle for bread is constant and severe.

Thirdly, the influence of the evangelical work is by no means confined to the Protestant Community. Not only has persecution, which was at first very bitter, ceased, but the object of the evangelical movement and the true basis of salvation through Christ alone are generally acknowledged. The Bible is now found in almost every house, and both among the Armenian clergy and the people there are not a few who no longer trust in sacraments and their own good works, but in Christ alone. We wait in earnest prayer that the Spirit of God may use some of the many enlightened Gregorians as instruments to bring about a genuine evangelical movement among the Armenians.

Fourthly, aside from its strictly religious work, an orphanage is one of the most useful institutions of Bardezag. The massacres of 1895-6 left, uncared for, such a mass of orphans ~~children~~ that the missionaries in charge, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Chambers, at once resolved to receive such children, relying on the

gifts of friends for support. A good-sized house was soon filled, and a devoted and capable English Lady, Miss Newnham, came, at her own ~~expense~~ charges, to assist in the orphanage. For years this Lady has given the children not only moral and intellectual instruction, but ~~has~~ also ~~secured~~ for them training in tailoring, shoemaking and other useful trades. Finally, last year, through the generous assistance of English, Swiss and other friends, a new three-storey building ~~has been~~ was erected for a permanent orphanage. Here a limited number of children, who have neither father nor mother living, and are entirely destitute, are received free, but for those children who have a surviving parent or friends able to help a moderate sum is required for tuition and board.

Lastly, the pride of Bardezag and of the whole region is the Bithynia

High School, just completing its quarter centennial. It has one fine large building, beautifully situated just outside the town, and capable of accommodating 100 boarders, and the alumni of the School are themselves to erect, this summer, a new building, to serve as chapel and gymnasium, at an expense of some $2200. Under the leadership, first of Rev. J. E. Pierce, and, since 1891, of Dr. Chambers, with able native assistants, this School has attracted a large patronage, mostly from Gregorian Armenians, and has won a wide and high reputation. It has a broad curriculum of four years, with a preparatory department, and its pupils, numbering at present some 120, are under most excellent moral and religious influences. The School has sent out 150 graduates, and a very much larger number of boys and young men who have pursued a partial course. These men, 50 of whom are also graduates of Robert College, are now, almost without

exception, filling honorable positions in Turkey and other lands. Our prayer is that this school, and all our schools and colleges may truly serve the great evangelical movements and so fulfill the end of their establishment.

Besides native friends I visited the Turkish governor of the town, and was most courteously received. On the following day, Sunday, the governor, with five officials, came to the Protestant service. My sermon was on the text, "The foundation of God standeth sure" &c, and, after finishing the sermon in Armenian, for the sake of the governor and his attendants, I gave the substance of the sermon in Turkish, explaining particularly the two inscriptions on the foundation stone of God's church: "The Lord knoweth them that are his"; "Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity." After the service it was suggested that these two inscriptions, cut in stone, should be placed over the entrances of the new chapel. and

Yours Very Truly,
Joseph K. Greene

Rev. J. K. Greene. 5

Constantinople
Jan. 24 1905.

Bebek, Constantinople, Jan. 26, 1905

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

In my letter of last week I reported action of the Committee ad Interim, taken Jan. 18, in regard to a missionary residence at Bardezag. At that time Mr. Allen promised to write to you and give the necessary information. A note from Mrs. Allen informs me that her husband has had an attack of influenza, and has been unable to write, and desires me to make up a letter from the notes which he has furnished.

The reasons for the action of the Constantinople Station, endorsed by the Committee ad Interim, asking for a grant of £t. 350 for a missionary residence at Bardezag are as follows: —

First, the present missionary residence was built by Mr. Parsons over forty years

1540.00

Rev. J. S. Greene. 5.

ago. The house was cheaply built, has had few repairs, and in many respects is now beyond repair. During the severe storms of winter the cold finds its way through the numerous cracks in the floors, windows and door casings. The carpenters, who have been consulted, agree that it would be a waste of money to attempt adequate repairs, though the house may still be used for certain offices.

Secondly, the present house is unsanitary. The chief reason for this is, that, whereas originally the house had sunshine and a free circulation of air, it now stands wedged in between the High School building and the Orphanage, and is overshadowed by them.

Thirdly, the recent growth of the High School renders it imperative that some of the rooms in this house be used for the School. In the absence of Dr. & Mrs. Chambers the Treasurer's office, the Book room, the Business agent's headquarters and the workshop are in this building.

Fourthly, Dr. Chambers' physician and friends are agreed that for Dr. Chambers to reside in this house would be to put his life in danger, and they are emphatic in giving timely warning. There is little doubt that the almost fatal illness of Mr. Atkinson in Oct. 1903 was due to the unsanitary condition of this house.

Fifthly, Dr. Chambers' friends here are also agreed that his natural modesty and unselfishness would stand in the way of his making any request for a new residence. If therefore the Prudential Committee should see fit to make the necessary grants for a missionary residence at Bardezag, its action would be a deserved tribute to one of the most efficient and faithful workers of the American Board.

I may add that on the return of Dr. Chambers we do not wish that he again break down, or that he be compelled

soon to return again to America //

Very Truly Yours
Joseph R. Greene

Lt. Greene
Constantinople, Dec 26
Filed April 3-1905

This includes only those dated Dec. 31, 1904

Bible House, Constantinople Feb. 10, 1905

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

In my letter of yesterday you will have noticed the resolution adopted by the Committee of Inter-touching the Publication Department. As the resolution states, we desire, in all sincerity, that Dr. Herrick return to us this year, as he plans to do; and that, whether he shall have succeeded in raising money sufficient to cancel the debt of the Publication Department, or not. At the same time we have expressed our hope — and a very strong hope it is — that the Prudential Committee, in consultation with Dr. Herrick, will make such financial arrangements as are necessary for Dr. Herrick's resuming his work on his arrival.

Dr. Herrick has already remitted to Mr. Peet £c. 428.52. The debt of the

This includes only those items sent after Dec. 31, 1904

Book Department on Dec. 31, 1903, was £t. 2108.73.# The book sales for 1904 amounted to £t. 520. Adding together the appropriation of the Board for 1904, the receipts from the sales of books and the sum remitted by Dr. Herrick, and deducting from the total of receipts the expenses of the Book Department. There remained on the Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1904, a debt of £t. 1641.15. Deducting again from this sum the value of printing paper on hand at the above date (namely £t. 229.27) the real debt, Dec. 31, was £t. 1411.88.

It is hoped that through the efforts of Dr. Herrick this debt will be still further diminished; and we are very thankful to the Prudential Committee for the assurance that it will add to the regular appropriation for publication work an amount equal to the total of Dr. Herrick's collections, to a certain limit. What, then, will be the situation of the Publication Department on Dr. Herrick's return?

First, the regular appropriation

See my letter of Feb. 24, 1904

of the Board will be almost or entirely needed to cover the deficit in the publication of our Periodicals (Aveda per).

Secondly, the receipts from the sale of books — an amount diminishing year by year — must, according to the instruction of the Prudential Committee, still be applied to the reduction of the still remaining debt.

Thirdly, the gifts of the Tract Society must be used chiefly for the publication, or republication, of tracts.

Fourthly, there will remain in hand for publication work a sum, to be given by the Prudential Committee, equal to the amount of Dr. Herrick's collections. Will this suffice? We greatly fear that it will not. In our judgment Dr. Herrick ought to have at his disposal, on his return, not less than £1.1500.

Not to speak of new books, constantly called for, which for years we have not been able to publish, the stock of several

books on our Catalogue, constantly saleable and imperatively demanded, like Hymn books, is almost or entirely exhausted. Without the republication of certain books, those used in schools and colleges will be superseded by works of native authorship, from diminished sales our power to cancel our debt will be diminished, our trained helpers must be dismissed, the missionaries engaged in the Publication Department will be left without the means of work, and the great literary branch of our evangelical work will be eliminated.

We do therefore very earnestly request the Prudential Committee to make such arrangements with Dr. Herrick before his departure that he and Dr. Barnum (who ere long will be released from the care of the Avedaper) may have the means wherewith to work.

In behalf of the Committee ad Interim,

Yours Very Truly

Joseph K. Greene,

Secy.

Christian Herald
Cincinnati, O. Feb. 10 1905
Feb. 21st

Bible House, Constantinople, Feb. 22, 1905

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Secy A.B.C.F.M.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Your letters of Feb. 4 and 6 also letters from Dr. Barrington and Dr. Herrick of Feb. 8, arrived yesterday. As an immediate reply by cable to the proposition touching Dr. Barrington was requested, there has been held today a special meeting of the Committee ad Interim, though time did not allow us to summon Mr. Allen from Bardezag and Mr. Baldwin from Brousa. After the reading of the letters of yourself and of Drs Barrington and Herrick, and after discussion, it was resolved that we heartily approve the plan of Dr. Barrington, and the Secretary was requested to send to yourself a cablegram to that effect.

I may add that all the members of the Committee ad Interim, including, I am sure, the two brethren who were not with us today, will rejoice if Dr. Barrington succeeds

Brotherhood Urgent
Cable Feb 22 1905

in securing funds for the establishment of a hospital here, with a training school for nurses in connection with it. Indeed a hospital under missionary direction has been a great desideratum from the very beginning of the missionary work here.

We doubt not that Dr. Carrington will endeavor to form as soon as possible, an American Board of Trustees, and we doubt not that in due time the Prudential Committee will outline a plan for the hospital, and will emphasize its connection with the Lomboi Triple Station.

Your letter of Feb. 4 and other business will come before the next regular meeting of the Committee.

With all best wishes,

Yours Very Sincerely
Joseph K. Greene
Secy.

Rec'd March 10(?) 1905

Bible House, Constantinople, April 13, 1905

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Sec. A.B.C.F.M.;

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

A full meeting of the Committee ad interim was held yesterday, and your letters of Feb. 28, March 4 and March 15 were read. The instruction of the Prudential Committee touching applications to Mr. John D. Rockefeller for aid will be obeyed. We rejoiced to hear of aid for the Publication Department from the Rockefeller fund, but are now filled with apprehension on account of the movement against the reception of Rockefeller's donation. If all the money cast into the Lord's treasury were carefully scrutinized, we fear that stains of sin would be found attached to very much of it.

Several items of business came before the Committee yesterday, but all were referred to the Annual Meeting.

At a Station Meeting, immediately following, Miss Powers and Miss Allen were present by invitation.

For reasons which the parties themselves will explain to you by special letter it was voted that Miss Barker and Dr. & Mrs. H. S. Barnum be granted permission to visit America during the Summer at their own expense.

Miss Powers, having explained at length the needs of the Girls' Boarding School at Broosa, it was voted that the housing of said School and the disposal of the Kaya Bashi property in West Broosa be referred to Messrs Peet and Riggs.

It was also voted that Miss Powers be appointed the principal of the Broosa School.

Miss Allen is very much improved in health, and has left today, with Dr. Barnum, for a tour in the Broosa field. Next week I go to Broosa for special services.

We are looking forward with hope and prayer to the Religious Conference, to convene here on May 6. O for hearts prepared to seek and receive a special blessing! Yours very sincerely Joseph K. Greene

Sec'y

Constantinople, Apr. 13. 1905.
Rec'd Apr. 28.

Bible House, Constantinople,
May 10, 1905

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith.

I send you herewith all the Reports and Tabular Views of the Stations, with a valuable Report on the Publication department by Dr. Barnum. Dr. Patrick prepared a brief Report of the Girls' College, but tells me that she will send a fuller Report ere long. The Tabular View of Sivas Station was forgotten and left in Sivas, but will also be forwarded. The Summary of the Statistics of that Station however has been included in the Summary Tabular View, though, possibly, with some inaccuracy.

The copy of the Minutes is not yet ready, but you shall have it in a few days. We had a good meeting, beginning on Thurs. A.M. and ending on the following Wed. P.M. at 5.30 o.c. We welcomed Rev. John McNeill, of Scotland, on the

Constantinople, Apr. 13, 1905.

morning following the closes our meeting, and our conference began on Saturday afternoon, May 6. Programme inclosed, tho' I think I have already sent you copies of the Programme. Since Saturday we have had meetings every forenoon and afternoon and evening, and are to continue on the same line until Friday evening. Indeed there is to be a meeting for the Jews on Saturday, other meetings on next Sunday, and next week I hope to go with Mr. McNeill to Adabazar, possibly to Broosa. On account of this stress the Minutes have not yet been copied. I shall write you fully concerning the Conference as soon as I can command the time. Let me say that we are having a blessed meeting. The attendance is good, especially from the Bulgarian Mission. The evening meetings for the natives are specially good. Mr. McNeill is a powerful preacher, full of God's Word, mighty in the Scriptures. — Glad for your action touching the Rockefeller gift. With all best wishes,

Very Truly Yours

Joseph K. Greene, Sec.

Constantinople, May 10, 1905.
Rec'd May 26.

Constantinople to 1905

Bible House, Constantinople, May 13. 1905

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith.

Our Religious Conference concluded yesterday, and the universal testimony is that we have had a series of very profitable meetings.

The attendance from all the Stations of the Western Turkey and the European Turkey Missions, from other Christian workers and from English friends residing here, and, finally, from English speaking pastors and native friends has been very gratifying, and the last meeting was the best attended of all. The Rev. John McNeill, perhaps the ablest and most successful evangelist of Scotland, came, on invitation, to lead our meetings. The meetings began on Saturday May 5, and continued every day, forenoon and afternoon, until the close of May 12. A devotional meeting of an hour's length

preceded every regular service, and evening meetings were held every day in different parts of the city. Mr. McNeill preached in English at the Bible House chapel at every regular service, and preached through an interpreter every evening. Nearly every sermon was an hour in length; but such was the ardor of the preacher, speaking always without manuscript; so rich and edifying were his unfoldings of Scripture, especially of the Old Testament; so varied and simple and effective were his illustrations; so sweet and quaint was his humor; and, finally, so sincere and honest and downright was his purpose, that no one seemed weary and no one's attention lagged. He has held up before us the humanity and the majesty of Jesus — absolutely human and absolutely divine —; he has showed us how marvellously rich and varied are the lessons of Holy Scripture; he has taught us to love still more the dear old Bible, safe against any and every form of modern attack; he has made us feel how God hates sham

and formality and lukewarmness he has illustrated how essential and how mighty love is in Christian work, and, finally, he has taught us not to dictate to God as to the times and seasons of spiritual blessing, but to wait patiently and prayerfully on the Lord. Deep have been our searchings of heart during those meetings, while I am sure that our love to Christ has been strengthened and our faith confirmed. In short, all hearts are devoutly thankful for such a series of purely spiritual meetings — the first we have ever had since the missionary work in Turkey began in 1831. Sweet and harmonious has been our fellowship, and deep has been the impression which has been made on our hearts. All expenses have been met by the voluntary contributions of those in attendance. Our missionary friends are scattering today to the four points of the compass, and all return to their fields of labor in the joy and strength of God.

Mr. McNeill, however, is still with us,

Constantinople, May 13, 1905
1 Rec'd May 26

and, during the coming week, is to give a short address every morning to the students of Robert College, and every afternoon is to preach in a large hall in Pera, the great European quarter of Constantinople. Next week after next, God willing, Mr. McNeill will visit with me the cities of Adabazar, Bilijik and Broosa, and will preach in each place. We hope that a rich blessing may follow the labors of the coming two weeks.

As I wrote you on May 10, I have sent you all the Station Reports and Tabular Views. The Minutes of our Ann. Meeting are now being copied, and will be sent next week.

Thanks for your letters of April 26 & 28. We are all of opinion that Dr. Chambers has made a great mistake in failing to urge the building of a missionary residence in Bardezag, and fear that serious injury will come to his health.

The necessity of Dr. & Mrs. Barnum's making a flying visit to America this Summer has been obviated. Miss Barker, however, goes at her own expense to see her aged mother this Summer. She must have written you, now, I think. Yours Very Sincerely

Joseph K. Greene

Bible House, Constantinople, May 13, 1905

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

In your letter of April 6, 1904, touching language study, you remark as follows: "It would probably be of real service if it is understood to be the duty of the Secretary of the Mission annually to report progress in the acquisition of the language in the part of the younger members." I understand that this report is to be made to you, and so I herewith send you a Report, made up in abbreviated form from the Reports of the Station Committees on Language. I trust that the Report may prove satisfactory to you. The Sivas Committee in a subsequent Report state that Miss Graffam, Miss Rice and Mrs. Clark have passed examinations in Armenian and received good marks.

Constantinople, May 13, 1905

Constantinople, May 15
Received May 29 - 1895

I wrote you on Saturday in regard to the Religious Conference. Yesterday, Sunday, we had splendid meetings at Robert College and in Pera. At the latter service the largest public hall in Pera was filled.

It has been deemed best that Mr. McNeill, instead of going to Biligik & Brousa, should go to Smyrna on Thursday & return the following Thursday. Thus he will have five full days in Smyrna. After his return from Smyrna, he will go with me D.V. for just one night, to Adabazar. We are very, very grateful for his visit.

Most of our missionary friends have left, and others leave today. They never before returned from an annual meeting with hearts so glad.

Yours Very Truly
Joseph K. Greene

Bible House, Constantinople,
May 17, 1905

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

On Saturday last I wrote you concerning our Religious Conference. Since then certain changes have been made in the itinerary of Mr. McNeill, and I now send you another paper, slightly differing from that sent on Saturday. Please use the paper now enclosed, should you wish to insert it in the Herald.

Mr. McNeill's labors have afforded us a rare and instructive exhibition of physical, mental and spiritual power. We are glad that he is going to Smyrna, to speak to some 500 students, male & female, every morning and to preach in the Protestant Church every evening for five days. On his return from Smyrna he will preach four times in different parts of the city, and we hope much from his visit to Adabazar. Very Sincerely Yours

Joseph K. Greene

(over)

Joseph Greene
Re McNeill's

P.S.

At the request of friends I have also written to the British Weekly, London, respecting the Conference.

I enclose the Tabular View of Swiss Station, just received.

I also enclose a copy of Minutes of the Annual Meeting.

J. K. J.

Constantinople, May 14
Received June 1, 1905

Constantinople,
June 6th.1905.

Rev.Judson Smith D.D.
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr.Smith:

Returning last night from a visit to the Dardanelles, I found awaiting me your letter of May 20. Many thanks from us all for the additional grant of $3000 for the publication department, making $6000 in all, and for the additional grant of $1000 for the industrial department of Anatolia College, making $2000 in all. I will advise friends in Marsovan, as requested. We all heartily approve the action taken by the Prudential Committee touching the Rockefeller donation, and we do not see how the Committee could have justly and wisely taken any other action.

Dr.and Mrs Herrick, Dr.and Mrs Tracy and Dr.and Mrs Chambers have arrived safely. I have not yet seen these dear friends, but I assure you that they have received a very warm welcome. We are profoundly thankful that they are as well as they are, though their age and health will not permit them to work as in years past. We are thankful for the new missionaries who have come within the past few years, but we beg the officers of the Board not to forget that a very considerable number of their missionaries in Turkey have been at work for from forty to fifty years, and from year to year young men must be found to succeed them, or the work will inevitably suffer. That such a man as Mr.Goodsell should have turned back from his declared purpose was a great disappointment and grief.

The town of the Dardanelles, or, as it is commonly called, Chanak Kalé, of 15,000 population, has been an outstation of the Constantinople Station for some thirty years. The community of some sixty Protestants, left for some years without preacher or teacher by reason of retrenchment, has not only not grown from without, but has, sad to say, suffered very considerably from internal dissension and defection. However, four years ago a worthy young man of the place, the son of the deacon, was sent to Marsovan, and after a partial course of three years in College and Seminary, a year ago began his work as preacher at the Dardanelles. At the same time a young woman, of the place, also educated

at Marsovan, opened a school. Both laborers have done good work, and both have received invitations from the community to continue their work for another year. Thus, happily, the wants of the community are supplied, in good part, by the children of our brethren. The community contributes a fair proportion of the expense, and the grant in aid for the teacher comes from a fund raised by the churches of the Bithynia Union.

My three days at the Dardanelles were occupied, from early morning till late at night, with visits to the small Protestant and to the large Gregorian Armenian schools; with calls on every Protestant family, on the Armenian priest, the three chief officials of the local government and on the American and English consuls. On the occasion of the preparatory service, held on Saturday evening, the Protestant chapel was crowded, and one of the most attentive listeners was a Turkish colonel of one of the regiments of the garrison. The theme of remark was the absolute necessity of real sincerity in our profession of repentance, of love and of consecration, if we would worthily commune with our Lord and with one another - a theme equally needful to all, whether Mohammedans or Christians, who so easily fall into habits of mere formal worship. The theme at the Sunday morning service, also attended by a turbaned Turk, by several Jews, by many Gregorians and by the whole Protestant body, was:- Christianity victorious through the holy lives of its followers. The Communion service of the afternoon was a sweet family meeting, and afforded the opportunity for an earnest appeal to non-communicants. I returned from the visit, deeply thankful for the opportunities afforded, and, at the same time, deeply concerned touching the spiritual growth of the native brethren and sisters, who are in the midst of a tremendous conflict with the flesh, the world and the devil. O that the friends of Christ in America might tenderly remember in their prayers the evangelical communities in this land!

Yours very sincerely,

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople, June 6

Rec'd June 21-1905

Arrival of Drs. & Mrs. Tracy
" " Hancock
" " Chambers

Constantinople, July 1, 1905

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

A few days ago Miss Jones brought to me a letter which she had addressed to the Ladies of the Woman's Board, asking for an appropriation for the year to come in behalf of Miss Bornhardt. She is a good teacher and an earnest Christian woman, and has rendered good service. By private vote of the members of the Committee ad Interim I was instructed to endorse said letter, and I write that you may have of the endorsement direct from me.

The closing exercises of the Gedik Pasha schools passed off very happily on Thurs. P.M. June 15. The four girls who graduated read very creditable essays in Armenian, English and French, and, on giving them their diplomas, I spoke to them of the obligations, which, in view of their opportunities of education, they owed to their parents, to their teachers, to the protecting Government and to God.

Constantinople, Turkey 6

There was a large attendance of parents and friends, and all seemed much pleased.

Mrs. Greene's little private school of twelve pupils, including two Mohammedan and three Armenian Catholic children, also had very happy closing exercises on Wed. June 14. These children have had an excellent drill, not only in the elementary branches, but also in Bible history and Christian doctrine. I may fittingly testify that both in this day school and in her large Sunday School in Beb[illegible] Mrs. Greene has been doing good missionary work.

Our dear boy Theodore, now eight and a half years old, who on account of his lip difficulty could not go away to school, has greatly profited from his mother's teaching. On June 19 Mrs. Greene and Theodore left for Vienna, and Dr. Loring, on examination was content with Theodore's state, and said that nothing more was possible, save that the daily massage must be continued. The boy walks fairly well, & his health is good.

Mrs. Greene and Theodore have now come back as far as Samokov, where they will remain two months. I too hope to spend a few weeks in the same place.

Very Sincerely Yours. Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople, July 11, 1904

Constantinople, Oct. 10, 1905

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Under date of July 8 I sent you a letter, enclosing a draft of $25. The draft was in your name, and I requested you to hand it to Mr. Wiggin, as a gift from Mrs. Greene myself in response to the appeals in the July Herald in behalf of the North China Mission.

I find no acknowledgment of this gift either in the August, Sept. or Oct. Herald, and wonder what may have become of the money. Kindly inquire and let me know. And kindly excuse the trouble I have given you in sending the draft to you instead of sending it directly to Mr. Wiggin. I presume I sent it to you on account of some observation touching the North China Appeal.

We are glad to get the report of the Seattle meeting, and pray that the Lord of the Harvest may guide and help you for the year to come. Yours very sincerely

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople, Turkey

Cons'ple, Oct. 10, 1905.

Rec'd Oct. 26

Bible House Constantinople Nov. 14, 1905

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Thanks for your letter of Oct. 26, with explanations concerning the gifts for the North China work. My hope was that the money might go as quickly as possible for the help of the workers in that field.

During the year past it has been my privilege to visit, by special invitation of each church, Nicomedia, Bardezag, Adabazar, Bilijik, Brousa, the Dardanelles, Adrianople and Rodosto; to visit the Protestant families, to preach and to administer the sacraments in the places mentioned. I returned last night from a visit of five days to Rodosto, and improve the first opportunity to inform you respecting the work in that city.

Rodosto is the most important city and

Constple, Oct. 10, 1905.

port on the northern coast of the Sea of Marmora. It has a population of some 30000 Jews, 10.000 Turks, 10.000 Greeks and 13.000 Armenians. It is the center of trade for an extensive and fertile region, and has very considerable commercial transactions with Constantinople and with Europe. The city is built on hills rising from the Sea, has an excellent climate and a good supply of water.

An evangelical church was formed in Rodosto in 1852, and in a period of a little over fifty years the Church has had four pastors, and has received 90 members, and of these members, it has lost 41 by death and 22 by removal. It has furnished nine (9) evangelical pastors and preachers, one of whom has served an American Church for many years; eleven (11) male and twenty (20) female teachers, and nine (9) Colporters. Fifty one persons from the Protestant families, the most of them being young men, are now living abroad, fourteen of them being in America. The departure of so many

persons, mostly young men, has very seriously retarded the growth of the Church, and has prevented its becoming self-supporting. At the same time its loss has been gain to many other Communities, and the old stock is not yet dead nor exhausted. At present the Church has twenty four resident members, a considerable majority being women, and the Community numbers, large and small, sixty five souls. During the past year the Community gave $123 for religious and benevolent objects, not including school expenses. The Church maintains religious services in two quarters of the city, more than a mile apart, and on my recent visit I preached in the one quarter to an audience of 100, and in the other quarter to an audience of 130. At both services there were present many Gregorian Armenians, and among these were several very influential and wealthy men. These men came to me for a special

interview, and presented a most earnest plea that the Woman's Board establish in Rodosto a day school for boys and girls, like the school in the Yedik Pasha quarter of Stamboul. The Gregorian families have a thousand children, of school age, and for various reasons their own schools have been very unsatisfactory to the people. Our present Protestant school for boys under a native teacher has ~~40~~ 25 pupils, and forty of those come from Gregorian families, and there is no doubt whatever that, under an American lady principal with an American assistant, a school would soon have more than a hundred Gregorian Armenian children, and would pay all expenses save for the salary of the American teachers and for rent and equipment. Of course the same ladies would have a Sunday school, and would give a fresh and much needed impulse to the depleted Protestant Church. There is no bitterness among the Gregorian Armenians towards Protestants; on the contrary many of them are enlightened and friendly, and a school, of the character

described, would afford a most hopeful opening for advancing the cause of Christ in the large and enterprising Armenian Community of Rodosto!! Such an effort would, with the blessing of God, be the best means to save our little Evangelical Church from extinction. Rodosto is a healthy, attractive place, easily reached from Constantinople, and presents a field of effort for American ladies, which, I am sure, the ladies of the Woman's Board would regard as most promising, could they but visit the place.

I shall confer with our ladies at Edirne Pasha on this subject, and bring it up for consideration at the next meeting of the Station.

Yours Very Sincerely
Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople, Nov. 14, 1905.

Rec'd Nov. 28.

J. H. Greene
Dec. 14-1905

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The Report of the special Committee to whom was referred the letter of the Prudential Committee to the Mission, transmitted under date of December 14, 1905 was presented by Dr. Barnum, as follows:-

The letter of the Prudential Commiihee of the Board to the Mission dated Dec. 12, 1905 has given the Mission a new sense of the weight of the burden borne by the Committee and of the greatness of our indebtedness for its sympathy with us, and for its self-denying labors in behalf of the work so dear to us. We beg to assure each member of the Committee of our most grateful appreciation.

With regard to the sevaral points contained in the letter of the Prudential Committee we respectfully submit the following:-

1 We feel the importance and the necessity of the rule debarring the missionaries from presenting appeals for objects outside the appropriations to churches belonging to the constituency of the Board, or urging special appeals in any way so as to cause a diminution of the contributions to the Treasury of the Board. But to limit the missionaries, in the use of their individual contributions and in the use of gifts from friedds visiting the field and other friends, to objects under the appropriations seems to us unwise and impracticable. We also hold that justice to the donors requires that gifts made for specific objects be held as sacredly set apart for those objects and be carried over in the Station or Mission treasury from one year to another if necessary.

2. We favor limiting the missionary body to the smallest number consistent with the efficient prosecution of the work. For this reason we have, at this Annual Meeting, called for no new missionary to be appointed by the American Board. We aim to pass over the work to our native co-laborers as rapidly as they are fully peepared to conduct it. But we do not think that the number of American laborers can with safety be materially dininished for some years to come.

3. We are alive to the duty of urging our churches as rapidly as possible along the line of self-support. We long to see them emulate the example of native churches in Japan, and of those in our own Central Mission. But growing poverty, official obstruction of commercial activity and burdensome taxes, amounting sometimes to a third of their whole income, are serious obstacles to the realization of this wish.

4. While feeling that it were wiser for the Board to pass over some of its Mission to other evangelical societies than to cripple them all by inadequate support, we express the earnest hope that our Mission may not be separated from the Board we so much love.

5. As ours in the only Board working in the field of our Mission, we have no opportunity to combine with others in hospital, educational or literary work.

It was voted that we adopt the above report and that we send a copy of the same to each member of the Prudential Committee

Joseph K. Greene
Secy

Constituents. Nov. 14, 1905.

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With regard to the several points contained in the letter of the Prudential Committee we respectfully submit the following:-

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It was voted that we adopt the above report and that we send a copy of same to each member of the Prudential Committee

Rev. S. L. Baxter Station
Western Turkey
Mission
Report on Letter of
Com. Dec. 14-1905

Constantinople, Dec. 20, 1905

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Your favor of Dec. 1, touching a Greek Paper in Constantinople, came in due time, and I have consulted on the subject Rev. Chas. T. Riggs, Dr. Merrick and Dr. Barnum, but no one of us knows to what you refer. Our Annual Meeting took no action on such a subject. Dr. Barnum has made application to the Government for permission to insert Greek articles in our Greco-Turkish paper, and hopes soon to secure the permission. We shall also publish some books & tracts for Greeks.

Many thanks for news respecting the Communion set for the Adrianople Church. On its arrival I shall write to Mrs. Rich, Camden, Me., and convey our own thanks and the thanks of the Adrianople Church. I wrote to you yesterday in regard to the burning of Barton Hall. Yours very truly, Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople, Dec. 20 1906

Rec'd Jan. 5 1906

Bible House, Constantinople, Jan. 23, 1906

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

I enclose a program, which will explain itself. I am sending a copy of the program to all those old friends, now in America, who were formerly members of our Mission; also to some of the members of the other Missions.

Would that on the occasion of the anniversary we might have the pleasure of your company. If that, however, be impossible, we do hope to be cheered by a letter from you, which may be read at the anniversary meeting.

We have had a very generally observed and a profitable Week of Prayer. Mr. Charles Riggs has just returned from a two-weeks' journey to Banderma & Balikesir.

I venture to enclose letters to several friends whose addresses we do not know. Be so good as to forward them.

Yours Very Truly
Joseph K. Greene.

Correspondence Constantinople Dec. 20-1906

Commissioners Decr. 23-1906

Pacific Co.

Rec'd MAR 24 1906
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Ans'd MAR 26 1906

Bible House, Constantinople, March 8, 1906

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I think that the enclosed letter, addressed, as you request, to Dr. Smith, will explain itself. Though in greatly regretting the sad occasion, I am glad, for once, to have a little correspondence with you.

A difference has arisen at Cesarea between the Hospital & Station, though both parties write in an admirable spirit. A reply from you to the four inquiries touching medical work will help us to advise our Cesarea friends and form a proper plan when Dr. Carrington shall be enabled to begin work here.

I trust that you will have seen my letters of Feb. 7 and 8 and Jan. 23, addressed to Dr. Smith, to which no reply has come.

Three weeks ago I attended, as delegate from the Station Conference of Constantinople, the Quarterly Meeting of the Conference for

Constantinople Misc. Misc. 23-1906

the Nicomedia portion of the field, and was greatly pleased. The pastors and delegates of the Nicomedia, Bardezag and Adabazar churches, the travelling evangelist and Dr. Chambers, and the pastor of the Constantinople church, Rev. Arsen Schmavonian, were present. The meetings continued for four days, with four public services, and the orderly business meeting, the important and cheering intelligence from the churches, the happy reports from the Bardezag High School for Boys and from the girls' Boarding School at Adabazar, the spiritual fervor and value of the public services and the good attendance helped me to feel, now after 47 years of service here, that the hand of the Lord is in this work, and that succeeding generations will not forsake the faith of our early Protestant brethren.

May God give you strength for your new burdens!

Very sincerely yours
Joseph K. Greene
&c.

Constantinople, Nov. 8 1906
Rec'd Nov. 24

J. H. Greene May 23 1906

RECD JUN 14 1906

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Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith,

The Circular of the A.B.C.F.M., dated Boston, Nov. 21, 1905, in regard to commission charged on purchases through the Missionary House (a copy of which is enclosed) was a perfect surprise to us all, and the application of the new rule has greatly increased our surprise.

We wouldcall attention, first, to the fact that the expense of purchases has never been charged to the Mission's appropriation, as stated in the Circular; it is an entirely new tax on individual missionaries and institutions, whose salaries and expenses have been arranged on the lowest possible scale, without reference to such taxation. It is possible to make a new schedule of salaries or to ask for an appropriation to cover these charges; either course would relieve our embarrassment, but it would also defeat the object of the Prudential Committee as expressed in the Circular.

No objection would have been made if a commission of 2½% on original invoices with all discounts allowed, had been charged, as is done by responsible purchasing agents, but when from 5 to 15% is added to bills of purchase, we are at a loss to understand by what principle this scale is fixed or what object is contemplated.

To make it plain just how this matter affects us, let us call your attention to the fact that the sum of invoices and periodicals for the Western Turkey Mission for 1905 is $12,019. If we suppose that the average commission on this sum was 10%, the Western Turkey Mission alone would have paid $1,200 towards the expenses of your purchasing department.

Not to make our letter too long or to burden it with particulars, let us give two instances.

Constantinople, Mch. 8 1906

On an invoice of books, ordered by the American College for Girls, which came by post from the American Book Concern, so that the labor of the Purchasing Department was simply the writing of a letter and the payment of a bill, a commission of 15% was added.

The other instance, which to be sure is extreme, will serve to show how deeply the knife cuts. A rubber leg was ordered for an orphan girl; the expense, $80, was paid by a friend in America; the leg was boxed at the factory and was forwarded to the Missionary House ready to be shipped; yet a commission of 5%, or $4, was charged for services rendered by the Purchasing Department.

As this is a purely business matter, to be settled on business principles, we would respectfully ask an early and distinct deliverance on the subject from the Prudential Committee.

Adopted by the Annual Meeting of the Western Turkey Mission, May 23, 1906

Joseph K. Greene
Secretary

Action on Commission
Circular —
Recd June 14 - 1906

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Prudential Committee
Boston
Feb 23, 1906

Rec'd JUN 14 1906

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Bible House, Constpl, June 1, 1906

Rev James L. Barton D.D.

Ans'd JUN 14 1906

Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Not having heard as yet of the return of Dr. Smith to the Rooms, I send to your address today two packages containing letters and documents for Dr. Smith. I enclose two sheets to your address for your personally.

We thank you very heartily for the correspondence which you have conducted in Dr. Smith's absence.

Your letter of May 10 reached me during the Annual Meeting, and the news of the probable success of the Million-dollar campaign cheered us much.

Your letter of May 15 has just come, and will be read at the next meeting of the Com. and Int.

We hope that our action touching the Talas Hospital will satisfy all parties.

With many thanks for your letters & all best wishes, Yours very sincerely

Joseph K. Greene, Sec'y

Action on Communication

Constantinople, June 1-1906

Recd June 14.

Bible House, Constantinople June 1, 1906

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Ans'd JUN 14 1906

Dear Dr. Smith:

Once or twice Dr. Barton has cheered us with the report that your health was improved, and that you hoped to be able to resume the work of your Office sometime in May. We have not yet heard of your return to the Rooms, and so I forward to the address of Dr. Barton letters and documents which belong to you:- namely,

1. The Minutes of the Annual Meeting.
2. The Letter of Dr. Chambers on behalf of the Annual Meeting.
3. The Report adopted by the Annual Meeting in relation to Commissions on Purchases.

By instruction of the Annual Meeting I have sent a copy of this Report to each member of the Prudential Committee. Have also sent to each member of the Prudential Committee a copy of the Resolutions adopted

Constantinople, June 1-1906

in regard to the letter of the Rev. Com. of Dec. 12, 1905.

4. Report on behalf of the Language Committee

5. The Program of Exercises on the 75th Anniversary of the Arrival of Dr. Goodell. We were sorry that you were not able to write words in reference to that occasion. We had an excellent all-day meeting. In due time I shall send you a copy of the Memorial Volume containing the letters and papers read at the Anniversary meeting.

I send you also in a separate package the Reports of Cesarea, Constp'l, Marsovan, Sivas, Smyrna & Trebizond Stations; also Report of the Marsovan Theological Semy and Report of the Publication Department.

I will send you the Tabular Views on Monday next, as I need to secure duplicates of two Tab. Views.

We had a very excellent Annual Meeting, and the delegates from the interior started home in good cheer.

We rejoice with you in the improved income of the Board, and hope soon to hear a cheering word from yourself. With prayers and all best wishes, Yours very sincerely

Joseph K. Greene, Sec'y

Entered Dec. 1-1906
Rec'd Dec. 1-1906

Bible House, Constantinople, June 6, 1906

Rev. Asher Anderson,

Congregational House,

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

The request for Reports of the Evangelical Churches, found within the limits of the Western Turkey Mission, to be inserted in the Congregational Year-Book, came to me although Dr. Judson Smith wrote more than a year ago; it was impossible, however, to gather the statistics for last year's Book. In the autumn, however, I prepared a blank in Armenian, corresponding to the blank sent from America, and this Spring received replies from which the enclosed Summary has been prepared. The replies are quite full, though there are some defects. The Summary makes report of 244 churches, with several branches. Some of the branch churches are indicated by the letters (Br.), but all are not indicated. Of the churches five are Greek, and several churches are made up of both Greek and Armenians

Constantinople, Turkey 1906

members. I have made out the names of places and ministers as plainly as possible, and hope that the spelling may not give trouble.

Is the repetition of this list of churches desired every year? If so, please inform me, and send a supply of Summary Sheets and blanks.

Note that our churches are known, not as Congregational or Presbyterians, but simply as Evangelical Armenian, or Evangelical Greek Churches.

With all best wishes,
Very Sincerely Yours.
Joseph K. Greene
Secretary
Western Turkey Mission

Bible House
Constantinople
Turkey

Open Mail Via London

Constantinople. June 6, '08

Rec'd JUN 25 1906 214

A. 1/N

Bible House, Constantinople June 12, 1906

Rev. James L. Barton,
Secy A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I send you today a Paper, read by Dr. Tracy at the recent meeting of the Mission, entitled "New Work and Old Methods." Mr. Allen will also soon send you a Paper, read at the same meeting by himself, entitled "The Next Step, a Study of Present Conditions in the N. E. Mission."

As you will have observed on reading the Minutes of the Annual Meeting these two Papers were committed to a special Committee, consisting of Mr. Allen, Mr. MacLachlan, Dr. Chambers, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Fowle & Miss Willard and this Committee was instructed to make report on these Papers at the next Annual Meeting. As instructed by the Ann. Meeting, I am sending copies of those Papers to all the Stations of our Mission.

In your letter to me dated March 26,

Constantinople. June 6, '06

you acknowledge the receipt of my long letter of March 28th and of other documents". In a Postscript, however, written by your own hand, you mention that my letter of March 8 "came open, the wrapper entirely missing". The letter of Mr. Irwin, Secy of Legation Station, asking for a furlough for Miss Dwight, which letter the Com. and Int. endorsed on March 7, and the letter of Dr. Dodd in regard to Miss Dwight's state of health, must have been lost from the package which I sent you on March 8. I had hoped that as they were properly addressed on the inside, they would reach you. However Mr. Irwin informs me, under date of June 11, that he is writing to you again, asking you to write to Dr. Dodd also. He also says that Miss Dwight will come home about the end of June, and is in such a run-down condition that it is not thought wise for her to delay her departure. We trust, therefore, that the Pres. Com. will find no difficulty in authorizing the furlough.

Yours Very Sincerely

Joseph H. Greene

Secy

Constantinople, June 10 1906

Special Inst. 287

Constantinople, July 8, 1905

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

I have just read the appeal, in the July Herald, of Messrs Goodrich and Atment, in behalf of the North China Mission. It is an awful pity that since the Boxer disasters the Board has been able to do so very, very little for the China work. Would God I were able to supply the needs of that great work! For my wife and myself, however, I enclose a draft of $25 for the North China Mission. Kindly make the same payable to Mr. Wiggin.

At the close of our Religious Convention I sent you a brief, but special article touching that meeting. It is a pity that the July Herald contains not even a passing notice of the Convention. It was a unique and most profitable occasion for missionaries and natives in Turkey.

Constantinople, June 28 1906

I wrote, too, in behalf of the whole body of missionaries assembled. Is it possible that my first letter, and the open article following, did not reach you?

Yours Very Sincerely
Joseph K. Greene

P.S.

The site for the Pera church building has been excavated and the foundation prepared, and the contract for church, school-room and parsonage has been completed with an able Protestant architect. Things move slowly here, but there is movement, nevertheless.

J. K. G.

Constantinople, July 8. '05.

Rec'd JUL 25 1906 316

Ans'd OCT 3 1906

Bible House Constantinople July 5, 1906

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your favors of June 14 and 20 were received in due time, and your kind assurances and reports of action taken by the Prud. Com. are gratefully acknowledged. We are all glad that the resolutions of the Annual Meeting impressed you favorably. I may be permitted to add that we had an unusual number of gray heads at that meeting.

I have duly reported the action taken by the Prud. Com. touching Miss McCallum and Mr. Fowle's daughter.

Miss Kinney, Miss Wright and the son of Mrs. Smith, of Marsovan, left us on Sat. last for America via Staples.

Dr. & Mrs. Raynolds, M. Jaure of Geneva, Pastor Lohman and several ladies for the German Orphanage left us on Monday for Vienna via Tiflis.

Compte, July 8, '05

We hope that they will get through safely, though Russia in all its parts seems to be on the brink of a revolution. May God help the Emperor to come to terms with the Duma, and may then two together lead the nation on in the path of peace and progress! Dr. Reynolds, and Dr. Barrows, who on his return from Van hopes to pass through Russia, will be able to report more accurately in regard to the points on which your Committee of Five desire light.

Mrs. Greene, after closing her very interesting school in Bebek, left some three weeks ago for Vienna, and again presented our dear boy Theodore to Dr. Lorenz for examination. The Doctor said that there was nothing more to be done; that he need no longer sleep in the cast, but must always remember that the right hip-joint is not in an absolutely normal condition, and so must receive special thought and care. We are thankful to feel that as a result of seven years' treatment the boy is now so well.

From Verona my wife and Theodore went on to Oberammergau in Bavaria, and in that quiet village secured accommodation for herself, Theodore and me at an expense of some two francs a day for all three, Mrs. Freeman getting breakfast and supper. By permission of the Station I leave tonight to join my wife, and trust that deliverance from the Summer heat and the breathing of the mountain air for some seven weeks will give me fresh strength for the Autumn and winter. Though as yet I have not relinquished any form of work, I feel the need of a change in Summer. Of course, our outing involves no expense to the Board. Mrs. Barnum, Miss Jones and Miss Barker have gone to join Mrs. Freeman at Oberammergau. They were greatly in need of a change, and they too meet their own expenses.

In my absence Dr. Herrick will communicate to you any needed action,

and will forward to me any letters which call for joint action.

May God grant recovery to our dear Dr. Smith, and give to yourself a double measure of His Spirit in this time of your increased responsibility. We are glad that two such men as Herrick and Peet abide by the stuff here.

With loving greetings and best wishes and prayers.

Yours very sincerely
Joseph K. Greene
Sec'y

P.S.

Last week I wrote to Miss Lawson, in reply to a special request, in regard to the distinctly missionary work of the married ladies in this Station.

J. K. G.

Constantinople
July 11-1906

Rec'd AUG 6 1906 217
Ans'd OCT 3 1906

Ober Ammergau, Bavaria,
July 24, 1906

Rev. James L. Barton
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Under date of July 10 I wrote to you, informing you that my wife had gone to Vienna again to present our son Theodore to Dr. Lorenz for examination, and that from Vienna they were coming to this place. I left Constantinople on Wed. evening July 11, and arrived at this place on Tues. July 17. I found that Mrs. Freeman and Theodore had rooms in the upper story of the house of Herrn Anton Lang, who at the time of the Passion Play ~~[illegible] ten years~~ personates Christ. Here we three are, at an expense of about eight shillings a day for us all. It is a lovely, quiet, cool place, surrounded by mountains — a village of some 1500 people, who since 1634 have celebrated the Passion Play once every ten years. They are comparatively

Constantinople July 11, 1906

well-to-do, have a large church, good schools, and, taken together, are a remarkably gifted people. Though Catholics, they are liberal-minded, and in their Passion Play follow strictly the Bible story. For those who have dwelt in Turkey there is here a wonderful feeling of rest and security. Mrs. Barnum, Miss Jones and Miss Barker share with us the delightful change.

N. Your letter of June 30, announcing the sudden death of Dr. Judson Smith on June 29, was at once forwarded to me by Dr. Herrick and came to hand last night. Soon and happy was his meeting with his beloved wife. Sweet peace and joy to them both! Our brother had fought a good fight & had finished an honorable course; he now rests from his labors, and the blessed influence of his work abides. May God graciously guide the Board in the choice of his successor! May I venture to add that all in the Western Turkey Mission fervently

hope that in the future our correspondence may be with yourself. Your personal acquaintance with the whole Turkish field, to speak of no other qualifications, eminently fits you to have the special oversight of your missions. The work of the different missions, too, is so closely related, that, in the judgment of the missionaries, the care of the whole work may well be committed to one and the same man. May God keep your health and give you all needed grace and strength!

Dr. Herrick writes me that it is proposed to devote one evening of the annual meeting in Oct. to the work for Mohammedans, and says that you ask our judgment as to the wisdom of such a public discussion. Such a public discussion will give your missionaries in Turkey much concern. The times with us are very critical. Under the present regime in Turkey it is impossible for us to engage in any direct efforts for Mohammedans, and on account of our close connection

with the Armenians the Turks are very jealous and suspicious of us. The present negotiations with the Turkish Government will never be brought to a successful conclusion unless the American Government is fully determined to secure for Americans the same rights and privileges which other foreign residents in Turkey enjoy. It would be a great pity that the Board by any word or act should complicate matters and endanger the issue. Every day the Turks are endeavoring to circumscribe our labors. At the recent meeting of the Bithynia Union in Constantinople the question of organizing out of the Bible House congregation a Turkish-speaking church was discussed, and the authorities, hearing of the discussion, forbade such an organization. The five leading editors of Armenian papers have been in prison for some five weeks, simply to intimidate them; and if the responsible editor of our papers were an Ottoman subject, he would no doubt be imprisoned too. Quietly, steadily our influence does extend to Mohammedans, but even the opportunity for such influence will be lost, unless in dealing with the present

Turkish rulers we show ourselves wise as serpents. The laborers for Mohammedans in India, Persia and elsewhere are comparatively free, but your missionaries in Turkey are in the very vortex of danger both for themselves and all the interests of their varied work. There has been recently, no doubt, not a little excitement of fanatical feeling among the Mohammedans of Egypt and neighboring lands, and the Turks, if disposed, might easily utilize such excited feeling.

It is getting to be near fifty years since I began to labor in Turkey, and never have I known so critical a time for our work as the present. The Turks clearly apprehend the broad outcome of our literary and educational ~~labors~~ and they have good reason to fear for their despotic rule over their subjects, including many enlightened Mohammedans. With all deference, therefore, I would say, Let us do nothing to pre-

cipitate the deluge and endanger our existing interests; especially let us do nothing which in any way may make more difficult the negotiations of our American officials. I know not what my associates at Constantinople may write, but I venture thus to express my own sentiment. May the blessed Lord Jesus guide both you and ourselves.

With all best wishes and with prayer,

Very Sincerely Yours

Joseph K. Greene

P.S. I have read this above to the four missionary ladies here, and they all heartily concur. J. K. G.

Rev. Clemmer-Congregac-Samsun
July 24-1896

Rec'd SEP 27 1906

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Bible House, Constantinople, Sept. 15, 1906

Ans'd OCT 2 1906
~~Rec'd OCT 2 1906~~

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.;
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

With my wife and son I arrived here some days ago, glad to get back to work, and with renewed strength. It is certainly very helpful to me to be away in a cooler climate for a few weeks of summer, and I trust that the work has not suffered.

I have received the letters received from the Missionary House since the middle of July, and in a few days they will be read to a meeting of the Bom. ad Int.

I am sorry that the Memorial Volume, containing papers and letters read on our 75th Anniversary, has not yet reached you. The necessity of print in London, found out too late, is the reason of the delay. Under the circumstances I am doubly sorry that Dr. Herrick, to whom the work of bringing out the Volume, was intrusted, did not send you an article

Alex Omerzac - Smyrna

for the Missy Herald. I hope, however, that the volume, costing only about 50 cents, may get into the hands of many friends of the Board. I shall try to write you more fully hereafter.

Teachers and others who have been away have returned, and schools are opening well. Dr. Patrick is detained at Dresden on account of the illness of the lady who was coming to take Miss Paton's place in the Girls' College. Dr. Barnum is expected to return in some ten days from his long journey through the interior.

Mr. Leishman has not yet presented his credentials as ambassador, but is assured that he will be received next week.

Rev. J. L. Fowle, on asking at Angora for a Tezkeré to visit Istanos (where we have a large Protestant Community), was refused, and on starting to go by carriage was stopped. He has referred the question to the Ambassador, and has been requested to remain in Angora until his right to travel where he wills is recognized. Whether there be any objection to Mr. Fowle per-

formally, or whether the Government seeks to hinder the movements of missionaries in the interior we know not. The delay in Mr. Leishman's reception has delayed demands and negotiations on many points. His Majesty again appeared in public at the Selamlik yesterday, but nothing is known by the public respecting his real state of health.

Dr. Carrington is in good heart. His insurance money, already received, covers his losses, and two days ago he left for London for a new outfit. We are glad that the burning of his rented house raises no suspicion of enmity on the part of the Turks.

The Pera church building and the parsonage are nearly completed, and everybody is pleased with their appearance. Mr. Somavonian is well, but has been obliged to send his one child, with his wife to America. The wife will seek a home in some institution ~~where~~ for the child, for it is not in its right mind & has been become quite unmanageable.

We rejoice in the financial outlook (up to Aug. 20), and hope that your great and most praiseworthy efforts were crowned with success. May God signally manifest his presence at the time of your Annual Meeting.

Let me say that the idea of a single foreign Secretary, with suitable assistants, strikes us here very favorably. It will help much to secure unity of policy and oneness of responsibility, and so will conduce to success.

May God keep you in health and strength!

Very Sincerely Yours
Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople
Sept. 15-1906.

Rec'd NOV 12 1906
Ans'd DEC 26 1906

Bible House, Constantinople, Oct 30, 1906

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Mr. M. H. Konzouketabian, civil head of the Protestant Community of Rodosto, has asked me to translate a message which he has sent me for the Prudential Committee. After my last visit to Rodosto, some months ago, I wrote to you at length respecting that city, and, especially, respecting the very hopeful opening for a school at that place, but it will do no harm if the Com. hear again from Rodosto, this time from the leading man of the native community. The following is a summary of Mr. Konzouketabian's letter:-

"It is more than 50 years that we have received many and varied gifts from the American Board, and as our fathers, so we present our very hearty

Constantinople
Sept. 15-1906.

thanks to the Board for the same.

The Prudential Committee well knows that our city - Rodosto - situated on the European shore of the Marmora, of more than 30,000 inhabitants, is an important Commercial Center, having trade connections with both the East and the West. Of the population some 12,000 are Armenians, 9,000 Turks, 6,500 Greeks, and 2,500 Jews. There are also some 5,000 Armenians in neighboring towns and villages, and many Greeks.

The Evangelical Community of Rodosto has from the beginning, through the aid of the Board, had schools for boys and girls. The other Communities also have their schools, but these schools do not supply the needs of the people, and no one of these Communities has a High School for either boys or girls. On this account both Armenians and Greeks are obliged to send their children to distant cities for a superior education, and at the present time 31 Gregorian Armenian

boys and girls have gone away from their homes for this purpose. I should have said that of the above-mentioned 31 children three are Protestants, and of the whole number 23 are in Protestant High Schools & Colleges. There are still, however, many parents in Rodosto, who desire to secure for their boys and girls superior moral and intellectual instruction in Protestant institutions, but the means of these parents do not permit them to send their children to distant cities. In short, a large number of non-Protestant families greatly desire to send their children to a day school for boys and girls, that, under missionary discipline and instruction, they may receive a whole-some moral and Christian education. Such families do not seek material aid, and are willing to pay liberally for the education of their children, and they give abundant assurance that a school, under the charge of two American ladies, would very soon become self-supporting. Living is not dear in Rodosto, the climate

is excellent, and the city is in easy communication with the Capital. Behold a field, broad and open, for the seed of the Gospel. Behold a way, by which the Evangelical Church of Rodosto, depleted by the emigration of its young men, and the death of the Fathers, can preserve its existence, and, with God's blessing, can hope to grow.

In short, if only the Prudential Committee would encourage the Ladies of the Woman's Board to start a work in this city, there is no doubt of success. Here in Rodosto are the people with willing hearts; here are means to be secured to carry on the work; there is no longer need of waiting and persuasion. For Christ's sake and humanity's sake will you not, then, come?"

The above is the substance of Mr. Kouzoukebabian's Communication, and as such I most heartily commend it to your attention. Yours very sincerely

Jos. H. K. Greene

Constantinople
Oct. 30 - 1896.

Rec'd FEB 6 1907
Ans'd MAR 14 1907

Copy

Bible House,
Constantinople,
October 30th. 1906.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Rev. R. Chambers, of Bardezag, was with us a few days ago, and spoke to us of the effort which the church of Nicomedia is now making to erect a new chapel. The Nicomedia church, organized sixty years ago, is still using the chapel which was erected soon after the organization of the church. This chapel is now in a very dilapidated condition, altogether inadequate to the congregation, and cannot be repaired or enlarged advantageously. During the period since the Nicomedia church was organized, the Adabazar church has had two chapels, and now has a fine new stone meeting-house; the Bardezag church has also a new and very commodious chapel, and the neighboring branch church of Ovajuk has just dedicated a new and handsome chapel. The Nicomedia church has, therefore, at last resolved that it must take steps to secure a new building, on the present very suitable site,-a building of two storeys, which will accommodate the Sabbath congregation, and will afford room for the three schools,- the Kindergarten, the Girls' school and the boys' School. It is estimated that the new building will not cost more than £t.1000. The people are very enthusiastic, and though the church has only 56 members and the entire community numbers only 270 souls, the people have pledged themselves to provide £t.500. This is a large sum for such a community to raise,-a community which has no rich man, and most of whose members are poor; Dr. Chambers, however, is confident that the people will faithfully fulfil their pledge.

One member of the Nicomedia church Mr. H. K. Samuelian, has pursued quite a full course of study in America, and has now an office, No. 64, in the Bible House, New York City. A year or two ago he visited Constantinople and Nicomedia, and made a happy impression.

Under these circumstances the church of Nicomedia, through its

Constantinople Oct. 30-1906

missionary, Dr.R.Chambers, begs of the Prudential Committee that they give to Mr.Samuelian an authorization to canvass for funds to help build the new chapel, to the extent of £t.500; on the condition that the funds collected shall be sent directly to the Treasurer of the Board, and be invested by him until needed for the erection of the chapel. It is hoped that Mr.Samuelian will be able to secure a good part of the sum mentioned from Armenian friends in America.

The request of the Nicomedia church presented to us by Dr. Chambers, is heartily approved by the missionaries here, and will be formally endorsed at the next meeting of the Constantinople Station. Should you see Mr.Samuelian, we are sure that you will be pleased with him and we trust that he will be able to raise the sum mentioned, £t.500, without injury to the receipts of the Board. We hope to get from you, ere long, a favorable reply.

The new church and parsonage in Pera are approaching completion to the great satisfaction of all friends of the evangelical cause. The dedication will occur, we hope, in January and we do hope that the glory of the Lord may fill the new chapel, and that the Spirit of God may descend with power on pastor and people.

We were distressed to learn yesterday by telegram from Aintab of the sudden death, by a fall from a horse, of Mr.Sanders. It is a terrible loss to that Mission. Details are lacking.

A thousand thanks for copies of "The North Adams Transcript" just received. Have not yet had time to read the paper, but praise God for your wonderful meeting. Am delighted to see that our beloved former missionary's son Byington, of Beverly, is chosen a member of the Prudential Committee. We shall welcome Drs Creegan and Hitchcock.

Yours very truly,

Joseph K. Greene
Sec

Constantinople Oct. 30-1906.

a

Correspondence

Nicomedia

Rec'd JAN 22 1907
Ans'd JAN 24 1907

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Bible House, Constantinople, Jan. 7, 1907

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Assistant Secy A. B. C. F. M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Brother

Your favor of Dec. 22 came to hand this morning, and I at once made its contents known to the members of the Com. and Int. within reach. I also wrote to Mr. Irwin, and informed him that the Com. and Int. approved of his going to Hadjin for a year or for a less time, in case he himself and his associates at Marsovan deemed it best that he should do so. We feel that Mr. Irwin and his associates understand the situation better than we do, and we must leave the decision with them. This morning Mr. Peet learned by letter from Hadjin that Mr. Barker, a Mennonite missionary there, prostrated by typoid fever, had had a relapse. At the same time we learned that Miss Holley, who, I think, is a doctor, has

alone. It has also been reported that Mr. McLean Trowbridge would get Hadden, but we know not his final resolve. A strange fatality seems to befall many who go there.

You have, no doubt, learned ere this that Miss Fowle, some four weeks ago, came here from Adabazar, being obliged to leave her work on account of nervous prostration. In my ~~week~~ letter last week I reported that we had authorized her return to her home as soon as she should be able. I regret now that I must report that yesterday, while she was in the house of Mrs. Bowen, Miss Fowle attempted to commit suicide by inhaling gas from a gas tube in the bathroom, whose door she had locked. When found she was unconscious, and would soon have been dead if the tube had not fallen from her mouth. Fortunately Dr. Barrington was soon at her side, and after two hours

work she was revived, but is not yet herself again. We have now telegraphed to her parents to come here as soon as possible. Whether on their arrival it will be deemed best to send her to America the development of her case must determine. The Doctors fear that this attack is not of sudden origin. We are all very, very sorry for the poor girl & her family. Meanwhile every possible care is being taken of her.

I am happy to report that so far as I know, all the missionaries here feel the fullest confidence, as regards all personal matters, not only in our dear friend Dr. Barton, but also in yourself, a fellow-missionary, whom Dr. Barton has so warmly commended to us all. We all heartily reciprocate your desire for a warm personal friendship, and I hope that as you come to know us better you will feel increasing confidence in us, as we in yourself.

We have been on week of prayer meetings today, and heartily re-
2 sound Dr. Bartons call for earnest and continuous prayer for the gracious Spirits presence.

Believe me,

Very Sincerely Yours

Joseph K. Freeman

Sec'y.

Constantinople

Jan. 7, 1887

Rec'd FEB 6 1907. 222
Ans'd FEB 1907

Bible House,
Constantinople,
January 17th. 1907.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Assistant Secretary A.B.C.F.M.
Boston. Mass.

Dear Brother,

Your favor of January 2nd came to hand this morning.

Thanks that the Bardezag Station (Branch of the Constantinople Station) is permitted to use what money may come from the sale of the old furniture of the industrial department for the purchase of new desks.

I very much regret to learn that you cannot find my letter of Oct. 30, referred to by Dr. R. Chambers. It was sent from here in the usual way, and we have long awaited a reply. I now enclose a copy of the letter.

I sent another letter under the same date, in which I gave the translation of a letter received from Mr. M. H. Kouzoukebabian, Civil head of the Protestant Community of Rodosto. Not having heard from you touching this letter, I fear that it too went astray. I cannot remember whether the two letters were sent in one envelope, and so I enclose a copy of this letter also.

Since then I have written under dates of Nov. 22, in regard to the visit of Dr. Creegan and Hitchcock and various other matters; under date of Dec. 14, touching the appropriations and Book Department; under date of Jan. 2, and Jan 7. I trust that you have received these letters.

Under date of Jan. 7 I referred to the case of Miss Fowle. Physically she now seems all well, but Dr. Carrington is not persuaded that she is in her right mind, though her father, who arrived here six days ago thinks that she is so, and wishes to take her to her home in Talas. The final decision has not yet been given. Will inform you when a decision is reached.

Yours very sincerely,

Joseph K. Greene
Secy

Constantinople Jan. 17 1907.

Enclosure No 3

J. K. Greene

Rec'd FEB 12 1907
Ans'd MAR 20 1907

Bible House, Constantinople, Jan. 29, 1907

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Assistant Secy A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Brother:

In a letter just received from Rev. H. M. Irwin, Secy of the Cesarea Station, he says:-

"In a letter from Miss Lamson to Miss Ovis, dated Dec. 21, 1906, she states that the request for a grant of £c. 500 for the enlargement of our girls' school in Talas had never reached the Woman's Board. Would you mind looking it up, to see if it has been forwarded to Boston?"

The item mentioned is in "The Contingent Estimates for Cesarea Station," approved by the Annual Meeting of the W. B. Mission, May 1906. Thus the request was considered and approved by the Mission, but no separate minute was adopted in regard to it. Being in the Contingent Estimates for the Woman's

Constantinople
Received 1907

Board, the request should have been passed on to that Board. Please inform Miss Lawson to that effect. The Cesarea Station which made the request no doubt made the necessary explanation to the W. B. M.

In the same letter Mr. Irwin explains, at length, the reasons which make it inperative that he remain at Cesarea, instead of going to Hadjin, as invited.

Miss Mary Fowle continues to improve, but physicians unite in the judgment that she should be taken to America. Her father intends to take her there, but the final decision as to time has not yet been taken.

With all kind wishes,

Yours Very Sincerely

Joseph K. Greene

Sec'y

Constantinople, Jan. 29-1907.

Rec'd APR 1 1907

224

Bible House, Constpl, March 18, 1907

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Ass. Secy A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Brother

I herewith send you Dr. Barrington's medical certificate respecting Miss Powers. It was given me too late for my previous letter. Please give it to Miss Larson.

Yours Very Sincerely
Joseph K. Greene
Secy

Constantinople -
Jan. 29-1907.

J. K. Greene

Constantinople - Mar. 8 - 1907.

Rec'd APR 4 1907

225

Bible House, Cons'ple, March 23, 1907

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,

Ass Secy A. B. C. F. M.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Brother:

In the present state of Miss Powers' health it has been thought best not to communicate to her at present the action of the Station asking for her a year's furlough. She is improving, and as soon as she is well enough to travel, she will visit her very intimate friends, Dr. & Mrs. Chambers, of Barbezieux, and may then decide to go with Mrs. Chambers for a few months to Germany or elsewhere. Hence it may not seem necessary that the Woman's Board of Missions take action in her case immediately, at least not until more definite information can be communicated. In this delay or change Dr. Barrington acquiesces. I will keep you informed

of the state of her case. We hope that the W. B. M. Ladies may not have written directly to Miss Powers in reference to a furlough, for we wish to avoid giving her any cause for excitement.

Yours very sincerely
Joseph K. Greene
Secy

Constantinople.-
Mar. 23-1907.

Rec. APR 1 1907.

BLE FERNSTOCK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE, No. 3159 GRAMERCY

American Hospital and Training School for Nurses

IN CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY

(Incorporated in New York State)

No. 105 East 22d Street, Room No. 818

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Ernest H. Abbott
James S. H. Umsted
Omar H. Carrington
Burton J. Lee, M.D.

~~New York,~~ Const'ple, Mar. 16, 1907.

To the

Committee ad Interim,
of the
Western Turkey Mission.

Gentlemen:

At your request I went to Brousa on March 5th, and gave Miss Powers, who was very ill with pneumonia, a careful examination. I have no doubt she was in a very precarious condition before she was stricken down with pneumonia; and if this disease had not attacked her, it is very probable that she would have had a complete nervous collapse within a few months. To save her life and her usefulness to the Mission, it is my opinion after very careful consideration of her case, that she must have at least a year's leave of absence, with complete rest and removal from responsibilities and worries.

Yours very sincerely,

Thos. S. Carrington

Constantinople

Trans. 23-1907.

Constantinople Mar. 16-1907.

Re. Miss Powers.

Rec'd APR 29 1907.

Ans'd MAY 1 1907

227

Bible House, April 15, 1907

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,

Ass. Secy A. B. C. F. M.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Brother:

I forward the enclosed letter, which explains itself, and to which a reply is requested without unnecessary delay. It is thought that the change, which gives an opportunity to avoid the heat of a Smyrna summer, will be beneficial to Mrs. Tracy's health.

Yours very sincerely

Joseph K. Greene

Sec'y

Constantinople

Smyrna

Constantinople Apr. 15-1909.

Re. Mrs. Chas. H. Tracy.

Bible House, Constantinople, May 22, 1907

Rev. Cornelius H. Patton D.D.,
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

RECEIVED
C. H. PATTON
JUN 6 1907
Ans.

Dear Dr. Patton:

Your letter of March 27, 1907, with copies for each male missionary, came duly to hand, and the copies were distributed. Most of the missionaries delayed reply until the time of our Annual Meeting, in order that by means of consultation a more suitable and a united reply might be made. Your letter and all observations thereon were referred by the Annual Meeting to a special Committee, and I herewith send to you two copies of the Report of the Committee which was adopted unanimously by the Annual Meeting. We hope that the reply may prove satisfactory. I enclose also the reply just received from Dr. Dodd, now in America. If replies from missionaries not present with us at the Annual Meeting come to hand,

Constantinople Apr. 15-1907.

I will forward them immediately.
|| Allow me to add that while all our missionaries are interested in the question of the evangelization of the world during the present generation, the pressing question with us is how to preserve the existing work, which in many places is ugly & perishing. Within the limits of the W. T. Mission there are some fifteen places, some of them large cities, where there are organized Prot. Communities with chapel, parsonage and school building, but where for lack of some assistance there is no spiritual instruction. In most or in all of these places our native brethren are doing the best they can to maintain some sort of a religious service, but such a service lacks attraction for outsiders, and is not satisfactory to our brethren. The consequence is, not only no growth but a loss of enthusiasm and confidence; in short a certain though slow disintegration, which, at least in some cases, threatens extinction. This sad outcome is the result of a retrenchment, for all forms of native agency, of some sixty per cent within

some twelve years. Now it puzzles some of us to understand how inconsistency our American churches can occupy themselves with the question of evangelizing the world during this generation while they are allowing to weaken, disintegrate and perish the very evangelical communities which with great expenditure of money and labor they themselves have helped to bring into existence".

Of course, while we cannot sustain the existing work, it is idle for us to form plans for aggressive work. There are many new enterprises on which we wish to embark, but the reply is that there is no means for such enterprises. In the city of Rodosto, on the shore of the Marmora, a fine, healthy, enterprising city of 35,000 inhabitants, there is a most hopeful and inviting work for two American ladies, but a repeated presentation of the case brings no encouragement.

I venture to make these obser-

vations, not by way of complaint, but simply to indicate certain thoughts in the minds of missionaries to which your letter has given rise.

Our Annual Meeting closed last Friday, and the Minutes of the meeting and all Reports and documents will be forwarded within a few days. Some of the Reports, as those of Marsovan, Sivas and Smyrna, were of exceptional interest, and we do hope that some portions, at least, of the Reports may be given to the churches. Indeed we would like to publish some portions of those Reports ourselves, and send them to the pastor of every Congregational Church.

We sympathize deeply with the Officers of the Board and with the members of the Prudential Committee in their hard work. O may the Master himself save our American churches from worldliness and spiritual death!

Yours Very Sincerely
Joseph K. Greene
Sec'y

Postscript:

You will observe that the Questions in your letter marked 3, 7 and 8 were referred back to the Stations for more careful consideration and reply. The replies will be sent to me, and at once forwarded to yourself. I thought it best to send you the reply of the Annual Meeting without waiting for the replies to the above-mentioned Questions from the Stations.

Yours

J. K. J.

re World Evangelization
Conquiries

Rec'd JUN 14 1907.

Ans'd JUN 20 1907. 229

Bible House, Constantinople, May 30. 1907

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,

Ass. Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell.

I send you by today's mail the following documents.

1. The Minutes of the Annual Meeting.
2. The Letter to the Missionary House
3. A letter from Dr. Crawford, endorsed by the Annual Meeting.
4. A letter from Mrs. Powlas & Miss Lamson, endorsed by the Ann. Meeting.
5. A letter from Miss Orvis & Miss Lamson, endorsed by the Ann. Meeting.
6. Report of Cesarea Station
7. " " Constantinople "
8. " " Marsovan "
9. " " Smyrna "
10. " " Sivas "
11. " " Trebizond "

It has taken some little time to get copies of the Minutes and other documents; so please excuse the delay.

I send you also today copies of the

Re World Sunday school

Tabular View of our Six Stations and the Summary of the same.

Our missionary delegates have returned home safely, and the Annual Meeting of the Pastors and Delegates of the Bithynia Synod is now in session.

We are exceedingly sorry to report that the Pastor of the Langa church in this city, after only eight months' service has been obliged to give up his work and return to Marsovan on account of cancer of the stomach, and has to apparently but a short time to live. He leaves a widow and seven children. Thus the hopes of the Langa church and of a large circle of native and missionary friends are badly disappointed. There is a great dearth of tried and faithful ministers, and where to look for their supply we know not.

Constantinople May 30-1901.

We hope soon to hear of the return of Dr. Barton.

With kindest regards to him and to yourself,

Yours very sincerely

Jno. K. Greene

Secy.

P.S.

Your letters of May 1 and May 10 have been received

Rec'd JUN 18 1907
Ans'd JUL 18 1907

Confidential

Bible House, Constantinople, May 31, 1907

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Brethren:

The letter to the Missionary House, written by Dr. Barnum and approved by the Annual Meeting, has a paragraph in regard to the discussion of a question raised in the report presented by Rev. H. M. Allen; namely, "The Relation of the Mission to the National Churches of the Land." It seems to me desirable that you have a somewhat fuller statement of the question as presented and discussed, and I mark my letter "Confidential", because I wish to write with freedom, and I write, not for quotation or for public use, but for you brethren.

The sentiment of Mr. Allen and of a few who hold, more or less fully, his opinion, is expressed in a resolution presented, after long and lively discussion, by Mr. Elmer, in these words:—

"Resolved:- That the attitude of

Constantinople
Prof. Jac. Hoj.

missionaries towards the old Armenian and Greek Communions should be an attitude of friendship, and also of sympathy with every movement within them towards a more evangelical type of Christianity, and, further, that those evangelically inclined in these Communions can best assist in the evangelizing of their Churches by remaining in them and working for their spiritual upbuilding."

Of course all the missionaries present agreed with the first part of this resolution, but the great majority was decidedly opposed to the position that missionaries should advise evangelically enlightened Armenians and Greeks to remain in their old Communions, with the idea of enlightening the members of the same. The arguments for this position were best epitomized in a short address by Dr. Patrick. The five points which she made were given to me by Dr. Patrick herself in writing, and she expressed

to me the desire that they be recorded in the Minutes, where you will find them. We were happy to have with us in the discussion Drs. Washburn, Millingen, Gates and Bowen, and these gentlemen, towards the close of the discussion, were invited by the Chairman to give us their opinion on the question. They all dissented from the position presented in the closing paragraph of Mr. Elsner's resolution. Dr. Washburn said that when any Armenian or Greek, evangelically enlightened, asked his opinion as to whether he should remain in the old Church or join the evangelical Church, his reply always was that that was a question which the individual must settle between his own conscience and God. Prof. Van Millingen said that we should be assuming a perilous responsibility to advise an enlightened and awakened man to remain in the old Church. You can't build up the old Church with one hand and repress evangelical

growth in your own church with the other hand, said Prof. Millingen. Dr. Gates in the main agreed with Drs. Washburn and Millingen, and Dr. Bowen expressed his agreement in emphatic language. Mr. Elmer's resolution was lost, having but five affirmative votes, namely those of Mr. Elmer, Mr. Allen, Mr. MacLachlan, Dr. Barrington and Dr. Patrick. Dr. Chambers subsequently indicated that on a certain understanding he coincided with the resolution. Dr. Barrows's resolution followed, as recorded in the Minutes, and was adopted unanimously.

Letters on the subject under discussion had been sent us by the Armenian and Greek pastors of Smyrna and by Dr. Tracy, and I enclose copies of those letters.

Rev. Hovhannes Kirikorian, professor for twenty years in Antab College and most intimately acquainted with the evangelical churches of the E. T. Mission and now assistant editor of the Avedaper,

in the course of the above-mentioned discussion remarked that it was very strange that missionaries should take a position on such a subject without consulting the pastors and churches so vitally interested, and warned the meeting that the native evangelical body would have something to say on the subject under discussion.

The reasons given by Dr. Patrick for the "affiliation" of the American College for girls with the Oriental Churches found slight response in the meeting, and filled the older members of the Mission with amazement. These reasons are, indeed, not new, but this is the first time that we have had them in black and white from Dr. Patrick himself. The older missionaries have thought that they were sent to Turkey as missionaries because the fundamental principle or doctrine of the Oriental Churches — Salvation through the sacraments and priestly offices — is held to be diametrically opposed

to the Gospel plan of salvation. The Oriental churches know nothing of conversion, as evinced in a spiritual and godly life, as a basis of church-membership. To place the Oriental churches, then, on an equality of rights and fellowship with the different denominations of Evangelical Christians seems strange indeed. Moreover, with some changes in forms of worship in some Armenian churches, and with considerable change in religious thought in many individual members of the old communions, the attitude of the Oriental churches towards Evangelical Christians is unchanged. Today evangelical Armenian and Greek brethren in Balikesir and Gumulgina in important cities, the one in Western Asia Minor and the other in European Turkey — by instigation of Armenian and Greek ecclesiastics and through the intervention of the Turkish authorities are positively forbidden to meet together for the reading of the Scriptures and for prayer, and the one

possible way for them to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences is by securing recognition as separate Protestant Communities. Indeed, but for their recognition as a separate Church and Community all existing Protestant places of worship would soon be shut up.

In short, affiliation with the Oriental Churches means compliance with their rites and forms or the playing the hypocrite. In the bosom of such a Church how an awakened and enlightened man can nourish his spiritual life and grow in the Grace and Knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ surpasses conception. Neither Peter nor Paul ventured such an experiment. How, then, can a missionary advise an enlightened Armenian or Greek to attempt it? Under the most favorable circumstances our Protestant brethren and sisters have almost insuperable difficulties to overcome in developing spiritual life and character;

how long, then, would they survive within the bosom of the Oriental Churches?

I am happy to say that Dr. Barnum, just as he is laying down the editorship of the Avedaper, has published three articles in explanation of the right and need of the maintenance of a separate Evangelical Church. I need not say that these articles echo the sentiment of all our missionaries in the expression of the kindest feeling towards the members of the old churches. Those articles, I am sure, will find a hearty response among the native Protestant churches, whose very existence demands not only the faithful adherence of their own members and an inner growth, but also the possibility of growth from without.

I am glad also to say that the only persons in our Mission, so far as I know, who seem to be pronouncedly in favor of a change in our attitude towards the Oriental churches are Mr. Allen and Dr. Patrick, of Constantinople, and Mr. Macdonald

of Smyrna. Among the Ladies of the College there may be others who sympathize with Dr. Patrick.

Perhaps it is altogether unnecessary that I should have added anything on the subject to what is contained in the Minutes and in the Letter to the Missionary House; perhaps, however, you may detect an echo of American sentiment here touching our relation to the Oriental Churches. At any rate it is the first time the subject has ever come up in this form in an Annual Meeting of the W. F. Mission, and Mr. MacLachlan proposes that in five years the position he advocates will be endorsed by the Mission. Very likely within the period mentioned most of the grey heads in our Mission will have disappeared, at least from Turkey, and surely the Officers of the Board ought to be fully informed respecting any possible change of our fundamental position.

You are at liberty to make any

private use you deem best of this letter. I have only to request that I be not quoted or identified, as I write entirely on my own responsibility. Should you have occasion to refer to the subject in any communication to the Missions, you have a text in the Minutes of the Annual Meeting.

With deepest sympathy with the Officers of the Board in their labors and anxieties, and heartily commending them to the guidance of our blessed Lord Jesus, Very Sincerely Yours

Joseph K. Greene

P.S.

I have read this letter to Drs Hamlin and Barnum, and they bid me say that they fully agree with it.

J. K. G.

Note: We do not apprehend that the new policy will find acceptance in the Stations and Schools of the interior, but it will no doubt hold sway in the Girls' College at Constantinople and the International College at Smyrna, with unhappy effect.

J. K. G.

Constantinople
Jan 5th 1871

Rec'd JUN 18 1907

TRANSLATION

(Second letter from Mr.Tashjian)

Smyrna. April 6th.1907.

Dr.Greene.

I hope that you received my former letter. The enclosed is from Bishop Tourian. You know the past of Smyrna. The enclosed letter, I think, indicates no small success in this proud city.

Does not this also serve our argument? What does this incident say?

1. A pastor, who is a defender of the old method of evangelization, can still work among the Gregorian Armenians without the sacrifice of his position or principles. Mr.Allen well knows my relations with the Armenians.

2. I and my church have fruit even outside of our church limits. In Smyrna not one tenth part of our efforts is for ourselves. Mr.McNaughton well knows this. You also know.

If I had no other joy whatever in Smyrna, my work for these 130 orphans were enough. These God brought here and protected by my hand, and they have been the object of my special care as teacher, father, protector and pastor, and now they are finding very honorable positions. This work has crowned my office and my service with rich blessing.

Shall I now go back? Shall I become a priest? or, in case I go back, shall I be more useful?

If I show by my conduct that I am not a defender of the Evangelical churches, and at the same time show that in principle I am not a Gregorian Armenian, shall I be more useful?

Where has it been proved that the (proposed) new method is more profitable than the old?

Of a truth we have not had fruit to the extent of our desires: the state of our churches is for the most part sad; but is this the fault of our method of working? This is the critical question. Find, I pray you, who is at fault.

Please aid this to my former communication. Give my compliments to Mr.Allen. He has counselled with me not a little. He knows me.

Our hesitating attitude has greatly injured the work.

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Rev

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pat
ual

If we are not Protestants, both as missionaries and native ministers let us quickly and distinctly announce the fact. Alas for those about us!

(signed) Yours Sincerely
H.M.Tashjian.

TRANSLATION OF THE ENCLOSED LETTER

Smyrna, April 2nd 1907.

Rev.Hagop M.Tashjian,

Honored and Beloved:

With joy of heart we received your letter of March 30, together with 95 books, portions of the Holy Scriptures, presented to Hospital of the Holy Illuminator. We have recommended to the Managers of the Hospital to put these books at the disposal of the sick and to see that the books are well preserved.

By the reading of these books our poor patients, both at the present time and in the future, will surely find spiritual comfort in their sad state, and this will be no small consolation to them.

Assuring you, Dear Sir, of our hearty thanks,

Prayerfully Yours,

(signed) Yeghishe Tourian,
Bishop of Smyrna.

Second Letter of S
Rev. H. M. Tashjian

Prof Gillett

2/R in Desc

Rec'd JUN 13 1907

232

THE REV DR J K GREENE

Dear Brother,

Please pay good attention to what I have written here, and ask your friends to do the same in your next Annual Meeting.

Dear Brethren,

Having heard that missionary policy, of a most important character, will be discussed at your Annual Meeting, I have decided to address to you a few lines, presenting what I believe to be the general views of the pastors and leading Protestants of this country.

The policy of the Mission has been to develop and strengthen Evangelical churches throughout Turkey, and for the following reasons:-

1. That there may be unhampered preaching of the gospel.
2. To awaken the old churches.
3. To stimulate reforms in the old communities.
4. To develop the Evangelical type of christianity by means of conciliatory advances from the old churches toward the Protestant churches of Turkey.
5. To present a model type of christianity.

HAve our hopes been realized?

1. THe Armenian church by repelling the missionaries and by expelling their sympathisers compelled the organization of the Protestant church, which has emphasized freedom of preaching of the gospel, has won 50,000 Protestants, and has enlightened certainly many times that number in the Armenian church; and many in the Greek church.

2. The evangelical movement completely frustrated the growth of the Catholic movement and stimulated a change of sentiment and belief in the Gregorian church.

3. Attempts at reform in old churches, stimulated by the Evangelical church, are evident; such are the organization of Women's Prayer meetings and Young Men's Associations in some cities where Protestant influences were strong. THe movements in Sivas and Cesarea and the Society of Piety among the Greeks in Smyrna are other evidences of the same influence.

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4. While no proposal has yet come from the old church looking to union, may it not have been our own fault?

Twenty five years ago the trend of reform became so strong that, had it not been for the violent opposition of some bishops, the Church Prayer Book, "Mashdotz", which was revised with important changes as to ceremonies and doctrines, would have been officially accepted. Just about that time, however, an important change of attitude was taken. The aggressive work of propagation was relaxed and a more friendly attitude taken towards the old church. However noble the purpose, it was clearly interpreted as a weakness by the Gregorians. From that time two movements began, a strengthening in the old church, and a weakening in the Protestant church. What appeared a hopeful indication in the old church seems to have been discouraged by our compromising on the old successful lines.

5. To present model christianity

Whatever weaknesses may be found in the Protestants of Turkey, are they more than might be expected from a people just emerging from superstition and fanaticism?

It is a fact that both Armenians and Moslems acknowledge without hesitation that the Protestant type of Christianity is infinitely higher than that of the Gregorian, and Protestants entertain higher ideals and live much better lives.

What was the character of the apostolic churches? Paul's epistles to the Corinthian and Galatian churches present conditions never found in the most backward Protestant churches.

Give us a reasonable time to develop. Have the American christians in their earlier days borne a higher type of fruit than our best Protestants?

These Protestants are our hope, our prophesy. They show by the keeping of the Sabbath and honesty and selfsacrifice that the old Gospel which you missionaries have preached has not lost its power.

What has been the result of attempts made to evangelize inside the Gregorian church?

Norhadian Effendi in Sivas and Avedis Effendi in Casarea made earnest attempts to work within the pale of the old church.. They preached, opened schools, organized societies, and continued the effort through many years. They were persecuted. When in difficulties they appealed to Protestants to interfere with the government on their behalf. The old church could not tolerate the movement. The best and strongest men among them joined the

4. While no proposal has yet come from the old church looking to union, may it not have been our own fault?

Twenty five years ago the trend of reform became so strong that, had it not been for the violent opposition of some bishops, the Church Prayer Book, "Washtota", which was revised with important changes as to ceremonies and doctrines, would have been officially accepted that about that time, however an important change of attitude was taken. The aggressive work of propagation was relaxed and a more friendly attitude taken towards the old church. However noble the purpose, it was clearly interpreted as a weakness by the Gregorians. From that time two movements began, a strengthening in the old church, and a weakening in the Protestant church. What appeared a hopeful indication in the old church seems to have been discouraged by our compromising on the old successful lines.

5. To present model christianity

Whatever weaknesses may be found in the Protestants of Turkey, are they more than might be expected from a people just emerging from superstition and fanaticism?

It is a fact that both Armenians and Nestorians acknowledge without hesitation that the Protestant type of Christianity is infinitely higher than that of the Gregorian, and Protestants entertain higher ideals and live much better lives.

What was the character of the apostolic churches? Paul's epistles to the Corinthians and Galatian churches present conditions never found in the most backward Protestant churches.

Give us a reasonable time to develop, have the American christians in their earlier days borne a higher type of fruit than our best Protestants?

These Protestants are our hope, our prophesy. They show by the keeping of the Sabbath and honesty and self-sacrifice that the old Gospel which you missionaries have preached has not lost its power.

What has been the result of attempts made to evangelize inside the Gregorian church?

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Protestant churches, confessing that the Armenian church as such, cannot tolerate evangelical reform within its gates.

Even at the present time His Holiness the Catholicos finds himself unable to take a few steps toward reform. The voice of the bishop prevents him.

What the above mentioned men could not accomplish, what His Holiness the Catholicos himself could not accomplish, is it possible that the missionaries, after being under suspicion for 50 years, can do it?

Will the church give a heartier welcome to her enemies than to her own head and sons?

Christ and his disciples tried to work in the synagogue, and failed

The old bottles of a dead Judaism could not contain the new wine; neither can an old formal dead church accept the new doctrine. No one can follow Christ without taking up his cross. We do not preach divisions or Protestantism; wepreach self-denial and standing for christ and for truth. He who begins the Christ life in the highest sense can not live it in the old church without acting the hypocrite, which would mean degeneration and final spiritual death - a process we have all witnessed in numerous cases. Your schools are a great success numerically and financially, and that for two reasons. They fit for worldly advancement, and the pupils are not called up on to make any sacrifice for Christ.

Christ's ways of sacrifice has no attraction for the world. The 50,000 who were willing to bear bitter persecution for the sake of Christ will count more in the future development of the evangelical type of christianity than many times that number who experience the easy leavening process. Christ's withstanding at the time of the temptation in the wilderness was the refusal of the short cut, the easy method. He took the long hard road, but the success of Christianity justified the method.

The result of an acknowledgment of failure by old methods would mean what?

1. Great discouragement to the members of the Protestant community.

They would conclude either that their sacrifices were wholly uncalled for, or that the new method is a sad mistake. It would damp their ardor and relax their moral and spiritual fibre, and the younger generation would probably soon turn their eyes back to the old community and repudiate the noble sacrifices of their parents.

2. The Mission work, especially the church work, would not only not gain strength but would gradually grow weak, and the gains of three fourths of a

Protestant churches, confessing that the Armenian church as such, cannot tolerate evangelical reform within its gates.

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2. The Mission work, especially the church work, would not only not gain strength but would gradually grow weak, and the gains of three fourths of a

century of evangelical work would be endangered.

3. For a time, perhaps, opportunities for preaching might be given by the old churches; but, when too late to retrieve the loss made by the concessions, those opportunities would be denied.

4. Much knowledge of ~~the true~~ evangelical truth has been disseminated among the members of the Gregorian church. Preparation for the outpouring of God's Holy Spirit has to some extent been made, but, if revival comes, it will begin not in the Gregorian, but in the Protestant church. For proof look at Aintab and Marash.

This is not the time for concessions. The national spirit, developed during some years, is opposing any desintegration of the national life, but there are already signs to indicate that the movement is losing hope. So the Armenians will again turn to the Protestants for sympathy and help.

Have we failed in our church work?

Let us take Smyrna, one of the most hopeless places in Turkey, and examine in some detail results of recent years.

First, let us look at the contributions of the people for maintainence of their church and schools.

	For Pastor's salary		Miscellanious	Education.
1887	1800	pias. in gold	2000	
1888	1150		1400	
1889	1200		425	
1890	2000		1850	
1896	4200		5000	
1906	5400		6293	5702

Let us look also to the church record book.

In regard to the church membership of the Smyrna congregation one must ever remember the continual emigration. While the members added on confession would be a better guide, yet even that estimate falls below the truth, for some, we believe, are truly converted under the preaching of the Gospel who do not unite with the church.

In 1896 the Smyrna Armenian congregation reported 80 church members. Between 1896 and 1906, 110 members were received on confession of faith. According to this we should have, in 1906, 190 church members. Instead, we find only 91, showing how utterly statistics fail to tell the truth.

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Statistics show that only 91-80 = 11 united with the church, while 110 actually became church members in my church.

Since 1890, 133 new members were added, in the last 13 years 122; since the beginning 226. Every week in our five services from 170 to 175 different persons hear the Gospel, and the congregation is continually changing by emigration either back to the interior or to other countries, so our number is not small, if we could tabulate the real results.

Is this failure?

While we must do everything in our power to gain the confidence of the adherents of the old churches and help them in every way we can, any method that weakens a strong propagating policy must end disastriously, and be interpreted by the old church as a weakness and a compromise. The old policy has not failed. We have failed in applying it consistently. Missionary work that has not a propagating purpose must degenerate into a weak leavening process that will fail. All history sustains us in this contention.

Does not our work and success excel the work and fruit of the German Deaconesses? They worked very faithfully with the new method 40 years in Smyrna. What fruit have they? I think the best method is to work like the Good Samaritan; to go to the spot where the poor sinner is, and do there what is possible, but not leave him there, but take him to a place where there is for him a good shelter and care

Yours with respect
(signed) H.M.Tashjian.

28 March 1907
Smyrna

I have much pleasure in fully endorsing Mr.Tashhian's presentation of the case

(signed) Xenophon P.Moschou
Minister of Greek congregation, Smyrna.

Statistics show that only 91-80 = 11 united with the church, while 110 actually became church members in my church.

Since 1890, 138 new members were added, in the last 13 years 122; since the beginning 228. Every week in our five services from 170 to 175 different persons hear the Gospel, and the congregation is continually changing by emigration either back to the interior or to other countries. So our number is not small, if we could tabulate the real results.

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(signed) Xenophon P.Vosdon
Minister of Greek congregation, Smyrna.

Letter of Rev. H. V. Tashjian

Rec'd JUL 19 1907.
Acknowledged July 20

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Bible House, Constantinople, July 5. 1907

Rev. Enoch F. Bell.

Ass. Secy A. B. C. F. M.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Brother:

The exigencies of the situation compel me to write respecting our Treasury Department under the care of Mr. Peet, and I beg you to confer with Dr. Patton and lay the situation before the Prudential Committee without loss of time.

We thank the Committee for sending Mr. Carson. He is making a good impression, and is rendering valuable assistance in the book-keeping department. In this branch of the work he needs to continue for a good period, familiarizing himself with the accounts and the inner working of the Treasury machine and doing his best to learn the Turkish language. Mr. Heizer served more than three years in this branch of the work before attempting anything involving special responsibility.

The present great need of the Treasury

Department is a cashier, a man to whom the cash can be entrusted, a man familiar with the Turkish language, and, if possible, acquainted somewhat with Greek, Armenian and French. All classes of the people come daily to the office with drafts from all parts of Turkey, from Bulgaria, Persia and Syria. The cashier has to do business for the schools and colleges, hospitals and orphanages, must know the methods of doing business prevalent here, the value of all sorts of money and the state of the market as regards exchange from day to day; must make application for Turkish permits to travel and for passports, and be ready to answer all sorts of questions. In short, he is the one man of the Treasury in close touch with the great public. Such a man must be not only honest, but also a man of good judgment, discreet, circumspect and alert. In short, the position of cashier is one of such importance and the situation was so urgent that on Jan. 1, 1907 the Station was obliged to accede

to the request of Mr. Peet and ask Rev. Charles T. Riggs to take this position temporarily. He is still in the office, rendering invaluable assistance. Through the sudden withdrawal of Mr. Heizer and the infirm health of the book-keeper, Mr. Streater, the work of the Treasury Department had gotten sadly behind, and but for the help of Mr. Riggs Mr. Peet would have been simply overwhelmed. Yet Mr. Riggs is our one missionary to the Greeks, our one missionary fitted both by bodily vigor and by familiarity with the languages of the country to make tours, and the Station greatly regrets the necessity to give an ordained, full-salaried missionary to the business of the Treasury. Mr. Riggs himself, though he has continued to preach in Greek and has done whatever other missionary work was possible, very much desires to be released from the position of cashier; indeed, he has given notice that he can continue in the position only until the end of this month.

What shall we do? Shall we as a Station throw the whole responsibility upon Mr. Peet, and tell him that he must be his own Cashier? We'd are not do this.

Mr. Peet is the head of the whole Treasury Department, with most extensive and important ramifications. He is responsible for the custody and the disbursement of all the funds of the Board in these lands; all questions touching the property of the Board throughout Turkey come to him; all orders for goods from missionaries in the interior are addressed to him; all the financial and business responsibility for the Book Department rests upon him; the funds of various colleges and schools and hospitals are entrusted to him, and, most important of all, all business with the Turkish Government and with the American Embassy is in his hands. He is a persona gratissima not only at the American, but also at the British and French Embassies. His correspondence is simply overwhelming and with the help of a stenographer he

can get through with this correspondence only by laboring six days of the week from early morning & late evening hour. In short, every body goes to Mr. Peet for advice and help.

Mr. Capen recently sent to Mr. Peet a very kind letter, with a well-deserved appreciation of Mr. Peets labors in connection with demands on the Turkish government, and expresses the hope that Mr. Peet may now find time for a vacation and rest. Such a rest Mr. Peet greatly needs, but in the present situation a vacation for Mr. Peet seems simply impossible. The business with the Turkish government touching the confirmation of rights and privileges, the transfer of property titles, involving deeds and legal documents of the utmost importance, and relating to property throughout the Turkish empire, is only begun, and will require patient and careful handling for years. As both lawyer and business man Mr. Peet is familiar with all this

business, and nobody here is able to relieve him, and nobody is so well fitted as he to carry on the business both with the Turkish government and with the Embassy.

In short, the Treasury Department needs:—

First, an able book-keeper. Mr. Streater, an Englishman, long an honored member of the local English colony, has served in this position for twelve years, but, sad to say, is now very feeble, and may drop out any day or any hour. Mr. Carson has fortunately come to the relief of Mr. Streater, and must continue to help, either as assistant or chief, for a good long time, learning the business and learning the Turkish language.

Secondly, a cashier, of experience, reliability and capability. For this post, however, we cannot spare an ordained, full-salaried missionary like Mr. Riggs. The only alternative is to secure another man, like Mr. MacKittie, an honest, Christian Englishman, well acquainted with business and with the customs and languages of the land. Such a man can do

the work, and be supported on a salary much less than that of an ordained, married missionary. Mr. Peet, in the correspondence of the past year, has mentioned to you Mr. MacVittie, and now Mr. Peet learns that Mr. MacVittie is expecting ere long to visit Constantinople, and may be ready, possibly, to accept an offer from him.

Thirdly, a stenographer, like Miss Sellar, a young English lady of Constantinople, who is now rendering great help to Mr. Peet, and on moderate terms.

Fourthly, a business agent, to attend to business orders and to push the sale of books, such as Mr. Papazian, who now fills the position very acceptably.

In conclusion, we have to request the Prudential Committee, with all earnestness, at once to authorize Mr. Peet to secure, if possible, the services of Mr. MacVittie as cashier, thus releasing Mr. Riggs and relieving Mr. Peet. We venture to request also that in securing a cashier ~~thus~~ ~~man~~ Mr. Peet be given carte blanche,

that he may find the man who he deems best fitted for the position. If Mr. Peet makes a proposal to Mr. Mackintosh, or to any other man, to take the position of Cashier, it will be for a limited period, and with such a promise of remolument as will commend itself to the Prudential Committee. We trust that the Officers of the Board and the Prudential Committee may be enabled to form a fitting appreciation of the weighty and delicate responsibilities resting on a man acting as Mr. Peet does, both for the Board and for the four Turkish Missions.

Let it be observed that the engagement of a new cashier is no new addition to the working force of the Treasury Department. Mr. Treaber will inevitably soon retire, and Mr. Carson will fill his place, and it is most fortunate that Mr. Carson came in time to get some insight into the book-keeping before Mr. Treaber leaves. The new cashier will take the place of Mr. Hazen, filled since Jan. 1 by Mr. Riggs.

I venture to add, as a last word, that our dear brother Mr. Peet does not possess unlimited bodily strength. Last winter he was simply compelled to remain at home, sometimes in bed, for days, and this was one reason why the accounts of the department reached Boston so late. We must not leave the door open for a breakdown of our brother; for to lose Mr. Peet at the present time would be to the cause of Christ and to the business of the Board a lamentable, if not an irretrievable, loss.

I have read this letter to all the male missionaries in the city, namely to Mr. Riggs, Mr. Allen and Dr. Herrick, and they heartily approve the same.

Mr. Peet also is acquainted with the tenor of the letter, and he authorizes me to say that it presents the situation justly and well.

Very Respectfully Yours
Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople: July 5 1907.

Rec'd AUG 28 1907.
Ans'd AUG 30 1907

Adelboden, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland,
Aug. 10, 1907

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Ass. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Brother:

Your favor of July 17 came to hand today via Constantinople. In your Postscript you speak of your letter as a personal note, and I must reply to it, not by authority of the Com. ad Interim, but personally.

As the action of the Annual Meeting in regard to Trebizond was Mission action I am not a little embarrassed in trying to explain it. I think that all agreed that there is a good opening for a High School for Boys at Trebizond, and the call from the people was presented in a very urgent letter. Of course time only can show to what extent the hope of large pecuniary support may be realized. It was felt too, I think, that in the limited opportunities of labor for Dr. Crawford in the Trebizond Station it would be to him a positive relief if he could occupy himself in superintending

Constantinople: July 5, 1907.

a high school; the school would also bring him in happy connection with individuals and families outside the Protestant Community. We therefore heartily wish the school God-speed. At the same time I must say that there are those in the Mission who are strongly opposed to the calling another missionary family to Trebizond, and there are those who believe that Trebizond should be an outstation of Marsovan. In the Board's financial straits we deprecate the expenditure for a new missionary family, and it is in fact folly to send out new missionaries and fail, for lack of funds, to furnish them with the aid necessary to initiate and prosecute their work.

I shall send this letter through Dr. Herrick, of Constantinople, that he, and, possibly, other missionaries on the ground may add what they deem fitting. If, on the return of Dr. Barton, it is thought best at the Rooms, the inquiry of your personal letter might be addressed to me officially for consideration of the Com. and Int. We shall hope to have a full meeting there about the middle of Sept. We are enjoying a stay of a few weeks in this little Swiss hamlet, and hope to be better fitted for work on our return. Yours Very Truly, Jos. P. K. Greene

Rec'd S.P. 5 1907

J. K. Greene

Pension Alpenruhe ~ Adelboden ~ Berner Oberland

G. Aellig, Besitzer — 1400 m über Meer

Adelboden den 26 Aug. 1907

Dear Dr. Barton:

Your very nice Crown letter, dated at Shanghai, July 6, reached Constantinople in due time, and, in my absence, was opened by Dr. Herrick, copies of it were prepared for each station, and the letter was forwarded home here. I can assure you of many and hearty congratulations from your fellow-missionaries in Turkey.

Mr. August Wendl!

My wife, after a most successful year of nine months in our home at Bebek, came in June, with our son Theodore, to Baden, Switzerland, to get relief from rheumatism. I left Constple on July 22, and together we came to this village in the Alps, where living is cheap and the air most bracing. Even four weeks here have done us much good. If God spares me, on Feb. 22, 1909 I shall have completed my 50 years of missionary service. In all this period I have been in America but three times. In these latter years it has helped me much to get away for a few weeks from the heat of Constple, and I shall resume my work with fresh vigor and joy. I have rented my house every summer for a good price, and so, with economy, have always covered my own expenses, including all those for our crippled boy, who now, thank God, walks very well. We leave day after tomorrow for Constple, and immediately on my arrival we shall have a meeting of the com. ad interim.

With all best wishes, your glad & thankful fellow-worker,

Jonathan K. Greene

on the success of your long and very ~~[illegible]~~ wearisome journey in the Far East. Such direct and personal acquaintance with the missions and their work preeminently fits you for the office of Secretary. God bless you on your way back through Siberia and Russia and bring you safely home! When shall we see your face in Turkey? We rejoiced in the visits of Drs. Creegan and Hitchcock, and shall be glad to see Mr. Hicks, but we want to see you. Next to nobody sees our interior stations, and without visiting the interior nobody can judge of the needs and progress of the work

I take this opportunity to assure you that in your absence I have enjoyed much the correspondence with Mr. Bell, and congratulate you that you have such a fellow-worker.

(Some weeks ago I ordered your book. The editorials & the critics, and have read it with great pleasure, and I write very heartily to thank you for the varied and careful and happy presentation of many important points. Your statements are full and true, and to any Christian man must be satisfactory. Would that the book could go into the hands, first of all, of all Congregational pastors, and might have a wide and general circulation.)

I want to express my gratification for the publication of Dr. Tracy's article in

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Bible House, Constantinople, Oct. 10. 1907

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Secy A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

We were delighted to get your good letter from Boston, dated Sept. 18, and we all very heartily reciprocate your greetings. We praise God that you have returned safely from such a long and arduous journey. Yes, we wait for a good long visit from you, when you can visit not only the capital but also the interior stations.

Let me again express our gratification on account of your correspondence with Mr. Bell, and let us congratulate you that you have such an assistant.

We were much pleased with the recent visit of Mr. & Mrs. Hicks. The missionaries met to welcome them on the day of their arrival, and on that occasion Mr. Hicks gave us a vivid and encouraging account of the varied methods of the Home Department to spread missionary intelligence [illegible] cultivate all parts of the Home field financially.

We are sure that the Officers of the Board are doing all they can to increase the revenues of the Board, and we most earnestly pray that the pastors and churches may respond to the calls of the Master and of a perishing world from the highest spiritual motives. At the same time we are painfully impressed by the fact that the Board has on its hands more work than the Churches seem ready properly to sustain. Surely a few fields adequately sustained will yield more fruit than many fields meagerly supported. Think of evangelizing a million souls in Constantinople and the many souls in three outstations — Adrianople Rodosto and the Dardanelles — with a total of some $2 800 for native agency in all forms, including both the Armenian and the Greek work! Think of having, throughout the land, many small but regularly organized communities for years without spiritual instruction save through correspondence and an occasional visit.

Dr Patrick has recently written you

respecting the needs of the Publication Department, and we all very earnestly hope that the Prudential Committee will find themselves able in Nov. to make us a liberal grant for 1908.

Yesterday our Committee ad Int. met for the first time since July 18. All letters received from the Missionary House since our last meeting were read, and their contents duly noted.

A letter from Dr. Chambers, dated Aug. 24, and addressed to yourself, asking for an additional grant of $1000, made necessary in order to complete his house, because, first, the original grant was insufficient, and, secondly, because the expenses of building in respect of material and wages are increased beyond previous years, was approved, on receipt in Constantinople, by Messrs Allen, Herrick, Peet and Riggs, the only missionaries on the ground at the time, and was forwarded, and today was approved by the full Committee.

In view of Miss Barker's enforced detention in America it was resolved

that we request the Woman's Board of Missions to provide for Miss C. Hickok's salary of £.100 to the end of the school year. Mr. Peet was requested to write to the W. B. M. in explanation of this action.

After hearing a statement made by Mrs. Marden touching the necessity of securing as a permanent Mission House the building now used at Jedik Pasha, it was voted that a Committee, consisting of Mr. Peet, Mrs. Marden, Mr. Riggs and Mr. Allen, be appointed to raise funds and arrange for the purchase of the Jedik Pasha property.

Let me add that all our schools and colleges are unusually full. Among the pupils in the Jedik Pasha school there are now 33 Turkish children. The girls' college has more applicants than they can receive. At last reports Robert College has 446 pupils.* Even Mrs. Greene's school in our little house has 18 pupils, of whom six are from Mohammedan families. The desire of the people for the education of their children shows itself even in the midst of increasing poverty.

* It is [illegible] that Rob. Coll. has already [illegible] 80

Mr. & Mrs. Hicks left us on Tues. Oct. 1, for Bardezag, Adabazar, Cesarea and other interior cities. A missionary will accompany them from place to place on all their journey in Asia Minor. On the Sunday before their departure Mr. Hicks addressed a public meeting in the Bible House chapel, and the address was translated into Turkish. He held up the compassionate spirit and the benevolent conduct of the good Samaritan as a model for American Christians and for all who throng to missionary labor come to know Christ. While here Mr. & Mrs. Hicks became much interested in the work of the ladies at Jedik Pasha, in the work of the Colleges and in that of the Publication Department. He also visited with me the new church in Pera, which is to be dedicated, completed and paid for, on Oct. 20. Mr. Hicks had time to talk at long the with the missionaries, and we hope that he will be able to give you his impressions.

May I say through you to Rev. W. E. Strong that I purpose to send him the

desired artic Reported to Mr. Strong on the Turkish Mission, and also an article on the dedication of the new Pera church.

We have on hand a case which gives us concern, and, if known by other Armenian preachers abroad, would prove a warning to those who wish to return to Turkey. Rev. Nazaret Aghnian, a graduate of Anatolia College and of the Marash Theo. Semy, after serving the Third Church in Marash as pastor for ten years, some three years ago went with a regular Turkish passport to Edinburgh. After studying theology there for two years, at the request of the Marash churches and with the approval of his Scotch teachers he collected a considerable sum of money for the Marash High School. He came back with his passport properly visée, but when he arrived on Oct. 1 he was seized and put into prison and from that time to this no communication is allowed with him. We learn, however, that he has been examined by a special commission, tho' we are utterly in the dark as to what may the occasion of suspicion. The British Ambassador refuses to interfere, but we hope he may get instructions from the British Foreign Office, to which we trust an appeal has been made thro' Mr. Aghnian's Scotch friends, to whom we have written. Mr. A. was returning to his church in Marash.

Wrote all back to Dr. Dwight H. Greene

DEC 9 1907

Ottoman House, Constantinople, Nov. 21, 1907.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I have to acknowledge letters from you and Mr. Bell, under dates of Oct. 23, Oct. 30, and Nov. 8. The action of the Prudential Committee touching various requests of the Mission has been noted, and where necessary the action has been communicated to the persons specially concerned. The general letter, signed by yourself and Mr. Bell, has been given to the missionaries to read, and your methods of dealing with the foreign correspondence and your various suggestions have been noted with attention. We think you happy and wise and very kind in all your plans and suggestions, and, I am sure, you will find a very cordial response from all our missionaries. Be assured that here prayer is unceasing in behalf of all the officers and friends of Board. We thank you heartily for papers

giving an account of the meetings at Cleaveland, and are glad to have heard directly from Dr. Barnum. Let me add that on the day of Dr. Barnum's arrival a large company of friends met at the Mission House in Yedikule Pasha to welcome him and Mrs. Barnum back, and to present to Dr. Barnum on his 70th birth-day a gold-headed cane. Happy addresses were made on the occasion by Drs Herrick and Washburn and Miss Preine.

On the day of the arrival of your letter touching Mr. Irwin's going to Bitlis I sent a ~~letter~~ copy of the letter to Mr. Irwin, and told him that we here did not see our way to express a judgment or make suggestions, but must leave him and his associates to make the decision. I suggested that he should write to you at once in reply. You may not have heard that about four weeks ago a dear little boy of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, some three years old, died of scarlet fever. Under the circumstances it does not seem to us that Mr. Irwin can be expected to go to Bitlis.

The missionaries nearer to the place must try to do what they can for Britis this winter. We rejoice that there is an English vice-consul there.

Distressing news of suffering from scarcity and poverty come to us from various places in the interior. The price of provisions is doubled, and the only article sold cheap is meat, since the animals are killed on account of a lack of fodder. This state of things makes a pressing call on the sympathy and on the purses of the missionaries.

We wait for the appropriations for 1908 with much concern. Our small congregations, found here and there throughout the land, give us great anxiety. To provide for those left without spiritual instructors we wish at least to secure the services of good evangelists, to visit the small churches in turn; we wish also to secure systematic and more generous giving on the part of the stronger churches for the weak ones, and, above all, we wish to see an increase in the number of evangelical Christians.

To secure this we need not only to save to the cause all the children of existing Protestants, but also to add to our numbers from without. There are many enlightened Armenians who attend our services with more or less regularity and receive the truth as it is revealed in the Gospels. These men ought not only to commit themselves to Christ for salvation, but they ought also to witness for Christ before the people and add strength and encouragement to those with whom they sympathize doctrinally. Alas that now there should be even in our own ranks any division of sentiment as to the duty of such enlightened Armenians and Greeks. May the Lord Jesus help us to apprehend the true way and to walk therein. For nearly fifty years I have seen among our missionaries no serious difference of opinion touching missionary questions, and it is painful that such difference should have appeared at and since our last Annual meeting. With all best wishes,

Very faithfully Yours

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople

Nov. 26-1907.

DEC 20 1907

Bible House, Constantinople, Dec. 5, 1907

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.

Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

In letters written under date of March 8, 15 and 23 I informed you of the ill health of Miss Powers, and of her need of a furlough. Under date of May 10 Mr. Bell wrote me that as the time of a possible furlough was delayed, nothing had thus far been done regarding her case. I have now a letter from Miss Powers, dated Brousa Nov. 30, in which she expresses a desire to leave on the long-deferred furlough about the middle of January. To make expense less, she will probably go to Beirut, where she would be with friends and could have the best medical advice. This would cost here that, in addition to her salary, she would need about $150. Will you kindly have the matter brought before the Woman's Board, and send reply by cable, with the words, if approved, Powers, Yes.

Constantinople

Nov. 26-1907.

We wish that Dr. Carrington were here, to send you a fresh medical certificate but he is in America, and possibly, can be consulted there without much delay. All parties here are convinced that Miss Powers imperatively needs a change; indeed she herself purposes ere long to return for good to America. Meanwhile she deserves this furlough, and has long been looking forward to it. So we hope that the Ladies of the W. B. M. may see their way clear to give us a favorable reply without delay. The reply might reach us in season by regular post, but Miss Powers would like to know the response sometime in advance that she may have time to prepare for her journey.

Many thanks for Mr. Bell's letter of Nov. 22, just received. We wait for the list of appropriations for 1908 with much desire.

Yours Very Sincerely
Joseph K. Greene,
Secy

Constantinople
Dec. 5 1907.

Rec'd DEC 30 1907

Bible House, Constpl. Dec. 17, 1907

Dear Dr. Barton:

I received yesterday the enclosed letter from Mr. Irwin, and in deference to your request to him forward his reply. The situation as he presents it is as we know it.

Our male missionary force in the three Turkey Missions is 49, of whom one is treasurer, ten are physicians and thirty eight are ordained men, but of those Raynolds, Dole, H. N. Barnum, Andrus, Perry, Tracy, Edward Riggs, Fowle, Christie, Lee, Herrick, H. S. Barnum, Baldwin, Chambers & Greene are about or above

Constantinople
Dec. 5 1907

J. K. Greene

Constantinople - Dec. 17-1907

sixty years, and several of those mentioned are well beyond seventy. We do not expect any increase in the number of male missionaries, in Turkey, but it is clear that ere long younger men must take the places of a good many at present on the field. I enclose a copy of the circular sent to the Stations. Kindly let us know your views.

Yours Very Truly

Jos. K. Greene

JAN 6 1908

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Bible House, Constantinople Dec. 12. 1907

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

At different times in the past the Regular Baptist and the Disciples Churches of America have sent preachers to labor in the fields occupied by the Missions of the American Board in Turkey. Most all of these preachers have been Armenians, formerly in our employ, who, after more or less instruction in the American schools of the above-mentioned denominations, have been sent back to work in this country. They have caused no little confusion, and have drawn away a few persons from our Evangelical Communities, but have at last been recalled by the foreign boards of the Churches mentioned.

In like manner Armenian preachers connected with the Seventh-Day Adventists have been laboring for several years in various parts of this country, and claim to have about one hundred followers in

Constantinople and vicinity and about two hundred followers in the field of the Central Mission, particularly about Adana. A few months ago a Scotch American missionary, named Mr. Ac Moody, was sent to this region, and has labored chiefly with a few Armenian Protestant followers in Bardezag. Three weeks ago the European Superintendent of Seventh-Day Adventist missions, a German American named Mr. Conradi, came here, and at their request then two gentlemen had an interview at the Bible House with Drs Barnum, Herrick, Chambers and myself. Their object was to secure our co-operation in securing for their followers a legal standing as Protestants, so that they might be free to maintain places of public worship. Our reply was that the question of legal standing pertained to the Civil Head of the Protestant Community, and that, while we used no influence against their followers, we could not undertake to influence the Civil Head or the members of the Evangelical churches who are his advisers one way or the other. We pointed out to the gentlemen the severe

struggle which our evangelical churches, with aid from America ever decreasing, were having to maintain their pastors and teachers, and how serious a matter it is to introduce division among the evangelical Armenians and Greeks and by any means draw away men from the number of those who should be united in their efforts for the Kingdom of God in this land. We urged the recognition of the principle of denominational and Christian Courtesy or comity in Missions, — a principle now so generally accepted — and begged them to turn their attention to fields where they would not be interfering with the work of evangelical missionary Societies. We entered on no doctrinal discussion with the Gentlemen, though we noted their observance of the Jewish Sabbath but also certain of the doctrines they teach are both divisive and offensive. Our interview with Mr. A. Moody and Mr. Conradi was altogether friendly, and we parted with mutual good wishes, but on the day following our interview the Committee ad Interim was moved to adopt the Resolution already sent you,

requesting the Officers of the Board to use their influence with the Foreign Board of the Seventh-Day Adventists and urge them, in the interests of missionary comity, to withdraw their laborers entirely from Asia Minor. The Endeavor of our Evangelical Churches to support themselves is hard enough at the best, and their future is already sufficiently problematical, and it is really a pity that such a different and divisive denomination as the Seventh-Day Adventists should by any means distract the attention and persuade the minds of those already called Protestants. We wish you to make no charges on our behalf; and know that you will deal with the question in an entirely friendly manner. We simply plead with the Seventh-Day Adventists that, with the world open before them, they should not be hinderers of our work in Turkey.

On behalf of the Com. ad Interim,

Joseph K. Greene
C. T. Riggs
Herbert M. Allen

P.S.

We should hardly do justice to our conviction regarding the Seventh-Day Adventist movement, if we did not say to you, that we regard this movement as more seriously mischievious than that of either of the Baptist sects. Moreover, we think it very unlikely that the Turkish Government will ever recognize any sect, which claims to be Christian and at the same time insists on the observance of the Jewish Sabbath.

Let me add that while we can never agree with Mr. A. Moody in regard to certain doctrines and the Seventh-Day Observance, we entertain only the kindest feelings towards him as an honest and conscientious gentleman.

The Same Subscribers

H. M. Allen

Constantinople Dec. 19-1907.

3 Copies

~~H.P.~~

Sent to sub-com on Turkey

JAN 4 1908

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Bible House, Constantinople, Dec. 23, 1907

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I enclose a letter from Miss Orris, of Cesarea, which explains itself. The letter has been approved by Messrs Allen, Barnum, Herrick, Peet and Greene, and at its first regular meeting will be endorsed formally by the Com. and Int. Please inform Miss Lamson to this effect.

Permit me to express the cordial wish that, when this letter reaches you, you and your family and associates may have had a Merry Christmas a Happy New Year. May the Lord Jesus graciously bless us all, this new year, with a realizing sense of his presence!

Yours Very Sincerely
Joseph K. Greene
Sec.

Constantinople Dec. 23-1907.

JAN 17 1908

27

Bible House, Constantinople, Jan. 3, 1908

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

Yours of Dec. 16 came to hand yesterday, and I hasten to reply, as you invite me to do, not as Secretary of the Mission, but personally and confidentially.

Dr. Barnum has shown me the letter which you wrote to him also, and the letter of Mr. Papazian. Let me add that Mr. Papazian has written five articles on Protestantism which were published in the Turkish Newspaper, and gave great satisfaction. I asked Mr. Allen to have them articles translated into Armenian and printed in the Armenian Newspaper, but he declined, saying that he did not think Mr. Papazian made a fair representation.

I very deeply regret the controversy in which we have been involved. It was a sad mistake to express views or allow others to express views through the Newspaper, with which the great body of the missionaries and

native Protestants could not agree, - views which have occupied the minds and distracted the attention of both missionaries and natives, when the attention of all parties should have been concentrated on the one object of furthering the spiritual work of strengthening and encouraging the existing Evangelical Churches.

You are aware through a previous confidential letter of mine of differences of opinion which appeared at the time of our last annual meeting touching the attitude which we should observe towards the Evangelical and the Oriental Churches.

After the discussions of that meeting it was a joy to me that Mr. Allen began his work, in July, on the Avedaper in a way which commended him to us all, and I wrote a private letter of congratulation on the subject to Dr. Barnum, then in America.

Ere long, however, articles appeared in the paper such, as Mr. Papazian alludes to in his letter to Dr. Barnum, of Dec. 12, which at once caused remark and regret. Native Gregorian papers at once noticed these articles,

and one of the leading papers published an article on the two currents of opinion among Protestants and railed at Dr. Karadjian, of Adabazar, for his reply to one of the articles published in the Avedaper — an article entitled "The Assumption of the Holy Mother of God." This article was written by a new assistant of Mr. Allen, and editorial commendation of the article had appeared in the number of the previous week. The local Conference of the Nicomedia churches adopted a resolution to the effect that this article did not reflect the sentiments of the serious and thinking classes of the Protestants. Mr. Kirkorian, the assistant editor, wished to publish in the paper what he believed to be the true sentiment of the native Protestants on the subject, but Mr. Allen did not accept Mr. Kirkorian's article. In due time letters began to come from various places in the interior, deprecating what was styled the new movement, and on this subject Prof. Bezjian of Aintab College and the pastors of the Aintab churches wrote at length and very strongly. One of the Marsovan missionaries

said it was a movement not to facilitate the growth of the Evangelical Churches.

Mr. Allen's associates here had various interviews with him, but deemed it best to make no public declaration until Dr. Barnum should return. Soon after Dr. Barnum's return, however, namely in the issue of the Avedaper of Nov. 23, Dr. Herrick, on behalf of the Publication Department, published "an open Letter", in which he assured all our correspondents and friends that as in the past, so in the future, the Avedaper would continue to serve the interests of Evangelical Christianity and of the Evangelical Churches of Turkey. He affirmed the important service which the Evangelical Churches have rendered, and have still to render, and defined the fundamental doctrines on which we stand. Mr. Allen assented to the publication of this Open Letter, and he himself in a brief editorial note announced Dr. Barnum's return and declared himself happy that he could still for a time avail himself of Dr. Barnum's experience and aid.

This Open Letter came in the midst of time,

for it stand, we trust, what we feared would be a serious diminution in the subscription orders for the new year.

I see that Mr. Papazian does not deem Dr. Herrick's "Open Letter" sufficient, but Dr. Barnum will no doubt express to you his judgment on this point.

We all hope that hence forth the Herald will show that it is still the true organ and representative of the Evangelical Churches and of the missions, and will forbear to make public expression of sentiments touching which there is a difference of opinion among ourselves. What our churches need is deeply to apprehend the vital principles which Evangelical Christians are called to maintain, and realize that they are called of God faithfully to witness by word and deed for the Kingdom of God. We are all most friendly towards the Armenian people, but we need not land the Gregorian Church. We all know the many faults and failures of our Protestant brethren and the weaknesses of the Evangelical churches, but we are clearly called, not

to disparage them, but to exert ourselves to the utmost to strengthen the things which remain, that are ready to die. Never more than now were we called to back with all faithfulness the Gospel way of salvation, and to stand as one man in defence of fundamental evangelical principles. Only thus can we maintain our hard-earned reputation and conserve our influence. And in this work it is happy for us that there are among native Protestants so many stalwart defenders of Gospel truth. God save us from division among ourselves and from controversy with our native brethren. God save us from a tendency to belittle the importance of the evangelical churches and to act and write as if the Gregorian and "Orthodox" Greek churches were on a par with the evangelical churches. In short, may God save us from acting as though we had no distinct vocation in this land.

Dr. Barnum will send his reply to your as soon as his time permits. Yours very sincerely

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople

Jan. 3 1901.

FEB 17 1908

Bible House, Constantinople, Feb. 4, 1908

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

My ardent son Frederick has sent me a copy of a letter which he addressed to you under date of Jan. 13, and it may be well that I myself explain to you the situation.

I have assured Frederick and all my boys that I wait with longing desire to see them. Yet I cannot see my way clear to ask for permission to visit America for the present.

First, I am not willing to go there for a short visit, say six months, as Frederick has proposed. When I go, it must be for at least a year.

Secondly, If the gracious Lord spares my life until Feb. 22, 1909, I shall have completed my fifty years in Turkey, and in this period I shall have visited America but three times, I cannot think of leaving before my 50 years are completed.

Constantinople - Jan. 3-1901.

Dr. Herrick came six months, or more, after me, and if our friends here take any notice of our Jubilee, they will probably remember us both together. Dr. Herrick has intimated that he intends to return for good after that event. I, however, feel that there is no place where I can be as useful as here, and I earnestly desire to continue in this service so long as I have strength of body and mind to work. Thanks to God, that, though in April I shall have completed 75 years of life, thus far I have not been obliged to give up any form of missionary service. I do mean, however, not very long after our Jubilee, to ask permission to return for a year, and I will then leave it to my brethren to say whether it is worth while for me to come back. At that time we must put Theodore in an American school. Until then his mother can care for him, especially with such educational advantages as offer here.

Thirdly, the Armenian Hymn and Tune Book — the 10th edition — which I have

had in hand for a year and a half, is, next to the Bible, our most important book, beloved by the people and most earnestly waited for. Out of some 450 old hymns about one third, mostly versions of Psalms, have been discarded. Many changes have been made in the remaining hymns, and new suggestions constantly come in. More than 100 new hymns — many of them very choice translations of some best English hymns — have been accepted together with about a dozen fresh Chants, and more than 100 new tunes have been set up for the new book. I am acquainted with the whole work as no other missionary, and have already carried eight forms through the press. I am urging on the work as fast as possible, but it is unlike any other publication, and, involving very many questions touching many people, requires lots of time. If I can get through with the work by Oct., I shall be most thankful. The Pub. Department is also very desirous to put the book on the market, so as to satisfy a great want and get

our money back for new books.
Fourthly, we are obliged to leave our little cottage in Bebek in April, as our German landlord is going to rebuild. So we have taken a flat in our old Bebek Seminary building, which now belongs to Mr. Heizer, formerly the assistant of Mr. Peet, but now connected with the Consulate. I am sorry to give up our quiet home for a residence in a building where there are several families, but no other suitable house is available, and no other place offers so suitable for Mrs. Greene's school. This school, with seven children from Mohammedan families, four from Catholic Armenian families, and others from English families — 18 in all — plays its own way, and gives an excellent drill in the three Rs and in three languages, besides careful Scriptural study, drawing and vocal music. Under our new flat there are two large rooms which can be used for the school, and there Mrs. Greene wishes to continue her useful work a while longer. The fall term is to open Sept. 15.

While I thus explain to you, as I have already done to Frederick and his brothers, my own and my family's position, I have to add that Mrs. Freeman's mother is 84 and her father 82 years of age, and both are feeble, and anxious to see their daughter and grandson. If, then, my wife and boy wait until I can go, the old parents very likely may never see them. And as, after nine months' hard work in school, Mrs. Freeman always requires a rest and change, we have thought it best that she and Theodore visit the home land this summer, leaving about June 15 and returning about Sept. 15. We expect to cover the expense ourselves, and so have thought that the permission of the Station is sufficient. Should you however, see any objection or have any suggestion to make, we should be glad to hear from you.

We have had some 10 cases of cholera in different parts of the city,

but there is no alarm, and great care is exercised. I trust that we may escape an epidemic. Asiatic pilgrims on their way to Mecca are supposed to have brought the disease here.

We have had reports from several places of very excellent meetings during the week of prayer.

With all best wishes for yourself and your associates,

Yours Very Sincerely

Joseph R. Greene

Constantinople Feb. 4. 1908.

MFEE

FEB 21 1908

Bible House, Feb. 7, 1908

Rev James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Bro. Barton.

At our unanimous request Mr. Peet has written to you respecting the purchase of the Jelik Pasha property. We feel that this case presents a great emergency. Indeed I have never known a case like it. For consider.

1. The issue of all the work which the N.B.M. has been engaged in in the great city of Stamboul for some 30 years hangs on the decision. Our ladies at Jelik Pasha hold the key of the situation, and, driven from this position, there is no place where they can take refuge.

2. Outside of the spheres of the two Armenian and one Greek Protestant churches, the work of our ladies is the one aggressive evangelistic work carried on by Americans in

Constantinople
Feb. 4-1908.

the whole city, and to shut up their establishment would be an interested set back.

3. The site and the building are in the most desirable position in old Stamboul, and there is no danger that property here will depreciate.

4. For approach to a compact mass of Armenians and Greeks — nearly all of the better middle class — the quarter of Yedik Pasha is the best of many sections of the city.

5. There is no doubt that friends will be found in America to pay the money needed; only in the emergency some body must assume the responsibility to secure the money now, without delay, and time must be secured for gradual payment of the borrowed money.

On security of the property part of the money needed can be borrowed here, but at some 8%. Is it not possible to secure the money in America at a less rate?

The case really demonstratically calls for faith and courage. God help you to give a fitting reply. Yours very truly, Jos. K. Greene

Constantinople. Sept. 7th 1908.

FEB 28 1908

Bible House, Constantinople, Feb. 13. 1908

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton.

For some months we have had onhand a case which has given us much pain, and I have delayed writing to you about it until the conclusion.

Rev. Nazaret Yeghinian, after a college course at Aintab, in 1893 graduated from the Theological Seminary at Marash. He was ordained pastor over the Third Evangelical Church of Marash, and for over ten years served that church very acceptably. Desiring to continue theological study in Scotland, he appealed to the Government for permission to go abroad, and secured a regular passport. He completed two years' study in New College of the United Free Church at Edinburgh, and was preparing to return as pastor to his former charge. On the request of the three Evangelical churches of Marash, however,

he remained in Scotland some months longer, and, with the approval and cordial recommendation of the Principal of the New College and of the leading theological professors and preachers of Edinburgh and Glasgow, solicited funds in behalf of the Boys' High School of Marash, which for years has been under the management of the Evangelical churches. He secured £1300, and the money was deposited in the Bank of Scotland. In Sept. last his passport was vised by the nearest Turkish Consul, and approved by the Turkish Consul-General of London, and on Tuesday Oct. 1 he arrived here by the Constantza boat, but was immediately arrested and put in prison, and no communication with him was allowed. The Secretary of the Protestant Chancery, however, informed by letter of his intended arrival, had gone to the steamer and saw him taken to prison.

As soon as informed of the affair, I drew up a statement of the case, and

the local branch of the Evangelical Alliance presented a copy of my paper to the British Ambassador and besought his kind offices in behalf of the man. The Ambassador, however, declined to interfere, on the ground that Mr. Ghimian was connected with the American Mission and that, therefore, appeal should be made to the American Ambassador. Thereupon appeal was made to the Officers of the Evangelical Alliance at London, and a paper was prepared showing that, while the American Government protects American missionaries in all branches of labor which are directly under their management, the interests of the native Protestants in Turkey have, from the very beginning, been under the friendly protection of the British Ambassadors at the Sublime Porte. This paper, a copy of which was presented to the Ambassador Sir Nicolas O'Connor, was communicated to Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, and the Ambassador was instructed

from London to inquire concerning the case. We learn that the Ambassador sent his Dragoman to make certain inquiries, but, the fact is, His Excellency allowed the case to take its regular course.

Through Mr. Boyajian, Head of the Protestant Community, we learned that the case was committed to the commission appointed by the Sultan, and that Mr. Keghinian was repeatedly examined by this commission, though, so far as we know, without torture. Finally, after months of weary waiting, on Tuesday Feb. 11 the case was brought up in the criminal court of Stamboul, and on the same day Mr. Keghinian was condemned to five years' imprisonment in a fortress! Mr. Boyajian was allowed to send an Armenian lawyer to watch the trial, and thus for the first time we learn of the accusation presented against him. On attempting to solicit funds in Scotland Mr. Keghanian had printed a circular, entitled "A Cry from Cilicia".

to which was attached the endorsement of the eminent Scotchmen mentioned above. In this circular Mr. Heghinian explained the needs of the Boys' High School and what for years the churches of Marash had done to sustain the School, as well as to meet all their other religious needs. He mentioned, however, that the great poverty of the people is due, in part, to the massacre of 1895, and he alludes to the Government as the enemy who wishes to extinguish light and Christianity. The substance of this circular Mr. Heghinian also used in many public addresses made in Scotland. It is thought that the authorities here had previously been informed by their Consular ~~authorities~~ agents respecting these addresses. Moreover, very unfortunately, a copy of this Circular was found on Mr. Heghinian's person; also a paper in which were mentioned the names of various persons whom the Government regards as revolutionists. We deeply regret that Mr. Heghinian made

such public reference to the massacres and to the Authorities, and that he should even have brought with him a copy of the Circular and of any other paper which would inevitably lead to suspicion. He made, it is said, a very good speech at his trial, and strove to give necessary explanations, but to no effect, save that he received the lightest sentence allowed by law for one convicted of such a crime as that alleged. We hear of no allegation against Mr. Heghinian of any connection with Revolutionists, but His Majesty the Sultan is very jealous of his fair name, and he wishes certain things to be forgotten, and Mr. Heghinian was certainly very indiscreet. At the same time he has done nothing in itself wrong; he has had a fine record in Marash; he secured the warm sympathy and support of his Scotch teachers and of many others, and is a man of unusual attainments and ability. For him and for our Protestant ministry and work we are exceedingly sorry. Mr. Heghinian's wife is a graduate

of the Marash College and spent a year here in the College for Girls. She and her two little girls are in Marash, dependent on the support of friends.

We are now thinking what more we can do and, if possible, shall appeal through the Evangelical Alliance, the British Foreign Office and the British Ambassador, for a pardon from the Sultan, or, at least, for a mitigation of the sentence. I have exchanged several letters with Mr. Keshishian's friends in Scotland, and they express themselves very strongly in his behalf. We have been able to send the man money and bedding and clothing during these months of imprisonment, but we learn that he is not physically strong and has lost much flesh in prison.

I do not write to you for publication, but for your information, and that other Armenian Protestants may, perhaps, be warned touching their acts and words in America. It is for us to raise an outcry

against the Turkish government; indeed it would be very unwise to do so. They have a bitter fight against Armenian Revolutionists or terrorists, and every Armenian who has to do with the authorities must be above suspicion. It is increasingly difficult to secure a permit for any Armenian abroad or in the provinces to visit the Capital. And indeed the acts of Armenians abroad very greatly embitter the lot of the Armenians in Turkey.

I saw Dr. & Mrs. Crawford in the Hospital last Sunday, and am happy to report that Dr. C. is recovering nicely without an operation. It was a serious case of inflammation of the bowels, but has yielded to wise and patient treatment. They hope in a few weeks to return to Pitchgard.

Many thanks for your favor of Jan. 27.

I enclose a letter from Mrs. Smith, of Marsovan, with our endorsement.

Very Sincerely Yours

Joseph K. Greene

Constantinople
Feb. 13-1908.

Rec'd MAR 5 1908

Bible House, Constantinople Feb. 20, 1908
Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I have received today the enclosed letter from Mr. McNaughton and, as requested, forward it to you without delay. It is endorsed by all the members of the com. and Int., who are accessible.

I am happy to inform you that Dr. Crawford continues to improve, and that he and Mrs. Crawford hope to return to Erzerum within a week or two.

A letter received today from Mrs. Perry, Siwas, dated Feb. 8, states that Dr. Clark had been down with Typhus fever for thirteen days. He had had the best of care, and Mrs. Perry says, "We anticipate a favorable turn tomorrow, as that will be the 14th day." Since that date, Feb. 9, no news to the contrary has been received.

Yours Sincerely Joseph K. Greene, Sec.

Constantinople Feb. 23-1908

JUL 30 1908

Bible House, Constantinople, July 18, 1908

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

We had a very pleasant and profitable Annual Meeting; delightful weather, a safe and comfortable journey both ways; generous and gracious entertainment; a spiritual atmosphere, charged with implicit trust in God. It was good to see the faces of so many brethren and sisters, and specially pleasant to greet Mr. and Mrs. Wiggin and the delegates of the three other Turkey Missions. There is a delightful circle of workers in Marsovan, harmonious and zealous, who hold the true idea of their mission, and are well equipped to carry forward the work. They are greatly favored in the character, training and abilities of their native co-workers, and blessed in their location and buildings, though they do need a new and more suitable College hall and a separate building for the Theological Seminary.

Principal Mr. Coffin
Rec. 23-1908

Since the last annual meeting held in Marsovan in 1889 great and happy changes have taken place, and once more it was my privilege to reach the congregation of a thousand souls. This is a great gain to any educational institution to be planted in the midst of a large and strong Protestant Community.

Arriving in Constantinople on Monday last I have used all diligence to get copies of the Minutes and of other papers ready, and by today's post send you the following:-

Tabular Views, in a separate package, of Cesarea, Constantinople, Marsovan, Sivas, Smyrna and Trebizond Stations, and the Summary of the same.

Minutes of the Annual Meeting.

Reports of the Cesarea, Constantinople Marsovan, Sivas, Smyrna and Trebizond Stations,

Report of the Treasury Department and Political Affairs.

Report of the Publication Department,

Report on Language Study

A Personal Letter of Dr. Herrick.

Copy of a Circular in regard to book sales,

issued last January.

Only one document remains, namely, the Letter to the Missionary House, prepared by Dr. Edward Riggs, which has not yet come to hand, but which I hope to receive and forward next week.

By today's post I am also sending Mission letters to

The American Bible Society,
The American Tract Society,
The London Religious Tract Society
The Bible Lands Missions Aid Society, and
A Letter of Sympathy to Dr. Crawford

The Annual Meeting appointed a special Committee, consisting of Dr. Lee, Dr. Haskell, Mr. Knapp, Dr. White and Mr. Peet, to consider the special pressing needs of the four Turkey Missions, and report on the same.

The Report of the Committee, prepared by Dr. Lee, but, for lack of time, not considered and discussed in Committee, was presented to the Meeting on the last day, and, as recorded in the Minutes, was referred to the Committee ad Interim for further action. A copy of

that Report was forwarded to you by Dr. Lee. When the Board Int. meets in Sept., it will give careful attention to the Report and to the Subject submitted to the Special Committee, and will send you a revised report, copies of which will also be sent to the three other Turkey Missions.

I may be permitted to add that on several points Dr. Lee's Report was not satisfactory to the Meeting.

The idea of the Meeting, as expressed in the discussion, seems to have been that the Special Committee should have presented,-

1. A comprehensive view of the extent of the work in the four Turkey Missions.

2. A summary view of the work already accomplished,- evangelical, educational, literary, medical and industrial,

3. The absolute necessity to hold fast the vantage-ground already gained, and the pressing need of men and money for the further prosecution of the work.

4. The Providential Call that our four Turkey Missions, without jeopardizing existing work, should address themselves to the great

initial object of these sermons; namely, to bring the Gospel message to the ruling race of the land. This work our Missions are already doing in a quiet, steady way:- by the preparation and circulation, now for many years, of a model version of the whole Bible in Osmanli Turkish; by our public services in Turkish, to which, here and there some Mohammedans venture to come; by the education of not a few Mohammedan children in our schools; by private interviews here and there all over the land, with Mohammedans; by the most helpful influence of our Hospitals, to which many Mohammedans come; by our industrial and agricultural work in certain places; and by the example of honest, Christ-like living, witnessed in many native Protestants. These are forms of influence which in God's good time will bear fruit, and which we wish to make more and more effective.

At the same time we must be most careful not to alarm the Turkish authorities; for, in their view, every male Turk who becomes a Christian, is an absolute loss to their army;

and nation. Already suspicions and fears are as to the ultimate influence of our work on the Turkish population, that authorities aroused, from political motives would oppose us, tooth and nail; and would, no doubt, get political support from Germany, perhaps from other European Powers. We therefore utterly deprecate any public declaration of a purpose on our part to enter on aggressive efforts for the Mohammedans of Turkey. We think it very inadvisable to use military terms in describing our work in this empire: we do not wish twelve men specially sent for Mohammedan work, but wish for new men, and the best men, for our general work. Not new men, fresh from America, but tried men, already on the ground, acquainted with the language and people and the present situation;— such men, like Dr. Wheeler of Marsovan, Dr. Christie of Tarsus, and others, are the men to press forward the work for Mohammedans.

Since Dr. Lee sent you a copy of his Report, I venture to submit my own view, and I think that I represent the

P.S. I wonder whether you have in mind
d after the Crimean war the Church Missio
y Society sent to Constantinople three men,
ble and true, and designated them specially
work for Moslems. One of these men
s a veteran from India, where he had
bored for Mohammedans, and another
as our esteemed Co-laborer on the Revision
mittee charged with revising all
evious Turkish translations of the Bible, from 1872
1878. Ultimately, however, such was
e hostile attitude of the Government that
Church Missy Society withdrew all
ese men, and has sent no more.
The attitude of the Government towards us
r position differs materially from that
missionaries laboring in Egypt
India or Africa or other Mohammedan Countries.

I have read this letter to Dr. Barnum and
v. James P. McNaughton, the only missionaries
the ground today, and they cordially
dorse it.

J. K. G.

General sentiment of the members of the
A. B. C. F. M. Mission. In our meeting there was
one that advocated Dr. Lee's resolution
himself. At the same time the term ad
interim, when it meets, will express
itself fully, and will, no doubt, adopt a
report in which we can all unite.

In conclusion, let me, on behalf of the
Mission, though not by command, add
that we are all grateful that the officers
of the Board came to our meeting Mr. S.
Vaughn and the delegates of the three
other Missions. Our interviews with all
these friends were delightful and profitable.
When shall we be favored with the presence
of a Secretary, and of members of the
Prudential Committee, and of earnest
supporters of the Board?

With most earnest wishes for your
success, financial and otherwise,

Yours very sincerely
Joseph K. Greene
Secretary

J. K. Greene
Constantinople.
July 18-1905.

Rec'd AUG 1 1908

Pripple House, Constantinople, July 20, 1908

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I have just received the letter prepared by Dr. Edward Riggs, and addressed to you on behalf of the Annual Meeting. I forwarded all other documents on Saturday, and now send on this last letter. It requires no formal action on the part of the Com. ad Int., as it was approved by the Mission. The brethren present here endorse the last page and a half, which was prepared after the Meeting closed.

Today I have received Mr. Bell's letter of July 7, and we note with pleasure the action taken concerning Mr. Robert Chambers Jr.

I will give information to Dr. Chambers.

It would seem that the letter of the Sivas Station with reference to Mr. Chandler's re-engagement for another year was, whether knowingly or not, I do not know, sent by you directly, and so has never been submitted to the Com. ad Int. for endorsement. And,

Constantinople
July 20-1908.

a strange to say, the Siwas Station, perhaps through a misunderstanding, did not bring the matter before the annual meeting. We have, therefore, telegraphed to Siwas to this effect, "Do you want Chandler another year?" As soon as a reply comes, I will write again.

Mr. Chandler made a happy impression at Marsovan, and, in the absence of Mr. Partridge, is clearly needed at Siwas, and the request for his pre-engagement, had it been made by the Siwas Station, would no doubt have been endorsed by the Mission. Further more, there are other places where he is desired. Mr. Bell speaks of having sent a cable with the words, "Awaiting action Chandler", but does not say to whom the cable was addressed. It did not come to us.

Hoping that this letter may find you safe at home, with all best wishes, I remain

Very Truly Yours

Joseph K. Greene

Sec.

پوستهٔ وتلغراف نظارتی

ADMINISTRATION IMPERIALE DES POSTES ET TÉLÉGRAPHES

تلغرافخانه‌سی ——— وصول نومروسی ———

Bureau de ——— № d'arrivée ———

Reçu de ———	De ——— عن ——— pour ——— الی ———	صاحبنه ارسالی ——— Expédié ———
فی ——— سنه ۱۳	نومرو ——— عدد کلمات ———	فی ——— سنه ۱۳
Le ——— 190	№ ——— mots ———	Le ——— 190
مأمورك امضاسی ———	محلنك ——— ساعت ——— کیجه‌ویاکوندوز دقیقه ———	مأمورك امضاسی ———
L'Employé ———	Dépôt le ——— à ——— h. ——— m. ——— du ———	L'Employé ———

مخابرات تلغرافیدن طولایی دولت هیچ برکونه مسئولیت قبول ایتمز

L'état n'est soumis à aucune responsabilité à raison du service de la correspondance par voie télégraphique.

DE SIVAS 254 17 23 9 20 M SIVOS WANTZ THANDLER ANOTHER YEAR OSKED
FOR HIM MAY LETTER LOST PERRY +

نمونه ۲

Dans les dépêches imprimées en caractères romains par l'appareil télégraphique, le premier nombre qui figure après le nom du lieu d'origine est un numéro d'ordre, le second indique le nombre des mots taxés, les autres désignent la date et l'heure du dépôt.

تلغرافنامه

TÉLÉGRAMME

مکتوبی کتورنه هیچ بر پاره ویرلمیه‌جکدر

Il n'y a rien à payer au porteur

Rec'd AUG 7 1908

Bible House, Constantinople, July 24, 1908

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton

In my letter of July 20 I informed you that I had written to Mr. Perry, I was, in regard to the Alexander. Today the reply sent yesterday from Sivas, has come, and I enclose the same. Messrs Allen, Barnum, Peet and myself, all the members of the Committee but at present here — endorse the request of the Sivas Station. It is a pity that the matter was not brought before the Annual Meeting.

Having despatched all documents to Boston and copies of the Minutes to the Stations, and having completed the new Hymn and Tune Book, I leave by the evening train for Samokov, where in cool and bracing air I hope to get fresh strength. Poetry Book has been a long and laborious work, requiring infinite pains, but it has been a

real labor of love. Nothing in my missionary life has been a greater joy than to have had a share in the preparation of this work. Many have helped in the work, specially Mr. Dagblian, musical director at Anatolia College, Mr. Julian, one of the teachers, two other native professors and Dr. Tracy, who has furnished some twenty hymns. The book is to be on the market by the 10th. of Aug. A copy will be sent to you.

I expect to return from Samokov before Sept. 10, and in my absence Dr. Barnum will open all letters addressed to me from the Rooms, and will reply as may be necessary.

Mrs. Greene, recovering from her broken arm, went on her voyage, and arrived at New York, July 8, with Theodore. They went on to her home, Ripon, Wisconsin. Her father is Mr. William Meyer. She will come early in Sept. on her return.

Owing to existing troubles in Macedonia His Majesty gives notice in the papers this morning that a Representative Assembly is to be called! Hurrah for the Constitutional Government of Turkey!! Yours very truly Jose H. L. Greene

Constantinople July 24-1908.

J. H. L. Greene

Rec'd AUG 17 1908

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Samokov, Bulgaria, Aug. 1, 1908.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton.

I wrote to you from Constantinople last Friday, July 24, and took the evening train for this place, and arrived here Sat. evening, July 25. As I went to the train the streets were already hung with flags, and preparations were being made for public rejoicings. Since then we have heard daily from Constantinople by letter and paper; we have also welcomed here Rev. Ed. B. Haskell, coming direct from Macedonia, and the reports are truly wonderful. I will not undertake to give details, of which no doubt your papers are full.

There has been a long preparation for this uprising, especially among educated Turks, military officers and civil officials. For at least twenty five years the system of repression, the espionage, the censorship, sudden seizure, imprisonment and exile, have exasperated the educated, thinking Turks beyond measure. It is said that 90,000 men, educated men, civil and military officers, have been

sent into exile, and wherever they have gone the educated Turks of the place have heard the bitter story of these exiled men. Spies have multiplied like summer flies, and every man has been afraid of his neighbor. Communication by travel has been greatly restricted by a system of passports, and no man has dared to express his thoughts by letter. Imprisonment without charge or accusation, the delay of trial and the corruption of civil officers and judges have exhausted the patience of the people. At the same time the number of officers, returning to Turkey from military and technical schools in Europe, has largely increased. The miserable pay of officers and soldiers, their destitution and that of their families, and at the same time the extravagant expenditure of high officials and court favorites have embittered to the last extent a great body of men.

Macedonia, with its warring factions, cruel murders, robberies and burnings, with the incessant and fruitless intervention of the European Powers, has been the field where the younger officers of two Army Corps could exchange thoughts, make combinations and form plans. They have seen that all sections of the people are alike

sufferers under a cruel, repressive absolutism, and that the civil interests of the people are one. They all alike cry out for justice, for protection, for some liberty of expression, for some voice in the expenditure of taxes paid by themselves. These officers have had the support of a large body of fierce, oppressed but untamed Albanians, Christian and Mohammedan alike — people who to this day are denied the study of their own language in their schools. Finally, to the astonishment of Constantinople and of the world, the revolution declared itself last week, when from various places and from different bodies of men in Macedonia came to the Sultan and his ministers telegram after telegram, demanding a constitutional government with guarantees of liberty, justice and equality. There were long and repeated councils in the palace of the Sultan, with a fierce conflict of views, but nobody was able to guarantee the safety of the Sultan's life. It was reported to His Majesty that 80,000 men were ready to march on Constantinople from Macedonia, that the corps d'armée of Adrianople was in sympathy with the Macedonian

away, and that even the garrison of Constantinople was permeated with disaffection. At last the Sultan, alarmed for his life and dynasty, yielded, and on Thursday afternoon of July 23 telegrams were despatched to various places in Macedonia, and subsequently to other provinces of the Empire, announcing that the Constitution of 1876 would be re-established and a representative Assembly called. This action was followed by a change of ministers, the abolition of the censorship, the dismissal of thousands of spies, the release of political prisoners and the recall of exiles. No wonder that the people went crazy with excitement and joy. Throughout Macedonia processions of all classes of the people with banners and music filled the streets; Mohammedans, Greeks, Bulgarians, Servians, Albanians, military and civil officers, peasants and members of revolutionary bands joined hands, and with prayers to God and solemn oaths swore to maintain their rights and liberties. In one place in Macedonia after an address by a Turkish officer prayers, at the officer's request, were offered in turn by a Turkish imam, a Protestant Bulgarian preacher

and a Jesuit priest, while tears flowed from the eyes of many persons in the great crowd. In Constantinople a crowd of 100,000 people flocked to the Sultan's palace. An officer advanced to an open window where His Majesty appeared and declared that they came to acclaim the Sultan. His Majesty replied, assuring them that his object was the welfare of his people, and that he would fulfil his word and maintain the constitution. Other crowds appeared before different departments of state, and in their presence the ministers swore to maintain the constitution. All classes of the people are wearing bands on which are written in Turkish the words - Liberty, Justice, Equality, Fraternity. The people of Constantinople even were taken by surprise by the suddenness and completeness of this uprising, and much more surprised were the people in the interior of Asia Minor. The response, however, in the interior cities will be no less ardent.

Of course, everybody is asking, What will be the outcome? Can it be possible that the new ideas, now joyously acclaimed, have triumphed over the loosy system of

despotism, injustice and corruption? Has the Ethiopian changed his skin and the leopard his spots? God only knows. Time will show. We may be sure that the old, corrupt element which has had rule so long will show itself as soon as it dares, will fight hard, and will profit by any errors and excesses of the new leaders. At the best it is a herculean task to harmonize the conflicting views and aspirations of different religions and nationalities, to secure just and impartial rulers, cleanse the courts, stop oppression and do away with the wrongs of centuries. It will be a long and slow process, with many a conflict and many a disappointment. At the same time there is much reason for encouragement.

First, the present proclamation of a constitutional regime differs widely from that of 1876. The constitution of that year was a device of the Grand Vizier, Midhat Pasha, who persuaded the Sultan that by the proclamation of a constitution he could forestall the doings of a European conference about to convene in Constantinople and thereby save his Majesty from European interference. It

was a foolish attempt, unsupported by the people and dependent simply on the Sultan's will. The present proclamation of constitutional rights and privileges is in response to the stern demands of a large body of military and civil officers and educated men, supported by troops who are the sole dependence of the Sultan. Many of these men are familiar with the European system of government, and hate to the last degree the present system of absolutism, of privilege and of corruption. These men see that the only way to save the country from disruption through the constant intervention of the European Powers is to recognize and protect the civil rights of all classes and races of the Empire. They see too that the present system denies education, progress and liberty of expression and action to Mohammedans as well as to Christians, and they believe, and rightly, that the great body of the people, of all races, will be content with a fair measure of freedom, with protection of their lives and property. In short, for years, through education and travel and various other instrumentalities light has spread

among the people in spite of all devices and hindrances, and the new wine can never be compressed in the old bottles. Oppression brings an outburst at last, and cannot endure forever. The issue depends upon the leadership of the Young Turkey party, both civilians and military men; upon their firmness, unselfishness, moderation and self-control. If the educated Turkish leaders but hang together, avoid extravagant demands and excesses, and manage to hold the support of leading military men, they will have the backing of the people and can hold their own against the reactionary party and even against His Majesty. In short, a few brave, wise and honest leaders can do what the movement needs, and let us hope that such men may come to the fore. Above all, let us pray that Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, may guide the movement, to the glory of His great name and the good of all the people. We bless God that this is a movement, not of a handful of so-called Christian revolutionaries, but of a great body of educated Turks. We rejoice that already some of our Protestant friends are released from prison.

Yours Very Sincerely, Joseph K. Greene

P.S. Native Christians here, and the Armenians, Greeks, Bulgarians, Syrians, Nestorians, Maronites, Jews, Turkish officials, Turkish soldiers, all are with us in this movement.

AUG 1

AUG 19 1908

I am sending you copies of the Levant Herald.

Samokov, Bulgaria, Aug. 5, 1908

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

I wrote you a long letter on Saturday last in regard to the great events transpiring in Turkey. That letter should reach you about the time of your arrival in Boston.

I have now just received your letter from Liverpool, dated July 28, and thank you for your brotherly and sympathetic words.

Very few have confidence in the Sultan. He is a born despot, vindictive and cruel, and is too old to learn. But he has supreme regard for his own precious life and for his dynasty, and yields to pressure.

Our confidence is in the general increase of intelligence among the Turks themselves, in the breadth of the movement, and in Almighty God who rules over all. If only vindictive feeling can be restrained, excesses avoided, and the real leaders

of the movement and of public opinion hold to moderate and harmonious views, the future is bright with hope. Never since the dawn of Islam has such kindliness of feeling, such fraternization been shown to non-Mohammedans. So, with anxiety and with prayer, we are full of hope.

Lots of details, mostly favorable, some bad, crowd upon us, but thus far moderation and wisdom have been shown.

On your return you will find a letter from Dr. Barnum, with copies of letters sent to Mr. Baldwin and received from him. You will also have received Mr. Baldwin's own letter. Of course the matter will come before the Bom. Ad. Int. when it meets in Sept., and if at that time we could have a communication from you, based on the correspondence — the letters sent by Dr. Barnum and Mr. Baldwin — it would, I think, be a great help to us. We are wearied to death with the controversy with Mr. Baldwin, and oppressed beyond measure by the sad state of the spiritual

work in the Brousa field. Mr. Baldwin has been so long in the work; he is now entangled by so many and such pecuniary interests; he has in Dr. Herrick such a valiant champion; and he has a wife who for many years has been such a very devoted and useful missionary; that the case is for us a very difficult one to solve. Yet the supreme interests of the work demand a solution, and we know of no satisfactory solution but his removal from the field. Moreover we know of no place in the Turkey Missions where he would be welcomed. It is just an awful pity that when in America he did not remain there.

His replies to the questions proposed in Mr. Peet's paper will have been commented on by Dr. Barnum, and I know not what his comments may have been. To me the answers of Mr. Baldwin, on the whole, are very unsatisfactory, and on various points are in conflict with the statements of various parties.

The outcome of the great dry goods department store of Mr. Shahan Garian is what

Mr. Baldwin's
might have been expected, and ~~his~~ pecuniary interests are such as inevitably to cause him great care and anxiety. He could find no business manager more capable than Mr. Shahagirian himself, and this man clearly drops out because unable or unwilling to bear so great responsibility.

Mr. Dingilian pled in court that he had no motive for setting fire to the store because the business was Mr. Baldwin's and not his, and that he was on a salary of £t. 5 a month with a boy assistant who received £t. 1 a month. This testimony was confirmed by Mr. Dingilian's father-in-law, Rev. Ghazaros Garabedian, in a conversation which the latter had, only two weeks ago, with Mr. McNaughton. Nobody believes that Mr. Dingilian set fire to the store, but he has been condemned to three years' imprisonment, and his case has gone before the Appeal Court at Constantinople. Let us hope that by reason of recent events he may be set at liberty, and be able to care for his young wife and two children.

I know not how to reconcile Mr. Baldwin's

declarations touching pecuniary relations between himself and Mr. Hagop Der Sdepanian, former pastor at Yenijé. Shortly after that Church was declared self-supporting and independent (see Mr. Baldwin's letter published in the Missionary Herald) and aid from the Board ceased, Mr. Sdepanian removed to Brousa, and began business as a buyer and seller of silk-cocoons. It was reported that he got his capital from Mr. Baldwin, and yet Mr. Baldwin says that he has had no business relations with him. In answer to question No. 9, however, Mr. Baldwin says that he has made loans both before and since 1904, but he says that these loans are a matter of "principle" and that the amount is unimportant. I dont know what he means by this, save to indicate that in his opinion, loans are not a commercial transaction. His statement about loans, however, show that the reports about his furnishing Mr. Sdepanian with capital may be true.

His "Cocoonery" is a large building for storing silk cocoons, rented by Mr Baldwin

on a yearly rental of from £t. 30 to 50. This cocoonery he took from a Catholic Armenian widow to whom he had loaned money at % 10, and who was unable to pay her debt. In a letter ~~of complaints~~ to at Constantinople this woman complained bitterly of Mr. Baldwin's treatment, and declared that the cocoonery was worth much more than the sum for which she deeded away the property to Mr. Baldwin. This letter we sent to Mr. Baldwin and never received a reply from him.

Mr. Baldwin's statements in regard to his mulberry gardens may be true this year, but Brousa brethren declared that last year they saw him with their own eyes in the Silk Exchange at Brousa selling his own cocoons.

These mulberry gardens with a large old house on the grounds he confesses to having increased to the extent of £t. 65.

Mr. Baldwin states that his answers are "facts", but whether they express the whole truth is the question.

Who shall certify his "facts", or prove the contrary? Nobody but a commission, clothed with authority and under the

instructions of the Prudential Committee could do it. Such a commission would have to seek information from the archives of Turkish departments and courts and would find a very large part of the Brousa Protestant community aligned against Mr. Baldwin, and the latter would declare that their testimony is not credible because he says that they are his enemies.

What a pity to involve the whole Constantinople Station and the native Community at Brousa in this controversy. And why take the thought and time of missionaries from their spiritual work and occupy them with a bitter personal controversy? It is the saddest, most distasteful affair I have known in fifty years. And why is it necessary to bring in Court on Mr. Baldwin's case? His facts show that he has large pecuniary interests in Brousa, and that it is simply impossible for him to extricate himself from them without the sacrifice of his property. But shall he also be held responsible

for the spiritual interests committed to him. Shall he still receive a salary from the Board? Should he resign and remain in Brousa, he would still have enough on his hands to occupy his time, and abundant means to support himself and wife. We should be sorry to have Mr. Baldwin remain in the Brousa field, but it would be far better that he remain as a man of business rather than as a missionary. The Brousa church has asked once and again that Mr. B. be removed & another missionary sent. Would God that your wisdom could devise some way to relieve the Brousa field and ourselves from this controversy. At the same time it is an awful pity to occupy you and your associates with such a matter.

Dear Brother, with great reluctance and sorrow of heart I have written you freely and confidentially. Mr. Wiggin knows my thoughts and has the testimony of Mr. Peet and Mr. Allen. In any communication to me as Secretary please make no mention of this, my personal letter. God help you, dear Bro.

Faithfully Yours, Joseph K. Greene

P.S. You know what I was the Board should do in the Brousa field in 1862 & 1868, and I feel a great concern for the work in that field. Yours truly, a concern of inquiry, for mere Salvation

P.S.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Miss Jones, my only Constantinople associate here, and well informed on Brousa matters, has kindly listened to my letter. She says that she agrees with me completely in my observations on Mr. Baldwin's case, and that I have done just right in writing as I have. She adds that she has been burning to write herself, and says that now is just the time for the Board to take action. On Mr. Baldwin's own showing, she says, he is so inextricably involved in financial and business interests that the Board might well say to him, We cannot ask you that, in addition to your business interests, you care also for the spiritual interests of the Brousa field. She says also that in Miss Allen's opinion Mr. Baldwin, under any circumstances, will remain in Brousa, at least for years. Mrs. Baldwin has been very kind and

not only accounts bear number of a course of inquiry, for Mr. Baldwin

attentive to Miss Allen, and has made some plausible explanations to her, and she has much sympathy for him. On the other hand Miss Powers is red-hot with indignation on account of the injury Mr. Baldwin's course has occasioned to the spiritual work.

I commend Miss Jones' comment to your careful consideration.

Yours

J. H. G.

Mr. Baldwin was the regular delegate from Brousa to the annual meeting, but before we left Constantinople he wrote to me as secretary of the Mission that he could not attend since he was watching the Dingilian case. Mr. B's lawyer, a Turk, was the advocate. The stock of groceries in the store was insured for £L 600, and the policy was in Mr. B's name.

Should Mr. Chas. Riggs be anywhere, please present him my compliments and let him read this letter and any other letter of mine. He is well able to express an opinion on any comments made either by Dr. Barnum or myself.

J. H. G.

Rec'd

Constantinople Aug. 5-1908.

V. C. Greene

Rec'd SEP 14 1908

Samokov, Bulgaria, Aug. 30, 1908

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

This is five weeks yesterday since I arrived here, and I leave on my return tomorrow. It has been good for me to spend these weeks here, for it has helped to renew my strength. At an elevation of 3,600 feet above the sea, with a mean temperature during this month of August of 68° Fahrenheit, with an abundance of sweet, flowing water, and surrounded by health-giving and liberty-inspiring mountains, this place is a choice resort in vacation and an admirable locality for a missionary station. The Bulgarian Mission at its recent Annual meeting very wisely decided, by an almost unanimous vote, that the Girls' Boarding School shall not be removed from this place to Philippopolis. Two of the ladies here this summer organized a boarding club, and from the other stations of Bulgaria and from Constantinople some

Aug 5 1908

twenty five persons, mostly missionaries, each paying thirty francs a week, have been refreshed at this retreat. We have had readings and conversations and meetings for prayer and praise, and so our souls have been nourished as well as our bodies, and our love and esteem and sympathy for one another have been increased. The reports given us of the Jubilee meeting at Sofia were greatly encouraging. The wonderful providence of God working by and through the Young Turkey party and thus opening the door for six preachers and many brethren from Macedonia to attend the meetings, filled all hearts with joy and praise. Thus far, wonderful to say, from the West and from the East of the Turkish Empire, everybody praises the wisdom, the moderation, the firmness and the brotherliness of the leaders of the Turkish Revolution. I enclose an instructive cutting from the Tri-Weekly Mail (the Times) of last Monday. All accounts from Constantinople show that "Hamid the Damned" has, to an extent almost incredible, become "Hamid

the Obedient". Of his aides-de-camp 64 were dismissed last week, and his stud of horses was broken up and the horses turned over to the army! Of his mansions and palaces 29 have been turned over to the state! The great middle class of the Turkish population, military, civil and ecclesiastical (spiritual), is the support, the originator and the defender, of this great movement. Let us be instant in prayer that to the end God may guide the leaders and the people to the glory of his name.

I am sorry to add that our Protestant brethren at Constantinople, in their eagerness to oust the Civil Head of the Community, Mr. Boyajian, from office, have become involved in a quarrel among themselves. Partly on this account and partly on account of other differences Mr. Allen and Mr. Kri-karian, his chief editorial assistant, have also quarrelled, and we older heads are again very anxious touching the future of the Newspaper. Both these brethren have published some admirable articles in regard to the new movement, but they find it hard

to put in practice their own counsels of moderation. It is a thousand pities that just when we should all unite, with all our might and heart and soul, to urge forward the spiritual work, differences should break out among our brethren, and should issue in loud calls for the withdrawal of Mr. Allen from the Review paper. Pray for us, that the spirit of love and harmony and mutual confidence may yet prevail.

I am glad to learn that all the documents pertaining to the Annual meeting reached you safely.

I have received Mr. Bell's letters of July 29, July 31 and Aug. 12, and the action of the Rev. Com. on various matters will be communicated to those concerned. Am sorry that the letter of the Sec'y of the Seventh-Day Adventists is not more encouraging.

My wife and Theodore sail next Wed., I hear. I do hope that they may have seen you and other friends at the Rooms before their departure. May God bring them safely home, and give us all new heart and faith for work this coming year! We rejoice on account of the financial report for July! May God have helped you in this month of August also!

Very Sincerely Yours, Joseph K. Greene

Samuel Ror. Bull.

J. K. Greene

Aug. 30-1906

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Miss Mary L. Graffam

Rec'd Oct. 10-1901

Constantinople, Sept. 24.

My dear Dr. Smith:—

We arrived here on the morning of September twenty-second and were met by the Bible House Kavas and the custom-house man who piloted me through the process of landing and brought me to Mr. Peet's home where a cordial welcome was waiting.

We had a delightful trip through France Switzerland and Italy and have stored up many pleasant experiences for future days in Sivas. Personally I am not tired and shall hope to be in good trim to begin my study of Armenian as soon as I reach Sivas.

F. W. Greene

My visit here thus far has been most delightful and I have received many suggestions from what I have seen and heard of missionary work that I know will be helpful.

We are all waiting anxiously for news of Miss Stone which I hope will reach us and you long before this letter does.

My sister writes that she is busy teaching and can only come out a short distance to meet me. She finds comfort in being busy for the loss of little Robert. Dr. and Mrs. Carrington are here in the city and have told me of the long strain of care and anxiety that they have had.

We hope to have the pleasure of going with Dr. and Mrs.

Carrington as far as Marroon this week. If we can all go together the party will be a large one — too, I think. I am very eager to get off now that we are so near and begin my work, which promises to be one to arouse the greatest enthusiasm.

Most sincerely yours,

Mary L. Kaffam.

Mr. L. Graffam

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Sivas, Turkey, Oct. 19, 1901.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Smith.

We arrived here over a week ago, October eighth, after a very pleasant journey from Constantinople. We had only one rainy day during the entire trip and means of travelling have improved so much recently, that now a trip from Samsun to Sivas to a person in good health is a decidedly interesting experience.

We spent a day in Marsovan on our way here and enjoyed every moment of it. I wish some of the Christian people in America who do not believe in foreign missions could visit that station. I visited all the different departments of the work there and took a number of mental notes of their methods and plans which I hope to put into practice when I have a language

to me. I can hardly wait to begin but I am following your advice and keeping out of the work as much as possible in order to use all my energies in learning the language. I have a very good teacher in Armenian and take a lesson every day.

Yesterday we attended a wedding, which interested me very much. The principal of the boys' school was married to the former head teacher of the girls' school. My sister and Mr. Partridge stood up with them and everything was planned in American style by the young people, but the parents of the bridegroom almost succeeded in having a lamb sacrificed before the bride as she entered her husbands gate, but they found it out just in time to send ahead and have it taken away. Both of these young people are well educated and

as they are to have the charge of the boarding department of the boys' school, they will have a splendid opportunity to show these pupils what a really good home is.

My welcome here was most cordial on the part of all the workers and my first impressions are extremely pleasant and leave not the slightest room for any but feelings of satisfaction at being sent into this work. I am sure it was right for me to come, if I can only fit myself during these months of study and preparation to do the work that is waiting for me, I shall be most happy.

Most sincerely yours,

Mary L. Graham.

Sir as, Oct. 19th 1901

Rec'd Nov. 11

Sivas, Turkey December 18, 1901.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.
Boston Mass.,

My dear Dr. Smith:-

I have very little to write about my part of the work during these two months that I have been here, but I want to thank you for the letter which I received from you a few days ago. When you told me in Boston that I should be expected to write to you about once a month I accepted it as one of my missionary duties, but never expected to have them answered! With such kind, encouraging letters to answer it turns the duty into a pleasure.

This last week has been the first time that I have done any work in the schools. All the schools in the city were closed by the government on account of mumps and Miss Brewer went away on a tour supposing they were to have a fifteen-days' vacation, but she was not far away

Sivas, Tur. Oct. 1901-Dec. 1901

when through the efforts of the consul they were opened and as Mr. Perry and Mrs. Hubbard were busy with accounts it fell to me to go around and see about opening the schools. I went alone with the gabtich and succeeded in saying enough in Armenian to make them understand that no child who was sick with anything should come to school. You know the Armenian language is very easy to learn. I enjoyed teaching Miss Brewer's English classes in the high school very much. I shall enjoy teaching very much, but it interferes seriously with my study of the language and so I appreciate why they kept me out of the school.

I really like the Armenians, especially the girls and they seem intelligent and capable pupils, but from the missionary standpoint, my mind is continually coming back to the Turks. The other day my Armenian teacher in speaking about the suffering among the villagers

on account of having all their crops and animals seized by the tax collectors, said "Things will never be any better in this country until the Turks become Christians". Hospitals seem to be about the only places were the Gospel can reach them and could there be a better place for one than here - the center of this Vilayet?

We are glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Perry back to Siras. I was sorry to see Mrs. Perry looking somewhat pale and worn out. I hope it was due only to the hard journey they had had.

With most cordial greetings for the new year from us all, I remain,

Most sincerely yours,

Mary L. Graffam.

Miss Susan L. Trowbridge

Sivas, Dec. 18, 1901.

Rec'd Jan. 10, 1902

Sivas, Turkey, Feb. 16, 1902.

Rev. Judson Smith D. D.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Smith:-

I have read your letter of January tenth with much pleasure and have distributed the pleasant messages that it contained all over the station.

As to my progress in the language, I fear I am not a good judge. It is hard enough for anyone to learn to speak a new language after the age of thirty, but the other members of this station who speak Armenian well agree with me that compared with other languages like French and German it (Armenian) is a very easy language to acquire. Of course, Turkish is different. I have every help and encouragement in the study of the language, for in our family I hear it continually and speak it always to the servants for none of the servants now in either house know English. When I first came I began to take lessons of Mr. Franguhian, the carpenter who was overseeing the

Miss Seely Sivas Dec. 1901

work on the new house and for a time I studied the primer that is used in the Gregorian schools, but I did not like it at all, because the language was not that used in conversation, but not long after that Prof. Toolian of Marsovan sent me the proof sheets of his new lesson book and grammar written expressly for adults who speak English to use in learning Armenian and I have found that just the thing. Most of the words are those used in conversation and the arrangement of the grammatical rules and exercises is good. I have almost finished that now and then shall be ready to read something and practice conversation using what I have read as a basis. Of course calling on the people is a great help and I do that, but there is a great danger of just talking about the same things over and over using only familiar words.

I have the first and second classes in the high school in English now and

enjoy it very much indeed. In fact, I was quite unhappy until I did have a little teaching to do. Miss Bruner was away during the Christmas vacation and it gave me a chance to get more acquainted with the girls and teachers. The high school girls had a Christmas tree and also a dinner to which the preacher and his wife and all the girl teachers in the city were invited. The consul and all the protestant foreigners with the preacher and principal of the boys' schools came to the tree and the girls really seemed to have a jolly time and that is a hard thing to see in this solemn country.

One of the things that impresses me most here is the absence of real mirth. Even the babies look solemn in their tight clothes and bright-colored bonnets.

Mr. Perry no sooner got back from Tocat than he started off to Divrik and Mr. Partridge is only waiting for him to come home from there to start off in another direction. We are all glad to have the two men here

so that this touring work need not be neglected, for every visit seems to do so much good. Miss Brewer's accounts of her trips among the villages sound to my inexperienced ears like romances. I wish she would write them out, but it seems to me that the ability to have the experiences and the imagination power to see them do not go together often.

My sister and Mr. Partridge are both well. Minna and Mrs. Hubbard are making calls on all the church members and their families in order and Mrs. Hubbard is breaking her into the care of orphans, showing her about having clothes made etc. I call that true unselfishness to train the younger ones so that when she goes she will be missed as little as possible, but it doesn't work, for those are just the ones that are missed the most. Please send her back just as soon as possible.

With apologies for the egotism in this letter, and most cordial regards from all,

Most sincerely yours, Mary L. Griffiths

Texas, Oct. 16, 1902
Rec'd March 11